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# THE BOOK OF OHIO

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And its "Centennial," or one hundred years of the buckeye state.

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VAN TASSEL

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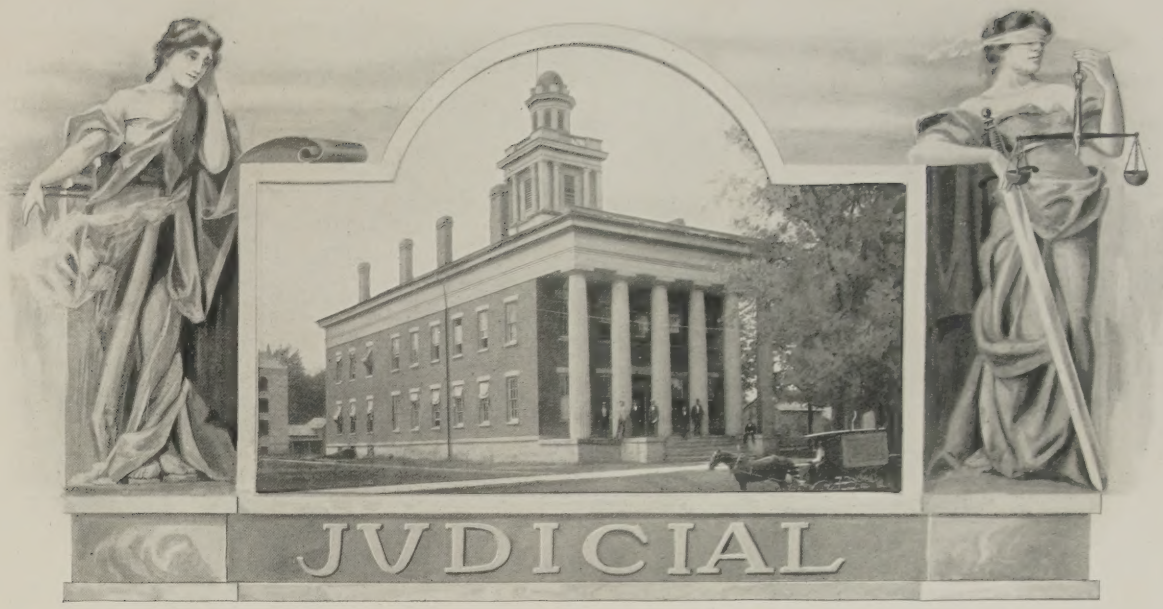
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF IRONTON, LAWRENCE COUNTY.




# CHAPTER XI.

## JUDICIAL HISTORY OF OHIO.

THE foundation of the Ohio Judiciary was laid in the Northwest Territory, and its original principles were interlaced with the executive powers so closely that they must necessarily be presented in connection to fully explain them. These principles are embodied in Sections Two to Eight, Article One, of the Ordinance of 1787, and are:

Section 2. That the estates, both of resident and non-resident proprietors in the said territory, dying intestate, shall descend to, and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child in equal parts, the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them; and where there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall, in no case, be a distinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; saving in all cases to the widow of the intestate her third part of the real estate for life, and one-third part of her personal estate, and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the governor and judges shall adopt laws hereinafter mentioned, estates in the said territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age) and attested by three witnesses; and real estates may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed, sealed and delivered by the person, being of full age, in whom the estate may be, and attested by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose; and personal property may be transfered by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers of the Kaskaskies, Saint Vincennes and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

WATER STREET, CHILLICOTHE, 1800 TO 1840.
First Capital of Ohio.

Section 3. There shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a governor, whose commission

shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress; he shall reside in the district, and have a freehold estate therein, in 1,000 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office.

Section 4. There shall be appointed, from time to time, by Congress, a secretary, whose commission shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked; he shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein, in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, and reside in the district, and have each therein a freehold estate, in 500 acres of land, while in exercise of their offices; and their commission shall continue in force during good behavior.

Section 5. The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and

OLD MARIETTA COURT HOUSE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress; but afterwards the Legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit.

Section 6. The governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Section 7. Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers, in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governor.

Section 8. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof; and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the

Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature.

Under these provisions, a court, consisting of three judges, was organized for the purpose of exercising the authority and discharging the duties therein prescribed. Justices of the peace were appointed in various parts of the territory who exercised inferior jurisdiction. The judicial tenure was during good behavior, and those who retired from the court prior to the admission of the State into the Union, did so of their own volition.

The Territorial judges, with the year of their accession and retirement while Ohio formed a part of the Northwest Territory, were:

James M. Varnum, who was appointed in 1787 and retired from the court in 1798.

Samuel Holden Parsons, who was appointed in 1787 and retired in 1789.

John Cleves Symmes, who was appointed in 1788 and retired in 1803, when Ohio became a State.

George Turner, who went on the bench in 1789 as the successor of Judge Parsons, and retired in 1796.

Rufus Putnam, who became a member of the court in 1790, and retired in 1798.

Joseph Gilman, who entered the court in 1790 and continued until 1803.

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., who was the last appointee under the Territory and first elected under the State government, having been appointed in 1798 and retired in 1803.

OLD COURT HOUSE AT LISBON, COLUMBIANA COUNTY.
Built in 1804.

ALLEN COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.
Built in 1832.

This, in brief, is the history and personnel of the Territorial Court.

The Judiciary of the State of Ohio was created by Article III, of the Constitution of 1802, and its character, jurisdiction, powers and duties are clearly and tersely set forth in the following words:

Section 1. The judicial power of this State, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in Courts of Common Pleas for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the Legislature may, from time to time, establish.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Assembly from adding another judge to the Supreme Court after the term of five years, in which case the judges may divide the state into two circuits, within which any two of the judges may hold a court.

Section 3. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall consist of a president and associate judges. The State shall be divided, by law, into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county not more than three, nor less than two Associate Judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The President and

Associate Judges, in their respective counties, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas; which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the Legislature from increasing the number of circuits and presidents after the term of five years.

Section 4. The judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Common Pleas shall have complete criminal jurisdiction in such cases and in such manner as may be pointed out by law.

Section 5. The Court of Common Pleas in each county shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

OLD CONSTITUTION TABLE,
On which first Constitution of Ohio was signed and still in use in Chillicothe Court House.

Section 6. The judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the judges of the Supreme Courts to issue writs of certiorari to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Section 7. The judges of the Supreme Court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the State. The presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits; and the judges of the Court of Common Pleas shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

Section 8. The judges of the Supreme Court, the Presidents and the Associate Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they behave well. The judges of the Supreme Court and the Presidents of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States.

Section 9. Each court shall appoint its own clerk, for the term of seven years; but no person shall be appointed clerk, except pro tempore, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from a majority of the judges of the Supreme Court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity, with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior at any time by the judges of the respective courts.

Section 10. The Supreme Court shall be held once a year in each county, and the Court of Common Pleas shall be holden in each county at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 11. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in the office three years, whose powers and duties shall, from time to time be regulated and defined by law.

FIRST LUCAS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, AT TOLEDO.

Section 12. The style of all process shall be "The State of Ohio," all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall include, "Against the peace and dignity of the same."

The judges, including those upon the Supreme Bench, it will be observed, were all elected by the Legislature, who sat as a joint body for the purpose. Originally the Supreme Court consisted of three judges or justices, later there were four, and still later five.

The distinguished gentlemen, who from time to time constituted this court under the first Constitution, with the dates of their election and re-election, and of their retirement, were:

Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., from 1803 to 1804, and from 1807 to

B. F. WADE'S OLD LAW OFFICE
At Jefferson, Ashtabula County.

to 1808; William Sprigg, from 1803 to 1809; Samuel Huntington, from 1803 to 1808; Daniel Symmes, from 1804 to 1806; George Todd, from 1806 to 1810; Thomas Scott, from 1809 to 1815; Thomas Morris, from 1809 to 1810; William W. Irwin, from 1810 to 1815; Ethan Allen Brown, from 1810 to 1818; Calvin Pease, from 1815 to 1822; John McLean, from 1816 to 1822; Jessup Nash Couch, from 1816 to 1821; Peter Hitchcock, from 1819 to 1833, from 1834 to 1841, and from 1846 to 1852, serving longer than any other judge of the court, over 22 years; Jacob Burnet, from 1821 to 1826; Charles R. Sherman, father of General William T. and John Sherman, from 1823 to 1829; Joshua Collett, from 1829 to 1836; Elijah Hayward, from 1830 to 1831; John M. Goodenow, from 1830 to 1832; Gustavus Swan, during a part of 1830; Henry Brush, from 1830 to 1831; John C. Wright, from 1831 to 1835; Ebenezer Lane, from 1831 to 1845; Rueben Wood, from 1832 to 1846; Fredrick Grinke, from 1836 to 1844; Matthew Birchard, from 1842 to 1849; Edward Avery, from 1847 to 1850; Rufus P. Spaulding, from 1849 to 1851; William B. Caldwell, from 1849 to 1851; Rufus P. Ranney, during 1851.

The court terminated with the operation of the Constitution of 1851. It will be observed, by reference to the general history of the State, that nearly every one of these men took a prominent part in the foundation and subsequent progress. As a rule they were men of great ability and profound knowledge of legal lore. Their decisions were models of clearness, brevity and justice, and seldom, indeed, admitted of two interpretations.

Under the Constitution of 1851, some radical changes as to the judicial branch of the State government were made; new courts were provided for, and the judiciary was made elective by the people. The courts as now constituted may best be defined by quoting from Article IV of the present Constitution as it stands amended, as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

Section 2. The Supreme Court shall, until otherwise provided by law, consist of five judges, a majority of whom competent to sit shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision, except as hereinafter provided. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms, there or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the State at large, for such term, not less than five years, as the General Assembly may prescribe, and they shall be elected and their official term shall begin at such time as may be fixed by law. In case the General Assembly shall fix the number of such judges, the first term of each of such additional judges shall be such that in each year after their first election an equal number of judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected, except in elections to fill vacancies; and whenever the number of such judges shall be increased, the General Assembly may authorize such court to organize divisions thereof, not exceeding three, each division to consist of an equal number of judges; for the adjudication of cases, a majority of each division shall constitute a quorum, and such an assignment of the cases to each division may be made as such court may deem expedient, but whenever all the judges of either division hearing a case shall not concur as to the judgment to be rendered therein, or

J. R. GIDDINGS' LAW OFFICE AT JEFFERSON,
Ashtabula County.

whenever a case shall involve the constitutionality of an act of the General Assembly or an act of Congress, it shall be reserved to the whole court for adjudication. The judges of the Supreme Court in office when this amendment takes effect, shall continue to hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified. By the act of April 15, 1892, the number of judges was increased to six, and the term extended to six years.

VIEW ON MAIN STREET, ZOAR, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

Section 3. The State shall be divided into nine Common Pleas Districts, of which the County of Hamilton shall constitute one, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and each of said districts, consisting of three or more counties, shall be subdivided into three parts, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable; in each of which one judge of the Court of Common Pleas for said district, and residing therein, shall be elected by the electors of said sub-division. Courts of Common Pleas shall be held by one or more of these judges in every county in the district, as often as may be provided by law; and more than one court, or sitting thereof, may be held at the same time in each district.

Section 4. The jurisdiction of the Courts of Common Pleas, and of the judges thereof, shall be fixed by law.

Section 6. The Circuit Court shall have like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. Such courts shall be composed of such number of judges as may be provided by law, and shall be held in each county at least once in each year. The number of circuits and the boundaries thereof shall be prescribed by law. Such judges shall be elected in each circuit, by the electors thereof, and at such time and for such term as may be prescribed by law, and the same number shall be elected to each circuit. Each judge shall be competent to exercise his judicial powers in any circuit. The General Assembly may change, from time to time, the number of boundaries of the circuits.

THE McMILLEN PUBLIC LIBRARY, YOUNGSTOWN.

Section 7. There shall be established in each county a Probate Court which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and holden by one judge, elected by the voters of the county, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and shall receive such compensation, payable out of the county treasury, or by fees, or both, as shall be provided by law.

Section 8. The Probate Court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses and for the sale of

PARK VIEW, ELYRIA, LORAIN COUNTY

land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction in any county or counties as may be provided by law.

Section 9. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors in each township in the several counties. Their term of office shall be three years, and their powers and duties shall be regulated by law.

Section 10. All judges, other than those provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the Judicial District for which they may be created, but not for a longer term of office than five years.

Section 12. The judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall, while in office, reside in the district for which they are elected; and their term of office shall be for five years.

Section 13. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first annual election that occurs more than 30 days after the vacancy shall have happened.

Section 14. The judges of the Supreme Court, (of the Circuit Court) and of the Court of Common Pleas shall, at stated times, receive for their service such compensation as shall be provided by law, which shall not be diminished or increased during their term of office; but they shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this State or the United States. All votes for either of them, for any elective office, except a judicial office under the authority of this State, given by the General Assemby or by the people, shall be void.

Section 15. The General Assembly may increase or diminish the number of the judges of the Supreme Court, the number of the districts of the Court of Common Pleas, the number of judges in any district, change the districts or the sub-divisions thereof, or establish other courts, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein; but no such change, addition or diminution shall vacate the office of any judge.

Section 16. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, one clerk for the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of three years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. He shall, by virtue of his office, be clerk of all other courts of record held therein; but the General Assembly may provide

GOVERNOR TOD'S RESIDENCE,
One of the oldest in Mahoning County.

by law for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other of the courts of record, and may authorize the judge of the Probate Court to perform the duties of the clerk for his court, under such regulations as may be directed by law. Clerks of Court shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Section 17. Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members elected to each House concur therein; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered on the Journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof and an opportunity to be heard.

Section 18. The several judges of the Supreme Court, (of the Circuit Court) of the Common Pleas (Court), and of such other courts as may be created, shall, respectively, have and exercise such power and jurisdiction, at chambers, or otherwise, as may be directed by law.

Section 19. The General Assembly may establish courts of conciliation, and prescribe their powers and duties; but such courts shall not render final judgment in any case except upon submission by the parties of the matter in dispute, and their agreement to abide by such judgment.

OLD LUCAS COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MAUMEE.

Section 20. The style of all process shall be "The State of Ohio;" all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name, and by the authority of the State of Ohio; and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

Section 21. A commission, which shall consist of five members, shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the members of which shall hold office for the term of three years from and after the first day of February, 1876, to dispose of such part of the business then on the dockets of the Supreme Court as shall by arrangement between said commission and said court, be transferred to such commission; and said commission shall have like jurisdiction and power in respect to such business as are or may be vested in said court; and the members of said commission shall receive a like compensation, for the time being, with the judges of the said court. A majority of the members of the said commission shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision, and its decision shall be certified, entered and enforced as the judgments of the Supreme Court, and at the expiration of said commission all business undisposed of shall by it be certified to the Supreme Court, and disposed of as if said commission had never existed. The clerk and reporter of said court shall be the clerk and reporter of said commission, and the commission shall have such other attendants, not exceeding in number those provided by law for said court, which attendants said commission may appoint and remove at its pleasure. Any vacancy occurring in said commission shall be filled by

SCENE FROM WHICH THE SEAL OF OHIO WAS MADE.
This view is at Chillicothe, and Mount Logan Range in background furnished the subject for the design of the Seal of Ohio.

OLD COURT HOUSE AND JAIL
At Piketon, Pike County, before county seat was removed to Waverly.

appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate be in session; and if the Senate be not in session, by the governor; but in such last case, such appointment shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly. The General Assembly may, on application of the Supreme Court, duly entered on the Journal of the court and certified, provide by law whenever two-thirds of each House shall concur therein, from time to time, for the appointment, in like manner, of a like commission with like powers, jurisdiction and duties; provided, that the term of any such commission shall not exceed two years, nor shall it be created oftener than once in ten years.

The following have sat upon the Supreme Bench since 1852, when the present Constitution went into operation:

William B. Caldwell, from 1852 to 1854; Rufus P. Ranney, from 1852 to 1856, and from 1862 to 1865; John A. Corwin, from 1852 to 1854; Allen G. Thurman, from 1852 to 1856; Thomas W. Bartley, from 1852 to 1859; Robert B. Warden, from 1854 to 1855; William Kennon, from 1854 to 1856; Joseph R. Swan, from 1854 to 1859; Jacob Brinkerhoff, from 1856 to 1871; Charles C. Convers, during 1856; Ozias Bowen, from 1856 to 1858; Josiah Scott, from 1856 to 1872; Milton Sutliff, from 1858 to 1863; William V. Peck, from 1859 to 1864; William Y. Gholson, from 1859 to 1863; Horace Wilder, 1863 to 1865; Hocking Hunter, appointed and subsequently declined; William White, from 1864 to 1883; Luther Day, from 1865 to 1875; John Welch, from 1865 to 1878; George McIlvaine, from 1871 to 1886; William H. West, from 1872 to 1873; Walter F. Stone, from 1873 to 1874; George Rex, from 1874 to 1877; William J. Gilmore, from 1875 to 1880; W. W. Boynton, from 1877 to 1881; John W. Okey, from 1878 to 1885; William W. Johnson, from 1880 to 1886; Nicholas Longworth, from 1881 to 1883; John H. Doyle, during 1883; William H. Upson, during 1883; Martin D. Follett, 1883 to 1887; Gibson Atherton, during 1885; William T. Spear, from 1885 to date; Thaddeus A. Minshall, from 1886 to date; Franklin J. Dickman, from 1886 to 1895; Marshall J. Williams, from 1887 to date; Joseph P. Bradbury, from 1889 to 1900; Jacob F. Burket, from 1892 to date; John A. Shauck, from 1894 to date; William Z. Davis, from 1900 to date.

Under Section 21, Article IV, of the Constitution of 1851, as amended October 12, 1875, the Legislature is authorized to appoint from time to time, a Supreme Court Commission, to hold office for three years and dispose of such part of the business of the Supreme Court as shall be assigned to it by arrangement between the Court and the Commission, and the Commission shall have like power and jurisdiction as the Supreme Court. In other words, the Commission is a temporary addition to the Supreme Court to dispose of accumulated business.

The following commission sat during the years 1876-1879, there being three members, the additional number having been appointed to vacancies: Josiah Scott, D. Thew Wright, Henry C. Whitman, Thomas Q. Ashburn, William W. Johnson and Luther Day. Richard A. Harrison was appointed, but declined the office.

The second commission, in 1883-1885, consisted of Moses M. Granger, Franklin J. Dickman, John A. McCauley, George K. Nash and Charles D. Martin.

A Codifying Commission, for the purpose of codifying the laws, sat during 1875-1879, and consisted of Michael A. Daugherty, Luther Day, John W. Okey, John S. Brasee, and George W. Okey.

The Law Librarians of the State have been: James H. Beebe, from 1867 to 1880; Frank U. Beebe, from 1880 to date.

The clerk of the Court of Common Pleas in which the State capital was located was ex-officio clerk of the Supreme Court for 63 years, from 1803 to 1866. Thus the clerk of the court of Ross County discharged the duties from 1803 to 1809; the clerk of

OLD JAIL AT PERRYSBURG.

Muskingum County during 1810 and 1811; the clerk of Ross County from 1812 to 1816, and the clerk of Franklin County from 1816 to 1866.

By the act of the latter year the clerkship was made a State office, and the term three years. The bond of the clerk was fixed at $20,000, and his duties were prescribed by that and subsequent acts of the Legislature, the term beginning on the first Monday of February after his election. The following persons have filled the office.

Rodney Foos, from 1866 to 1875; Arnold Green, from 1875 to 1878; Richard J. Fanning, from 1878 to 1881; Dwight Crowell, from 1881 to 1884; J. W. Cruikshank, from 1884 to 1887; Urban H. Hester, from 1887 to 1893; Josiah B. Allen from 1893 to date.

OLD COURT HOUSE BUILT IN 1836 AT JEFFERSON, ASHTABULA COUNTY.

A large and valuable law library is maintained in connection with the court, which originally had rooms in the State House proper, but now in the new building upon its east front. The decisions of the court have, as a rule, been distinguished for their probity, and have commanded great respect in the other State Courts. There have been but few if any scandals connected with it.

The justices of the Supreme Court appoint the official Reporter for such term as may be deemed advisable, but not for a period longer than three years, but they are eligible to re-appointment. The following have been the official Reporters of the Courts:

Charles Hammond, from 1821 to 1840; P. B. Wilcox, from 1840 to 1841; Edwin M. Stanton, afterward secretary of war, from 1841 to 1846; Hiram Griswold, from 1846 to 1851; William Lawrence, from 1851 to 1852; George M. McCook, from 1852 to 1853; R. B. Warden, from 1853 to 1854; J. H. Smith, from 1854 to 1855, Lyman J. Critchfield, from 1855 to 1871; Moses M. Granger, from 1871 to 1873; E. L. DeWitt, from 1873 to 1885; George B. Okey, from 1885 to 1888; Levi J. Burgess, from 1888 to 1895; E. O. Randall, from 1895 to date.

GIDDINGS' MONUMENT,
At Jefferson, Ashtabula County.

Some pertinent extracts herewith are taken from a well written sketch of the "History of the Supreme Court of Ohio," by Hon. Conway W. Noble of Cleveland, Ohio, which was published in the Medico-Legal Journal of New York, edited by Hon. Clark Bell.

The Ordinances of 1787, providing for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, made provision that there should be appointed by Congress three judges, any two of whom should form a court of common law jurisdiction; should reside in the district, have each a freehold estate of 500 acres of land while in the exercise of his office, and their commissions were to continue in force during good behavior. The governor and the judges, or a majority of them, were also to adopt and publish laws, criminal and civil, and report them to Congress from time to time until the organization of the General Assembly, after which time, it was authorized to alter and amend laws as it saw fit. Five states were subsequently erected from the territory, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The original political machinery for Ohio was formed in 1788, and the first judges were Samuel H. Parsons, James N. Varnum and John Armstrong; and between 1788 and the time that judges were elected under the Constitution of 1802, the following also served: John C. Symmes, William Barton, George Turner, Rufus Putnam, Joseph Gilman and Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr. During the first year of the territorial area, the governor and judges acted also in a legislative capacity, framing the laws they executed.

OLD JAIL BUILDING AT ASHLAND, ASHLAND COUNTY.

The Constitution of 1802 provided for a Supreme Court of three judges, with the privilege of adding two more after five years, to be appointed by the Legislature, at a salary of $1,000 a year; with original and appellate jurisdiction, and with the right to divide the State into two circuits, within which any two judges might hold court.

It was also provided that a session of the court should be held once a year in each county; and the term of service was for five years.

The first judges selected, after the adoption of the Constitution, were: Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg. An additional judge was provided for in 1807. From 1802 until February 9, 1852, when judges were elected under the Constitution of 1851, the following named persons served as judges: Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington, William Sprigg, George Tod, Daniel Symmes, Thomas Scott, Thomas Morris, William W. Irwin, Ethan Allen Brown, Calvin Pease, Jacob Burnett, John McLean, Jessup N. Couch, Charles R. Sherman, Peter Hitchcock, Elijah Hayward, John M. Goodenow, Reuben Wood, John C. Wright, Joshua Collett, Ebenezer Lane, Henry Brush, Frederick Grimke, Matthew Birchard, Nathaniel C. Read, Edward Avery, Rufus P. Spalding, William B. Caldwell and Rufus P. Ranney.

It seems like invidious distinction to single out any of the above named persons as entitled to particular notice. All made their mark as distinguished jurists and public men.

Perhaps the most famous among the early judges was return Jonathan Meigs, Jr., who was governor twice and senator once, as well as judge of the Supreme Court. He probably did more than any other single man to make history in the early days of the State. In 1807 he was elected governor, but his election was contested on the ground that he had not resided in the State for four years next preceding, and he was declared ineligible. During that time he had been a United States judge in Louisiana, had been appointed as Territorial judge in Michigan, and had taken a prominent part in the Burr-Blennerhasset Conspiracy. On December 10, 1808, he was elected United States senator. On December 3, 1810, he was elected governor. On December 7, 1812, he was re-elected governor, and delivered a most sensational and startling inaugural, notifying the legislature of the declaration of war against Great Britain. In 1814 he resigned to accept the cabinet position of Postmaster General. The county of Meigs was named after him and organized in 1819.

John C. Symmes, previous to his removal West, had been a Supreme Judge in New Jersey, and a member of Congress.

Rufus Putnam was Surveyor General of the United States under General Washington. In 1792 he was made a Brigadier-General of the regular army, and he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1802.

Jacob Burnett was United States Senator and Professor of Law in the University of Lexington. He defended Blennerhasset, who was tried as an accessory of Burr in his treasonable conspiracy.

Samuel Huntington, in addition to holding the position as judge, was governor at one time.

Judge McLean became associate justice of the United States Supreme Court after being tendered the position of Postmaster General and Secretary of War under Jackson.

WADE'S MONUMENT AT JEFFERSON, Ashtabula County.

THE "McWILLIAMS HOUSE," PAINESVILLE.
Built early in the century and has been used as a church, court house, hotel and residence at present time.

Peter Hitchcock was well known along the Western Reserve and was a leader in his day. It was attempted twice to impeach him, but without success. Each time the charges were reported groundless.

Rufus P. Spalding was another remarkable man. He was born in Massachusetts in 1798, and graduated at Yale. He studied law with Chief Justice Swift of Connecticut, and commenced practicing at Little Rock, Arkansas. After a year and a half he removed to Warren, Ohio, where he remained 16 years, and then removed to Ravenna. Was elected to the Legislature from there and was speaker of the House. In 1848-49 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court. When four years of his time remained yet to be served, the new constitution went into effect, and he refused to be a candidate in a popular canvass. He then removed to Cleveland and actively engaged in practice. In October, 1862, he was elected to Congress, and at once attained distinction and rank. He was re-elected in 1864 and in 1866. He declined re-nomination, announcing his determination to retire from public life. He had a long, honored career, and his name has a conspicuous place in the annals of the State and country.

Rufus P. Ranney is another distinguished name. He was a native of Massachusetts, and was born in 1813. In 1824 his family removed to Portage County, Ohio. He studied law with Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. Judge Giddings being elected to Congress, Mr. Wade took young Ranney into partnership. In 1850 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention, serving with distinction. In 1851 he was elected to the Supreme Bench to succeed Judge Avery, and under the new constitution was elected by the people. He served until 1856 when he resigned and entered the practice again at Cleveland as a member of the firm of Ranney, Backus & Noble. In 1859 he was nominated by the Democrats for governor, but was defeated. Three years after, while absent from the State, he was nominated against his partner, F. T. Backus, for the Supreme Bench, and elected. He served only two years and again resumed practice at Cleveland. The demands upon him were more than he could possibly comply with. The announcement that he was to make an argument always filled the court room with lawyers, eager to learn the art of forensic reasoning, of which he was master. He had a wonderful memory, every fact, every rule, every principle, when once acquired, remained with him always. His hands were always full of weighty and responsible trusts, embracing important interests and large amounts of property. While on the bench he was one of the strongest administrative forces of the State government. He held a place of his own, and was a personal force profoundly felt in the administration of justice. He made a deep and permanent impression upon the jurisprudence of the State. He took large views of every question, and was at his best when under the stimulus of working to solve a great and difficult constitutional and legal problem. His ideas of the ethics of the profession were exalted, and he never tolerated any loose notions about them. No one could say a plain thing in a plainer way, nor deal with abstruse questions in a clearer manner. He was as wise in what he left unsaid as in what he said. His friends and admirers always felt that it was unfortunate that his great powers were not called into use upon the broadest theatres, and regretted that the mutations of politics had not been such as to place him upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

TOM CORWIN'S LIBRARY AT LEBANON, WARREN COUNTY.

George Tod, one of the earliest judges, is remarkable from the fact that articles of impeachment were reported against him on the charges of high misdemeanor, and willful,

corrupt and wicked disregard of the Constitution, in declaring null and void an act of the Legislature extending jurisdiction of justices of the peace. He was tried upon judicial records, and the construction of the powers of the Courts to pass upon the validity of the acts of the Legislature. The Senate voted 15 to 9 in favor of his guilt, but this was less than two-thirds of the Senate, and he escaped conviction.

Reuben Wood was governor at one time also, and his fame as a jurist and statesman was well deserved. He was a candidate for the presidency of the Democratic convention of 1852, but was defeated by Franklin Pierce. He was United States consul at Valparaiso also.

Ethan Allen Brown resigned as judge to become governor, and resigned this office to become senator. He was minister to Brazil under President Jackson, and commissioner of the General Land Office under him.

WARDEN FREE LIBRARY, SPRINGFIELD.

At the sessions of the Legislature, 1821-22, the salary of the judges was made $1,200.

By the act organizing the Courts in 1803 it was provided that one of the supreme judges should be commissioned by the governor as Chief Justice of the Court, and that the other judges and all after judges of the court should have precedence according to date of their commission; and the chief justice is now selected each year under that rule.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was from time to time defined by law; certain original jurisdiction was given to it, and a very large appellate jurisdiction from the inferior courts. Although it was a court of last resort, no provision for reporting its decisions was made until 1823. At that time an act was passed, making it the duty of all the judges, then four in number, to meet annually in Columbus, immediately after the close of their circuits, in order to consult upon and decide all questions of law which had been decided in the counties where they had held court, and the judges were required to appoint a reporter to report all such decisions, and such others as they should direct to be reported, and to publish the same.

The decisions are contained in the twenty volumes of Ohio Reports, beginning with the session of 1823 and ending with the session of 1851, and are called the Decisions of the Supreme Court in Banc. Very few of the circuit decisions of the Supreme Court have been reported; some are found in the first volume of Ohio Reports, and some may be found in the Western Law Journal. The only volume of circuit decisions is Wright's Reports of cases decided in the years of 1831 to 1832 inclusive, while he was on the bench.

The Constitution of 1851 provides that the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus, procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law; that it shall hold at least one term in each year at the seat of government, and such other terms there or elsewhere as may be provided by law, and that the judges shall be elected by the people. An election under the new constitution was held in October, 1851, and the following were elected judges of the Supreme Court: William B. Caldwell, Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Allen G. Thurman and Rufus P. Ranney. It takes a long list to include all the names of those who have served under the Constitution of 1851.

OLD COURT ROOM, XENIA.

It is still harder to select, among this list, names of those who should have special mention, but at the risk of making invidious distinctions, the following, perhaps, should be mentioned:

Joseph R. Swan deserves special mention. He was a native of Oneida County, New York, born in 1802. In 1824 he came to Columbus, and soon after was admitted to the bar, where he at once took a prominent place. In 1830 he was made prosecuting attorney; in 1834 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, and was re-elected in 1841; in 1845 he resigned this office to practice law; in 1854 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court. He was a wise, patient, firm and dignified man in the discharge of his duty, and in 1859 rendered a very famous decision in the case of

SCENE AFTER DARK BY ELECTRIC LIGHT ON MAIN STREET, Mt. Gilead.

Exparte Bushnell, 9 Ohio, St. 78. It was sought under a writ of habeas corpus to override the judgment of the United States District Court, in the northern district of Ohio, and to discharge from custody a prisoner who had been convicted and sentenced by that court under the Fugitive Slave Law. It was an imminent crisis, and it was feared if the prisoner was discharged by the decision of the Supreme Court, there must be a collision between the State and Federal authorities. He held that the State could not interfere with the action of the United States Courts within their well established constitutional limits, and the writ was refused. This was so unpopular with the masses that he failed of a renomination at the next party convention. He left the bench in 1860 and never resumed his practice, nor accepted judicial position. He published several text books, which are still guides and of great value.

Jacob Brinkerhoff is another one who should receive mention. He was born in 1810, in Cayuga County, New York. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, and May 23, 1837, was admitted to the bar in Warren County, and formed a partnership with Thomas W. Bartley, afterwards Supreme Judge. In 1839 he was prosecuting attorney; in 1843 he was a member of Congress, and drew up the famous resolution known as the "Wilmot Proviso," the original draft of which, in his own handwriting, is still in possession of his family; was in Congress two terms, then was elected to the Supreme Bench and took his seat in 1856, remaining there fifteen years. He died in 1880. He was a man of broad culture, comprehensive views, and of quick perception. He had a strong sense of justice, and was ever zealous in the discharge of his duties.

Josiah Scott is another one who made an impression upon the bench as a profound thinker and an able jurist, and his public judicial opinions found in the Ohio State Reports, from Volume 5 to 21 inclusive, are all able expositions of the law. He was a member of the Supreme Bench, as well as of the Supreme Court Commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Hays in 1876.

Allen G. Thurman's reputation was national. His great conservatism and strong love and reverence for the Constitution endeared him to all true patriots. He was a native of Virginia; was born at Lynchburg, November 13, 1814. In 1819 his father removed to Ohio and settled in Chillicothe. He was a self-educated man, but entered life's duties well equipped. He commenced to study law while private secretary of Governor Lucas, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. His studies were completed under William Allen, then United States senator, and Noah H. Swayne, afterward justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He rapidly rose in his profession, and in 1844 was elected to Congress. In 1851 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, when only 38 years of age. His judicial opinions are remarkable for their clear, cogent reasoning, and accurate statement of the law. He was universally recognized as one of the ablest and most learned judges, in every respect, Ohio has ever had. At the expiration of his term of office, he declined a renomination, and resumed practice in Columbus. In 1867 he was elected to the United States senate, and soon acquired a national reputation, taking the position of leader of

THE OLD HOME OF JAMES MURDOCK IN WARREN COUNTY.
Murdock was the first to recite "Sheridan's Ride" before an audience.

his party. His senatorial career lasted twelve years, and was distinguished for eminent ability, courage and statesmanship. He was chairman of the Committee of Judiciary, and in that capacity, rendered his best service to his country. He was a member of the Electoral Commission in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and after retiring from the senate President Garfield appointed him, with Senators Evarts and Howe, to represent the United States at the International Monetary Conference at Paris. In 1888 he was nominated for vice-president on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. His public life was pure, brilliant, and useful to his State and country, and his private life was not less pure, attractive and useful. To his personal qualities was added a striking personality of great force. He died December 12, 1895.

TORRENCE TAVERN, HAMILTON.
First Court of Butler County held here, Rope ferry plied between here and Michael Delorae Tavern on west side, then Rossville, 1804.

William White should also receive mention. He was born in England in 1822. He came to this country with his uncle in 1831 and settled in Springfield, Ohio. In 1846 he was admitted to the bar. The next year he was elected prosecuting attorney. In 1856 he was elected a Common Pleas judge, and was re-elected in 1861. In 1864 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court by Governor Brough, and was elected for the unexpired term of H. H. Hunter. He was three times re-elected, and his service was for nineteen years. His decisions run through twenty volumes of Reports, and are an enduring monument to his sound judgment and his eminent fitness as a judge. They touch almost every branch of law, and are regarded with the highest respect. He was mentally, morally and physically adapted to his office. He died while chief justice, and after he had been nominated by the president and confirmed by the Senate as judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.

John W. Okey is another prominent member of the bench. He was born in Monroe County, Ohio, in 1827, and was admitted to the bar in 1849; in 1853 he was elected Probate judge; in 1856 he was elected Common Pleas judge and was re-elected; in 1865 he resigned and resumed practice in Cincinnati; in 1875 he was appointed a member of the commission to revise and consolidate the statutes of Ohio; in 1877 he was elected Supreme Court judge, and re-elected in 1882, and was serving his second term when he died. He loved the study of law and the investigation of judicial questions. He prepared a digest of Ohio Reports, and came to the duties of the Supreme Bench with accurate knowledge of our statute laws and the decisions of our courts. It is said there was not a single case in the entire series of Ohio Reports with which he was not familiar, and scarcely any which he could not accurately state. He was a man of rare ability.

RESIDENCE OF JUDGE WILLIAM LAWRENCE,
Bellefontaine, Logan County.

Washington W. Boynton was another remarkable man on that bench. He was born in Lorain County, January 26, 1833. Was admitted to the bar in 1856; in 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney; in 1865, a member of the Assembly; in 1869 he was appointed a Common Pleas judge by Governor Hayes, and was elected to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Burke. He soon attained distinction, and was recognized as being in the front rank of his profession. In 1876 he was elected to the Supreme Bench, which position he held until 1881, when he resigned, and after a short rest, resumed the practice at Cleveland. Since that time he has been largely interested in much of the important litigation of the State, his retainers calling him into all the courts, and large interests being constantly placed in his hands. He devotes his time to special cases, assisting other attorneys where important legal questions are involved. Few men are better

JOSEPH P. BRADBURY.
Ex-Judge of Supreme Court.

MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS.
Judge of Supreme Court.

JACOB F. BURKET.
Judge of Supreme Court.

equipped for his position. He was always a great student, devoted to his profession, of wonderful memory, of quick mind, had a thorough knowledge of the law and the faculty of recalling a particular decision applicable to the question in issue. His decisions while upon the bench always carried great weight, and he is justly entitled to the great respect in which he is held by the members of the bar of the State, and the public generally.

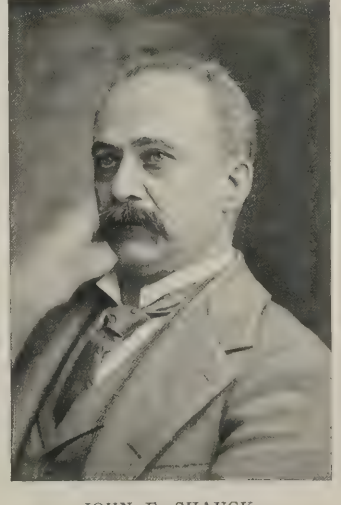
Franklin J. Dickman should also be mentioned. He was born in Petersburg, Virginia, and graduated at Brown University; studied law with Chief Justice Bradley of Rhode Island; was admitted to the bar and ran for attorney-general on the Democratic ticket in Rhode Island in 1857; in 1858 he was a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point, and made its secretary; in December, 1858, he removed to Cleveland; in 1861 he was elected to the Assembly; in 1863 he formed a partnership with Judge Spalding, an ex-judge of the Supreme Court, which lasted until 1875; in March, 1867, he was appointed United States attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, and resigned in 1869; in 1883 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Court Commission by Governor Foraker; in 1887 he was elected for the unexpired term of W. W. Johnson, and was re-elected in 1889. The written opinions of Judge Dickman cover a wide range of legal questions, and many involve important constitutional questions, and are legal authorities. Among them is to be specially noted the case of the Railway Company against the Telephone Association, 48 Ohio, St. 390, which involved a full examination of the respective rights of telephone companies and electric railway companies. The doctrine announced in these decisions is favorably commented on and approved by Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. Another, involving the taxation of express, telephone and telegraph companies, was taken on error to the United States Supreme Court and approved. In June, 1892, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. During his service upon the bench he never forgot the responsibilities of, or the requirements necessary to, the proper discharge of his duties, and his opinions are profound expositions of the law.

Under the Constitution of 1851 it was provided that the Supreme Court should consist of five judges, a majority of whom should form a quorum, and that they should be elected by the people for not less than five years. The number could be increased by the General Assembly, and divisions formed by not exceeding three, a majority of whom should constitute a quorum; and when all of either division could not concur, or where the case involved constitutional questions, it should be reserved to the whole court.

In 1892 the number of judges was increased to six, and the term extended to six years with a salary of $5,000.

THAD. A. MINSHALL.
Judge of Supreme Court.

WILLIAM T. SPEAR.
Judge of Supreme Court.



JOHN F. SHAUCK.
Judge of Supreme Court.

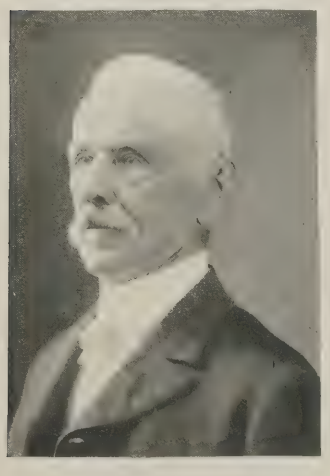
VIEW UP THE MUSKINGUM RIVER FROM KEAN'S HILL, STOCKPORT, MORGAN COUNTY.

WILLIAM Z. DAVIS.
Judge of Supreme Court.

A commission was also provided for, to consist of five judges, who should hold office for three years, from February, 1876, with like powers as the Supreme Court, to dispose of its accumulated business. Provision was also made for the appointment of a like commission in the future, if necessity required.

MORRISON R. WAITE.
Once Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

William T. Spear had long been a prominent and successful member of the bar before his elevation to the Supreme Court Bench. He was born June 3, 1843, in Warren, Ohio. His father was a judge before him. His father's family came from Pennsylvania, and his mother's from Connecticut. His first experience after obtaining his education was as a newspaper man. He was employed in the office of the New York Herald for a time, and then entered the employ of the Appletons. His experience gained while thus employed has been a great benefit to him throughout life, and to it, perhaps, more than any other one thing, may be attributed his quick power of perception, and the practical views he takes of all matters which come before him. He had always cherished the ambition to be a lawyer, and throwing up his position in New York, he came back home to Warren, Ohio, to study law. He was, however, very soon selected by the clerk of the Probate and Common Pleas Courts of Trumbull County as his deputy, and served as such for several years devoting his spare hours to the study of law, and at the same time obtaining a good, practical knowledge of it through his services as deputy. His preceptor was Governor Jacob D. Cox, who then was practicing at the Trumbull County bar. Governor Cox is now Dean of the Cincinnati Law School, and never fails to recall with pleasure the days when Judge Spear was with him. Feeling the necessity of a course at a Law School, Mr. Spear went to Harvard, entered the Law School, and graduated in 1859. On returning to Ohio, Governor Cox took him into partnership. Subsequently he formed a partnership with John C. Hutchins, who became one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County. They enjoyed a lucrative practice for several years. In 1871 Mr. Spear's friends insisted upon his accepting the nomination for prosecuting attorney, and he was elected by a large majority, serving two terms, and giving such good satisfaction that the city of Warren made him solicitor for two terms. In all of these relations he was eminently successful, receiving the highest commendations from the bench and bar for his zeal and learning. After retiring from the office of city solicitor he formed a partnership with C. A. Harrington, Esq., but was very soon compelled to give up a very large and lucrative practice at the request of his friends and accept the position of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He served in this capacity one term of five years, and was re-elected, but did not complete the second term because of his election to the Supreme Court bench; and he has since been twice elected judge of the



H. C. GRAY OF PAINESVILLE,
Last surviving member of Ohio Constitutional Convention of 1850-1851.

ASHER COOK.

FRANKLIN J. DICKMAN.
Ex-Judge of Supreme Court.

OLD COURT HOUSE, MARYSVILLE, UNION COUNTY.

latter court. His mind is eminently judicial. In the preparation of his opinions the greatest care is taken, and the aptness with which he expresses his views, and the forcible English he brings out is the great delight of his friends. He is at present chief justice, and it is the universal desire of the bar of the State that he may be induced to occupy a seat upon the Supreme Bench for many years to come. He is personally a very popular man, and his social qualities commend themselves to all with whom he is brought into contact. He is not only learned in the law, but in general literature, and draws upon this fund with great facility and aptness of expression.

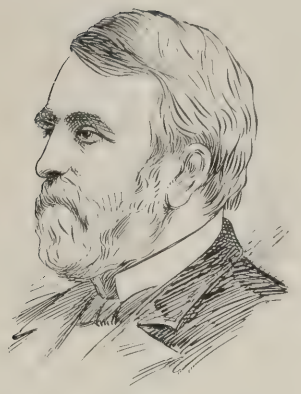
Thaddeus A. Minshall, a member of the Supreme Court, was born in the same month and the same year as William T. Spear, in Ross County, Ohio; his education was largely due to his own efforts, and was completed in his own county at Mt. Pleasant Academy. Just as the war broke out in 1861 he was admitted to the bar from the office of S. L. Wallace, Esq., Chillicothe, Ohio. The first call of the president brought him to his feet, and he enlisted as a private in the 22nd O. V. I.; he served four months, and was mustered out as sergeant-major. In less than two months he re-entered the service as captain of the 33rd Regt., O. V. I. There he faithfully served his country for three years, and was mustered out in October, 1864. He participated in many of the great battles of the war, including Perryville, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Resaca and Peach Tree Creek, and the battles in front of Atlanta. He commanded his regiment through the latter part of the Atlanta campaign. As soon as he obtained his release, he at once began practicing law at Chillicothe, being elected prosecuting attorney as soon as he had opened his office. After he served one term, he again opened an office, and arose at once to the front rank in the bar of the county, and in 1878 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and was twice re-elected thereafter, serving with great satisfaction to the bar and the public. He established such a reputation for himself of fairness and legal learning that in 1885, when Judge McIlvaine resigned his place on the Republican state ticket as a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court, the Republican State Committee selected Judge Minshall to fill the vacancy, and he was triumphantly elected. In 1890 he was regularly placed in nomination by his party and again elected; and re-elected in the fall of 1895, which term he is now serving. His opinions, as published, bear evidence of learning and careful thought and deliberation. Perhaps the most important opinion which he has delivered is contained in 49 Ohio Statues 137, in the case of State ex. rel. vs. Standard Oil Company, where the trust agreement entered into by the Standard Oil Company, and other corporations, came under consideration, and wherein the Standard Oil Company's trust certificates were passed upon. He held that the agreement was against public policy, as tending to create a monopoly and control production and prices.

Joseph P. Bradbury is a native of Ohio and was born in 1838, in Gallia County. In 1857 he entered the United States army and served that year in an expedition against the Mormons, under General Albert Sidney Johnson; left the government service in 1859, when he went to California, and for several years engaged in gold mining; then returned to Union City, Indiana, but in 1866 removed to Pomeroy, Ohio, where he still resides. In 1869 he was elected, and in 1871 re-elected prosecuting attorney. In 1875 he was elected Common Pleas judge, and was re-elected in 1876 and 1881. In 1884 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and from there was promoted to the Supreme Bench in 1888; was re-elected in 1893, and upon completion of his term retired from the bench.

Judge Bradbury was especially qualified for a trial judge because of his keen, perceptive powers, quickness of action, and sound judgment; he had great facility in handling the facts of a case and in fixing the law applicable to them. Since leaving his seat upon the Supreme Bench his opinions show his familiarity with text writers and the decisions of courts of last resort, and where no precedents existed, his strong common sense and thorough knowledge of the law, made him a fit exponent of a court of last resort.

Jacob F. Burket was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1837; was elected to the additional judgeship in the Supreme Court, created by the legislative enactment in 1892, and has risen to his present position from his trade as a carpenter. In June, 1859, he commenced to study law, teaching school

JUDGE BURKET'S RESIDENCE, FINDLAY.



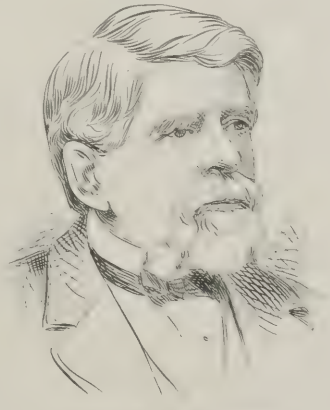
WILLIAM BURNHAM WOOD.

BUTLER COUNTY'S FIRST COURT HOUSE.

JOHN H. DOYLE.

in the winter, and was admitted to the bar in 1861; commenced to practice at Ottawa, Ohio, but removed to Findlay in 1862, where he continued to practice, at first with Henry Brown, Esq., and subsequently with his son, Harlan F. Burket. At the Republican convention held in Cleveland in 1892, he received the nomination for judge of the Supreme Court and was elected, taking his seat February 9, 1893. While at the bar his practice was largely devoted to corporation interests, he himself being president and director of the American National Bank at Findlay, Ohio. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Ohio State Bar Association, seldom failing to attend their meetings. Since taking his seat upon the Supreme Bench, he has shown the same care in the discharge of its duties as he did at the bar, devoting himself with never failing energy and thought to the fair elucidation of all questions as they arise. He is one of the most useful members of the court, and his decisions carry great weight throughout the State.

John A. Shauck became a judge of the Supreme Court on February 9, 1895; was born in 1841 in Richland County, Ohio, and is a descendant of good old German stock; is a graduate of the Otterbein University, and attended the law school of the University of Michigan, graduating therefrom in 1867. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio in the same year, settled at Dayton, Ohio, and remained there in general practice until February, 1884, when he was elevated to the bench of the Circuit Court, and served there with eminent satisfaction to the bar and the public, until elevated to the Supreme Bench in 1894; took his seat February 9, 1895. While upon the Circuit Bench he was considered one of the best judges in the State, and it was the expectation of the entire bar of the State that when he took his place



CHARLES H. SCRIBNER.

MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING, MANSFIELD.

NOAH H. SWAYNE.

GOVERNOR WORTHINGTON'S TERRACE AT ADENA, CHILLICOTHE, ROSS COUNTY.

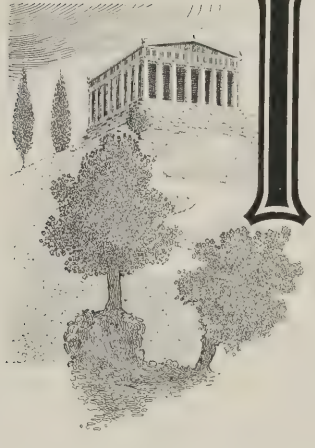
upon the Supreme Bench he would fully maintain the position he had gained. This expectation has been fully realized, and although but a short time upon that bench, he has impressed his individuality upon it. His decisions are full of clear exposition of the law, argumentative, and fully cover all the points in controversy.

Marshal J. Williams was born in Fayette County, Ohio, on a farm, in 1837; attended the Fayette Academy and common schools, and after partly finishing a course at Ohio Wesleyan University, he commenced to study law at Washington Court House with Hon. Nelson Rush. In 1857 he passed his examination, was admitted to the bar and commenced to practice at Washington Court House. Two years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette County, and was re-elected a second term. He attained great reputation as prosecuting attorney, and laid the foundation for a very extensive practice. After the expiration of his second term he opened an office and was retained in nearly all the important cases in Fayette and adjoining counties, either on one side or the other. In ten years more he was elected to the General Assembly, and served two terms. In 1884 he was elected judge of the Circuit Court, and was chosen as chief justice of that court. In 1886, while he was still on that bench, he was elected to the Supreme Court, and took his seat February 9, 1887. He was chief justice from February 9, 1891, until February 9, 1892, at which time he entered upon his second term as judge of that court. He is in the full prime of life and intellectual vigor, and has an eminently judicial mind. In all of his opinions one is impressed with his fairness and his desire to get to the bottom of the facts and the law. He was also prominent in the establishment and promotion of the Law Department of the Ohio State University, was its first dean, and still takes great interest in that institution.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

# CHAPTER XII.

## PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF OHIO.



IN THE CARE of her dependent, defective and delinquent classes, Ohio has not been surpassed by any other State.

Care of the Poor.—The law existing at the opening of the century, and which continued with minor modifications until 1816, was enacted by the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory January 19, 1795, and went into operation October 1, 1795. It provided for the appointment, by the Court of General Sessions, of two substantial inhabitants of each township to act as owners of the poor.

The law authorized the overseers to use their discretion in contracting for the maintenance of the poor, and to levy a tax on the estimated value of real and personal property in the township of not more than two cents on a dollar, and a per capita tax of seventy-five cents.

In December, 1799, however, the law was amended so as to make it "the duty of the overseers of the poor in each and every township, yearly, and every year, to cause all persons, who have or shall have become a public charge, to be farmed out at public vendue, or outcry, to-wit: on the first Monday of May, yearly, and every year, at some public place in each township in the several counties of this territory, respectively to the person or persons who shall appear to be the lowest bidder or bidders, having given ten days previous notice of such sale, in at least three of the most public places in their respective townships; which notices shall set forth the name and age, as near as may be, of each person to be farmed out, as aforesaid."

This method of dealing with the poor continued without material change until February 26, 1816, when our present system had its initiation.

OHIO STATE REFORMATORY AT MANSFIELD.

STATE HOSPITAL GROUNDS AT ATHENS.

By a statute of that date it was provided "that the commissioners of each county in the State shall be, and they are hereby authorized to erect and establish poor houses, whenever in their opinion, such a measure shall be proper and advantageous."

To govern these poor houses the commissioners were directed "to appoint seven judicious persons, inhabitants of their county, who shall form a board of directors to take charge of and manage the affairs of such poor houses."

By act of March 8, 1831, the number of directors to be appointed by the county commissioners were reduced to three, to continue in office one year.

By act of March 5, 1842, it was enacted, "that the qualified electors for members of the General Assembly, in any county within this State, in which a poor house is completed, or may hereafter be completed, for the reception of the poor, shall elect at their annual election, three judicious persons, residents of such county, who shall form a Board of Directors for the Poor, one of whom shall hold his office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, so that one of said directors shall be elected each year."

By act of March 23, 1850, it was provided that the name of all institutions known and designated by the title of County Poor Houses, erected by the several counties of the State under the provisions of the act passed March 8, 1816, should hereafter be known as County Infirmaries. So at last by legislation, evolution and the survival of the fittest, we arrived at the condition of development, with some changes and additions, which we now have. The most important change in recent years was the codification of the poor laws by the General Assembly of 1898, which included the Administration of Out-Door Relief by townships instead of counties.

SCENE ALONG THE HOCKHOCKING RIVER NEAR ATHENS.

Insane and Idiots.—Under the Territorial and State government up to 1824, no provision was made for the care of the insane or of idiots, beyond the appointment of guardians for the care of their persons and estates. If without property they were disposed of as other paupers.

HOSPITAL GROUNDS, ATHENS.

In February, 1815, however, an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping of idiots, lunatics and insane persons, and for the protection of their property."

On complaint in writing, justices of the peace were authorized to bring such persons to be tried before a jury of seven freeholders, and upon an affirmative verdict the justice was authorized to issue warrant to overseers of the poor directing them to take care of and provide for their maintenance.

The law provided that "in case the inquest shall set forth in their verdict that in their opinion, there is danger of such person destroying life or property, and that he or she ought to be put in close confinement, then said justice shall

ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

commit such person to close confinement in the jail of the county." The law also provided for medical care and support by the county commissioners until the physician shall be of the opinion that such person could be safely released. With a few unimportant amendments this law provided the only public care for insane and idiots until 1821, when the first asylum for the insane was erected in Cincinnati under an act of the Legislature passed January 22, 1821, entitled "An act establishing a Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum for the State of Ohio."

This institution was completed and opened in January, 1824. It accommodated less than 100 patients, but later on it resulted in the erection, by the city, of the asylum now known as Longview Hospital, which has been enlarged from time to time until it accommodates nearly 1,500 patients.

The first insane asylum erected and supported by the State was authorized by act of the General Assembly passed March 8, 1835, entitled "An act to provide for the safe keeping of idiots, lunatics, or insane persons at Columbus," and required all persons found to be lunatics to be sent to "The Ohio Lunatic Asylum."

The directors of the Ohio Lunatic Asylum reported to the General Assembly December 19, 1838, "that the east wing of the asylum had been completed, and that said institution, when finished, will accommodate 150 patients."

This institution has also been enlarged from time to time until it now accommodates about 1,500 patients.

As the years went by other State Hospitals were erected successively at Cleveland, Dayton, Athens, Toledo and Massillon, a separate and detailed account of which will be given in an appendix to this chapter, together with other State institutions. All of our insane asylums are now known as State Hospitals.

Our Ohio System.—In the care of the insane greater progress has been made in the last quarter of a century than in the previous century, and in this progress Ohio has been one of the leading States in the Union, and in some respects it has been in advance of all others.

Twenty-five years ago the restraint system, as it was called, was practically universal in American asylums, and straight jackets, muffs, covered beds, (or cribs as they were generally known) stockades for airing courts, and various other forms of restraint were considered indispensible for violent or excited patients.

The first asylum, probably, in America, to dispense with these restraints, was at the Athens Asylum in Ohio, under the care of that Prince of Alienists, Dr. Richard Gundry.

Gradually other superintendents followed his example, and for a dozen years past the non-restraint system has become universal in Ohio

HEADQUARTERS, MEMORIAL HALL AND CHAPEL,
National Military Home, Dayton.

CAMPUS AND BARRACKS, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, DAYTON.

hospitals, and in all other well regulated institutions for the care of the insane.

In another direction Ohio led the way to the care of the insane, and also for the blind and deaf and dumb.

Article VII, Section 1, of our Ohio State Constitution, adopted in 1851, provided that "institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the State, and be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the General Assembly."

For the first time in the history of the world the position was taken by a state government that every person bereft of reason, whether rich or poor, whether high born or low born, ipso facto, becomes the child of the State, and entitled to the best care a cherishing mother could give, and absolutely free of charge. Prior to that time every patient, so long as his estate held out was compelled to pay for his care and treatment. This method resulted in the impoverishment of the families of a majority of patients who had families, and branded every patient who could not pay as a pauper, and created classes and distinctions in hospitals greatly to the detriment of their administration.

The new system inaugurated by Ohio proved so conspicuously superior to the old that it has been adopted in all of our Western States, and most of our Eastern States have adjusted themselves to its requirements.

Shortcomings.—The shortcomings of the Ohio system of state care for all of its insane consists in its failure to provide accommodations for all, which is shown by the fact that there are still over a thousand insane persons in our county infirmaries. Doubtless in the near future this will be remedied by the completion of the Massillon State Asylum, with a capacity for 1,500 patients, and the erection of additional cottages at the Athens and Dayton Asylums, in each of which there are now accommodations for less than 1,000 patients, and these institutions have 500 less than either of the other asylums.

Possibly a separate asylum for the criminal insane, which is greatly to be desired, would make room in our existing asylums for many of the chronic cases now in our county infirmaries. At any rate by act of the last General Assembly, it is made unlawful for county infirmaries to care for any insane after June 1, 1903, and the next General Assembly will, doubtless, make the necessary provision to carry it into effect.

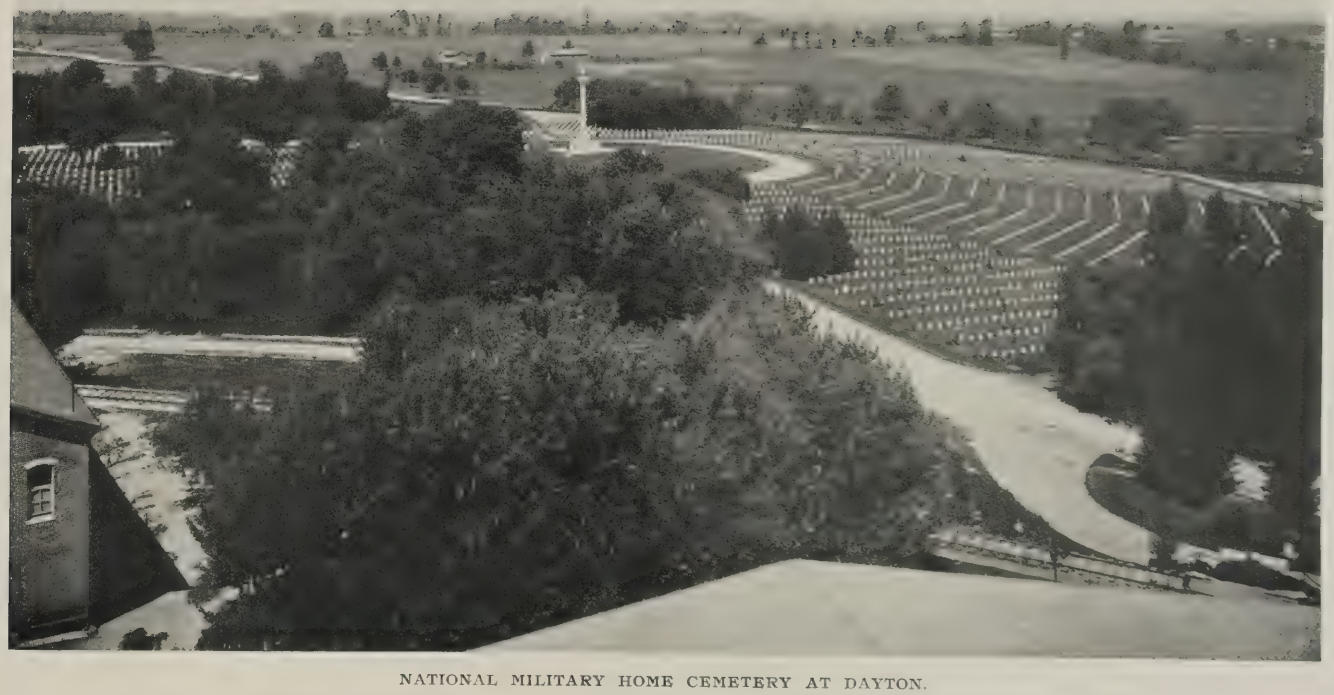
Idiotic and Imbecile Youth.—The Ohio Institution for the Education of Feeble

GENERAL VIEW OF LAKE AT NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, DAYTON.

MIDDLE LAKE, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, DAYTON.

Minded Youth was authorized by the act of the General Assembly passed April 17, 1857, of which the following is the preamble and first section: "Whereas, the State of Ohio has recognized the education of its youth as a duty incumbent upon the State, and has provided for those who are not susceptible of improvement in the common school modes of instruction adapted to their wants or capabilities; and whereas, it appears by the reports of the Secretary of State that there are a large number of idiotic youth resident within its borders who are incapable of improvement in ordinary public and private schools, who are a burden to their friends and to the community, objects of commiseration, degraded and helpless; and whereas, experience has satisfactorily demonstrated that under the system of instruction adopted in schools for idiots in other states and in Europe, that these youths may be elevated, their habits corrected, and their health and morals greatly improved, and they be enabled to obtain their own support; now, therefore, in discharge of the duty of the State to educate its weak and helpless children, as well as the gifted and strong, and to elevate a hitherto neglected class, therefore,

Section 1. "Be it enacted that there shall be established and organized as soon as practicable, an institution for the education of idiotic and imbecile youth, to be denominated "The Ohio Asylum for Idiots."



NATIONAL MILITARY HOME CEMETERY AT DAYTON.

Under the provisions of this act a board of trustees was appointed which leased a building on East Main Street in Columbus, Ohio, and opened a school for imbecile youth, in which for ten years provision was made for a yearly average of from forty to fifty pupils. In the meantime, in 1864, the legislature having made the necessary appropriations, the present site of the institution was secured and a new building, suitable for the accommodation of 300 pupils, was commenced. In July, 1868, the new building was completed and occupied. The first superintendent was Dr. R. J. Patterson, with Dr. G. A. Daren as assistant. In 1860, the office of superintendent becoming vacant, Dr. Daren was made superintendent, and has retained that position ever since, and it is the one State institution in Ohio in which partisan politics has never entered as a controlling influence, and the result has been that under the efficient administration of Dr. Daren it is universally admitted to be the best institution of its kind in the world, and an honor to the State.

Custodial Care of Adult Idiots.—Notwithstanding the superiority of the institution for the Education of Imbecile Youth, it soon became apparent that the expectation of its founders, that its graduates could be self-supporting, could

LILY POND, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME AT DAYTON.

for Feeble Minded Youth. Such farm, comprising 1,068 acres, 12 miles southwest of the city of Columbus, has been purchased at a cost of $69,950, which has been in charge of the State since February 25, 1899.

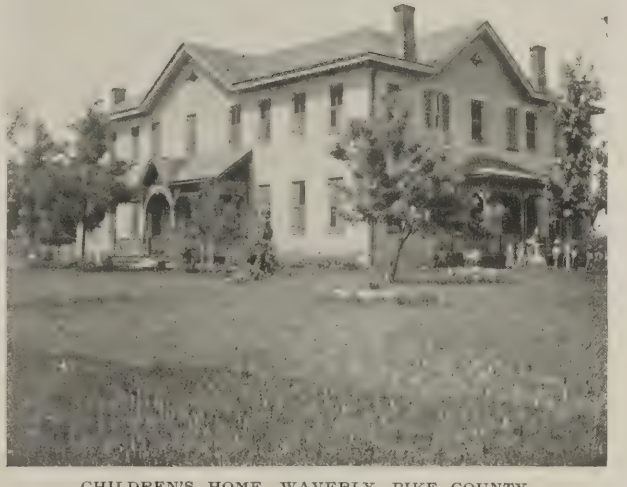
By the close of the year 1901 accommodations are expected to be completed for 1,000 inmates, and Dr. Daren is sanguine that they can be made largely self-supporting. Certainly they can be supported far more economically and comfortably than elsewhere, and the increase of idiots can be largely prevented.

The Deaf and Dumb.—The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb was founded during the legislative session of 1826-27. Governor Morrow, in his annual address, recommended the measure, and the result was the passage of an act in accordance with the recommendation.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia.

not be done to any large extent except under continued supervision, in separate colonies of adult idiots. The possibility of this having been fairly demonstrated in the state of New York, the General Assembly of Ohio by an act passed April 22, 1898, (Vol. 93, P. 209) provided "that there shall be a custodial department established in connection with the Ohio Institution for Feeble Minded Youth. That said department shall be entirely and especially devoted to the reception, detention, care and training of idiotic and feeble minded children and adults."

This law contemplates the adoption of what is known as the Colony Plan, and for that purpose authorized the purchase of a farm of not less than 1,000 acres, which is to be under the care and management of the board of trustees of the Institution



CHILDREN'S HOME, WAVERLY, PIKE COUNTY.

The school was opened October 16, 1829, in a small building on the corner of High and Broad Streets, in Columbus. Only three pupils were present, but the number steadily increased and larger quarters became necessary. In February, 1829, ten acres of land, lying half a mile east of the State House, were purchased at a cost of $300. On this site the first building for the use of the school was erected, and was made ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term of 1834. A wing was added, in 1845-46, to the south end of the original building.

The continued increase of applicants in time rendered a larger building necessary, and in pursuance of an act passed March, 1864, the present large and commodious structure was erected.

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ORIGINAL OHIO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, XENIA.

by efficient medical skill and competent farm men and attendants." From time to time these recommendations were repeated and emphasized, until at last recognition by the General Assembly was secured and "The Ohio Hospital for Epileptics" was authorized by act of 1890. In pursuance of this act lands were secured for the location of this institution at Gallipolis, and on the twelfth of November, 1892, its corner stone was laid.

In 1893 five cottages were completed and 200 patients were received, and from year to year cottages have been added until at present about 1,000 patients are cared for.

Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.—On the 30th of January, 1886, an act was passed by the General Assembly "to establish the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home" for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served the United States Government in any of its wars and who are citizens of Ohio, and are not able to support themselves, and who cannot gain admission to the National Military Home.

A board of trustees was then appointed by the governor, which on the 19th of August selected as a site 90 acres of land in Erie County near the city of Sandusky, and upon it the commodious cottages were erected that now accommodate an average of about 1,500 inmates.

A COTTAGE CHRISTMAS MORNING
At Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Xenia.

Ohio Hospital for Epileptics.—The Ohio Hospital for Epileptics was authorized by act of the General Assembly passed April 11, 1890, and is the first institution of the kind in the world supported from the public funds.

Prior to that time there was no separate care for this most pitiable class of unfortunates. A few were scattered through the wards of our insane asylums, a menace to other patients, and a horror to themselves in the interval of their seizures, but as a rule they were in poor houses, jails or private families in hopeless neglect. As early as 1869 the Board of State Charities recommended separate care of epileptics in "an asylum consisting of a farm ample in size and productive in character, upon which plain, neat and substantial pavilions might be erected, under the general direction of an accomplished agriculturist and a superintendent of good administrative ability, aided

POSTOFFICE BUILDING AT CANTON.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.—This noble institution is located at Xenia, and was authorized as a State institution by the act of the General Assembly passed April 14, 1870.

The home farm consists of 275 acres, on a healthful site southeasterly from the center of the town and about three-quarters of a mile from the depot of the Little Miami Railroad.

The buildings consist of an administration building, twenty cottages, ten on each side, a school house, chapel, hospital, laundry, industrial building, engine room, gas house and all necessary farm buildings. The average number of children cared for amounts to about 900.

The Reformation of Criminals—Ohio Methods—Progressive Steps in Legislation and Administration.—That reformation, rather

SOLDIERS' HOME, SANDUSKY.

than punishment, should be the main object in dealing with the criminal classes, was a conviction that found expression at the very threshold of Ohio history, and was embodied in the organic law of the State more than a hundred years ago, and some knowledge of its evolution, as shown in legislation and administration is absolutely essential to a proper understanding of existing conditions; for prison reform, external and internal, in Ohio, is an evolution from within rather than an importation from without.

For high intelligence, broad statesmanship, and moral worth, the pioneers of Ohio have had no superiors among the founders of States.

Legislative Beginnings.—The first English speaking settlement within the present boundaries of the State of Ohio was established at Marietta, July 13, 1787, under the law of Congress creating the Northwest Territory.

The first legislation in regard to crime and criminals was formulated by the governor and judges, authorized by Congress, and was promulgated at Marietta, September 6, 1788. This criminal code specified twenty offenses to which penalties were provided. The only offense punishable by death was murder. This is probably the first criminal code in the world in which the death penalty was limited to one offense. Six years later, (1794) Pennsylvania followed this example, and since then nearly all of the states have adopted the same rule.

The death penalty was inflicted by hanging until 1895, when it was supplanted by electrocution, as more humane, but in 1898 (O. L., Vol. 93, P. 223) the death penalty was left to the jury, which means in most cases the substitution of imprisonment for life.

Manslaughter was punishable in accordance with the requirements of the common law of England. Arson, by whipping, not exceeding 39 stripes; the pillory, not exceeding two hours; imprisonment in goal, not exceeding three years, and full damages in money if the offender's estate would suffice. Burglary and robbery, similar to arson. Riots, fine not exceeding $16, and surety for good behavior. For obstructing authority, whipping not exceeding 39 stripes and security for good behavior. For perjury, a fine, whipping, or pillory and disfranchisement. Larceny, restitution, whipping, or imprisonment not exceeding seven years. Forgery, fine and pillory. Usurpation, assault and battery, or fraudulent deeds, fines. Disobedience of children and servants, goal and house of correction until subdued. Drunkenness, fined five dimes for first offense, and $1.00 for any succeeding offense.

The code closed with the following sections:

Section 21. Whereas, idle, vain, and obscene conversation, profane cursing and swearing, and more especially the irreverently mentioning, calling upon, or invoking the Sacred and Supreme Being, by any one of the divine characters in which He hath graciously condescended to reveal His infinitely beneficent purposes to mankind, are repugnant to every moral sentiment, subversive of every civil obligation, inconsistent with the ornaments of polished life, and abhorrent to the principles of the most benevolent religion. It is expected, therefore, if crimes of this kind should exist, they will not fine encouragement, countenance, or approbation in this territory. It is strictly enjoined

upon all officers and ministers of justice, upon parents, and others, heads of families, and upon others of every description, that they sustain from practices so vile and irrational; and that by example and precept, to the utmost of their power, they prevent the necessity of adopting and publishing laws, with penalties upon this head. And it is hereby declared that the government will consider as unworthy its confidence all those who may obstinately violate these injunctions.

OHIO PENITENTIARY, COLUMBUS.

Section 22. Whereas mankind in every stage of informed society has consecrated certain portions of time to the particular cultivation of the social virtues and the public adoration and worship of the Common Parent of the Universe, and whereas a practice so rational in itself, and conformable to the divine precepts is greatly conducive to civilization as well as morality and piety; and whereas, for the advancement of such important and interesting purposes, most of the Christian world has set apart the first day of the week as a day of rest from common labor and pursuits, it is therefore enjoined that all servile labor, work of necessity and charity only excepted, be wholly abstained from on that day.

Of course this code was mainly prospective, for as yet there were no goals or pillories in the Territory, and it was not until August 1, 1792, that a law was enacted requiring each county to erect goals and "also a pillory, whipping post, and as many stocks as may be convenient for the punishment of offenders," and each jail was to have two apartments—one for debtors and one for criminals. This criminal code remained in force without any material changes or additions until after the admission of Ohio as a state in 1802, and the organization of its first General Assembly, in 1803.

CLEVELAND HOSPITAL, CLEVELAND.

Reformation to the Front. —The first Constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1802, was a monumental document in many ways, but especially in its attitude towards crime and criminals, for it anticipated by many years the central idea of modern penology, that reformation, rather than punishment, should be the objective point in dealing with criminals, and that indiscriminate severity, instead of preventing, created crime. These remarkable declarations are contained in Article VIII, Section XIV, of this remarkable document, as follows: "All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense. No wise legislature will affix the same punishment to the crimes of theft, forgery and the like, which they do to the crimes of murder and treason. When the same undistinguished severity is exerted against all offenses,

the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant, with as little compunction as they do the slightest offenses. For the same reasons, a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind."

Ohio Penitentiary.—The first penitentiary in Ohio was built in 1813, in the city of Columbus. It was a brick building, 60x30 feet in size and three stories high, which included the basement partly below ground. The basement contained the living rooms of the prisoners, and could only be entered from the prison yard. The second story was the keeper's residence. The third or upper story contained the prisoners' cells, thirteen in number, nine of which were light and four dark cells. The prison yard, about 100 feet square, was enclosed by a stone wall from 15 to 18 feet high. In 1818 a new brick building was erected, and the prison yard enlarged to about 400x160 feet, enclosed by stone walls 20 feet high.

In 1832 a new penitentiary was authorized, and the present location on the banks of the Scioto was secured, and in 1834 the new building was occupied, and there it has since remained. From time to time it has been enlarged until at present it has a prison population of over 2,000. It has always been operated upon the Auburn System, with associated labor by day and cellular confinement at night. Prior to 1834 the labor of the prisoners was employed upon state

STATE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS, GALLIPOLIS.

account in blacksmithing, cabinet making, coopering, weaving and tailoring, the manufactured articles being sold or exchanged for provisions or for raw material. Prison labor was also largely employed in erecting the State House and new penitentiary. After 1834, and until 1885, the labor of prisoners in the main, was employed under the contract system, and the Ohio penitentiary, in its discipline and industries, did not differ materially from other prisons in other states, and on the average compared fairly well with such prisons.

Reform School for Boys.—The first long step forward in dealing with the delinquent classes was in 1857, under the administration of Governor Salmon P. Chase, and largely due to his initation.

By act of the General Assembly, passed April 16, 1857, (O. L. Vol. 54, page 175) Section 7, provides: "There shall be established a Reform School, to be called the Ohio State Reform Farm, for the reception of such youth therein as may be sent thither under Section 9 of this act, and as may be provided by law." Section 2 of the act provided for a board of commissioners of three members, to be appointed by the governor, to carry out the provisions of the law. Section 8 provided: "That said State Reform Farm shall be established by the board of commissioners, and under their control and supervision, upon a body of land containing, as near as may be, 1,000 acres of land. Section 9

LONGVIEW HOSPITAL, CARTHAGE, HAMILTON COUNTY.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF FEEBLE MINDED YOUTH, COLUMBUS.

provided that upon obtaining possession of such farm, accommodations for 40 male youth should be provided, and that the commissioners should select from the House of Refuge at Cincinnati, the Ohio State Penitentiary and the county jails of the State, such boys as they should deem suitable for being received upon said State Reform Farm; "and said 40 boys shall constitute the first family of said Reform Farm." After that, in Section 10, the law provided that "Whenever any minor male, under the age of 18, shall be found guilty of an offense or crime against the laws of the State, the court shall have power to sentence the defendant to be committed to the Reform School." Section 11 provided that "in all cases when received, said minors shall be under the control of the authorities of the Reform School until legal age, and said authorities shall at all times have power to apprentice them, and said minor shall be discharged from any reform school only upon order of the authorities aforesaid, or in due process of law."

MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL BUILDING, MASSILLON.

This law was introduced and championed in the House by Hon. James Monroe, afterwards a member of Congress for three terms, and for many years a professor in Oberlin College.

The American Mettray.—The first three commissioners of this institution, and its famous superintendent, Mr. George E. Howe, who for 20 years shaped its destinies, were remarkable men and are worthy of a memorial volume, but suffice it to say here that the special form

MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL BUILDING, MASSILLON.

impressed upon this institution, which has since been known as "the family system," was due largely to Commissioner Charles Reemelin of Cincinnati. His associate commissioners were John A. Foote of Cleveland, and James D. Ladd of Jefferson County, both able and eminent citizens, and admirably qualified for their work.

Mr. Reemelin was a German by birth, and of high culture in German universities, who had come to America early in his career, and obtained fame and fortune in the land of his adoption. He proposed to his associate commissioners, after they had visited various reformatories in America, that he would go to Europe, at his own expense, and see what he could find there. This was assented to, and after months of travel and observation in foreign lands he returned and reported a plan for the Ohio State Farm, based upon the methods of the Juvenile Reformatory at Mettray, France. His report was adopted, in the main, by his associates, and our American Mettray was established on a farm of 1,210 acres in Fairfied County, six miles south of the city of Lancaster, and the original cottage for "40 male youth" has since been transformed into a village now numbering a population of about 800. The first family buildings were four in number and built of hewn logs, two stories high, and the old farm house was used as an administration building.

LUCAS COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, MIAMI.

From the beginning, prison walls and grated doors were abolished and each cottage under charge of an "elder brother" and his wife was a family by itself, and now, as then, in every cottage its members attend school, work in shops or upon the farm, go to church, and play upon the open grounds the same as the boys of any other well regulated village. This institution became a model for juvenile reformatories all over the United States, and is now known as the Boy's Industrial School, and a large majority of its graduates have become honorable and self supporting citizens.

STARK COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

Since the opening of this institution there have been various minor changes of legislation in regard to it, and for many years it has had a board of managers of five members instead of three, but in the main it has been conducted upon the lines laid down by its founders, and its accommodations have kept pace with the increasing population of the State.

Reform School for Girls.—A Reform and Industrial School for Girls, now known as the Girls' Industrial Home, was authorized by act of the General Assembly passed May 5, 1869, (O. L. Vol. 66, page 110) and was established in Delaware County, and is similar in character and administration to the Boys' Industrial School, and has an average population of about 400.

New Era in Penitentiary Legislation.—The legislation by the General Assembly of 1884-85 marks a new era in Ohio methods of dealing with high grade criminals, or felons, as they are known to the law, and was due, largely, to the initiation of the Board of State Charities and the hearty co-operation of Governor George Hoadly and Hon. Allen O. Myers, chairman of the Committee of Prisons and Prison Reform, in the House.

MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL BUILDING, MASSILLON.

As early as 1868, in its first annual report, the Board of State Charities had earnestly advocated the establishment of one new prison, to be known as the Intermediate Penitentiary, exclusively for young men, and argued that "such a system would give us the foundation of a grand system of graded prisons; with the Reform Farm on one side of the new prison, for juvenile offenders, and the penitentiary on the other, for all of the more hardened and incorrigible class. The discipline of each to be so adjusted as best to secure the results aimed at in each, and so connected and related that transfers could be made from one to the other upon certain conditions, based upon the criminal's general character and conduct, to be determined by a careful system of marks, to be more fully treated hereafter."

MASSILLON STATE HOSPITAL BUILDING, MASSILLON.

This recommendation, with various others in regard to prison administration, were fully amplified, and from year to year were repeated and pressed upon the attention of the Legislature and the general public, until at last the seeds thus sown culminated into law in a series of legislative acts by the Sixty-sixth General Assembly of 1884 and 1885, in which all of the leading ideas of the Elmira Reformatory system were embodied, together with some additions and improvements.

By these acts the contract system of employing convicts was abolished, the intermediate sentence was authorized, the classification of prisoners provided for, the parole system established, and cumulative sentences for habitual criminals required. (O. L. Vol. 82, pages 60 and 236.)

In addition to these requirements, which only applied to the existing Ohio State Penitentiary, an act was passed "to establish an intermediate penitentiary, and to provide for the appointment of a board of managers to locate, construct and to manage the same."

Prison Labor.—In abolishing contract labor in the penitentiary it was evidently the intention of the General Assembly to employ the prisoners upon state account, (O. L. Vol. 81, P. 74, Sec. 4) but in the absence of an appropriation for machinery and capital, it was provided in a separate act (O. L. Vol. 82, P. 60) that it should be competent for the managers to employ prisoners upon what is known as "the piece-price plan." By this plan, which still continues with a majority of prisoners, employers furnish machinery and materials, and the state furnishes and supervises the men, and secures pay by the piece for the product. The advantage of this system over the contract system is that the prisoner is not the slave of a contractor, but the employe of the State, and the State can lighten his labor, change his occupation, or shorten his hours, as his capacity or improvement may seem to require.

MONROE COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, WOODSFIELD.

Intelligently administered this system is a vast improvement upon the contract system, for its opportunities for education and reformation are far superior, and these ought to be the main purpose in any well regulated prison, whatever may be the immediate returns in dollars and cents.

The Indeterminate Sentence.—By Section 5, of the act above named (O. L. pp. 74 and 186) it was declared that "every sentence to the penitentiary of a person hereafter committed for felony, except for murder in the second degree, who has not previously been convicted of a felony and served a term in a penal institution, may be, if the court having said case thinks it right and proper, a general sentence in the penitentiary. The term of such imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced may be terminated by the board of managers, as authorized by this act; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime of which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced; and no such prisoner shall be released until after he shall have served at least the minimum term provided by law for the crime for which he was convicted."

Classification and Parole.—By Sections 6, 7 and 8 of this act, detailed requirements were made for the commitment, classification and parole of prisoners under the indeterminate sentence, similar to those in force, then and now, at the Elmira State Reformatory. At the next session of the General Assembly, May 4, 1885, these provisions were so

COLUMBUS STATE HOSPITAL, COLUMBUS.

amended as to apply to all prisoners, whether committed under the indeterminate sentence or otherwise, excepting those "sentenced for murder in the first or second degree." (O. L. Vol. 82, P. 236.) So far as ascertained this was the first application of the indeterminate sentence, or parole system, in any penitentiary or state prison in America. Since their adoption there has been no material change in these laws. The indeterminate sentence has not been utilized by the courts as largely as it should, but under the rules of progressive classification over 1,200 prisoners have been paroled and less than ten per cent. have been returned, and it is known that a large majority thus paroled have been restored to honest and self-supporting citizenship. The system has not always been administered as wisely as it should have been, but with all shortcomings it has been a vast improvement in our prison management, and has steadily gained in favor with the public.

Cumulative Sentences.—Still another notable enactment of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly was the second section of the act passed May 4, 1885, since known as the habitual criminal act, (O. L. Vol. 82, P. 237) by which it was decreed that "every person who, after having been twice convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in some penal institution for felony, whether committed heretofore or hereafter, and whether committed in this state or elsewhere within the

limits of the United States of America, shall be convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary for felony hereafter committed, shall be taken to be an habitual criminal, and on expiration of the term for which he shall be sentenced, he shall not be discharged from imprisonment in the penitentiary, but shall be detained therein for and during his natural life, unless pardoned by the governor; and the liability to be so detained shall be and constitute a part of every sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary; provided, however, that after the expiration of the term for which he was so sentenced, he may, in the discretion of the board of managers, be allowed to go upon parole outside of the buildings and enclosures, but to be while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of said board, and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said institution."

There was some question as to the constitutionality of an enactment of this kind, and therefore it was very carefully drawn by Governor Hoadly himself, than whom there was no better lawyer in the State, and it has since been passed upon and approved by the Supreme Court of the State, with the single requirement that the fact of a second

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, COLUMBUS.

conviction for felony should be stated in the indictment and proven upon trial. The wisdom of this act has been fully established, but its enforcement has not been as frequent as it should have been, on account of the failure of prosecuting attorneys to conform their indictments to the requirements of the Supreme Court. However, this act still remains in force unamended, and there is a growing public sentiment in favor of its more rigid enforcement.

Prisoner's Earnings.—In the series of enactments now under consideration there is still another provision worthy of consideration, viz: that contained in section 9 of the act passed March 24, 1884, (O. L. Vol. 81, P. 75) as follows: "The warden is hereby authorized to have placed to the credit of each prisoner (excepting those serving life sentences) such amount of their earnings as the board of managers may deem equitable and just, taking into account the character of the prisoner, the nature of the crime for which he is imprisoned, and his general deportment; provided, that such credit in no case exceed 20 per cent. of his earnings, and the funds thus accruing to the credit of any prisoner shall be paid to him or his family, at such time and in such manner as the board of managers may deem best; provided, that at

STATE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS FOR EPILEPTICS, GALLIPOLIS.

least 25 per cent of such earnings shall be kept for and paid to such prisoner at the time of his restoration to citizenship.

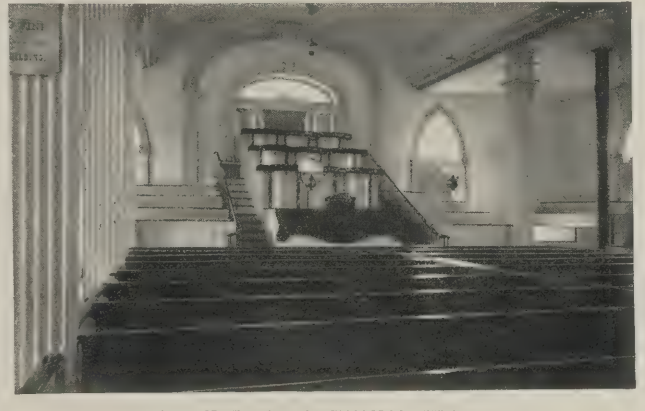
Good Time Law.—As a part of the legislation under consideration, another important enactment was what is known as the good time law, (Vol. 81, P. 187, Sec. 7) by which prisoners, by good conduct, could reduce their term of imprisonment, for the first year, five days; for the second year, seven days for each month; for the third year, nine days for each month, and for succeeding years, ten days for each month.

This law has since been modified, May 4, 1891, so as to allow a prisoner sentenced for one year five days each month; for two years, six days for each month for the entire two years; for three years, eight days for each month; for four years, nine days for each month; for five years, ten days for each month of his sentence; for six years or more, eleven days for each month of good conduct. The principal of the original act, however, has not been changed, and has fully demonstrated its usefulness in maintaining better prison discipline.

Intermediate Penitentiary.—One of the most important of the series of acts now under consideration, was that entitled "An act to establish an intermediate penitentiary," passed April 14, 1884. (O. L. Vol. 81, P. 206.)

Section 1 provides: "That there be established an intermediate penitentiary for the incarceration of such persons convicted and sentenced under the laws of Ohio as have not previously been sentenced to a state penitentiary in this or any other state or country."

Section 2. "That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, that there shall be and is hereby appropriated for the year of 1884 and 1885 ten per-centum of all the moneys received under an act passed April 17, 1883, entitled an act further providing against the evils resulting from the traffic of intoxicating liquors." The act of 1883, known as the "Scott Law," produced a large revenue, and ten percentum of it would have been ample to complete promptly and carry on this institution, but unfortunately within a year it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and the result was that the revenue of the State fell off to such an extent that the appropriations available from other sources were so limited that the completion of the institution has lingered until the present time. However, a location was secured at Mansfield, Ohio, comprising 182 acres of land, and in November, 1886, the corner stone of the new structure was laid, and the work went on from year to year until in September, 1896, it was sufficiently advanced to receive prisoners, and 150 short-term men were selected from the Ohio State Penitentiary for a beginning, and since then these have been added to by sentence from the courts, so that the institution now accommodates about 400 men.



AN INTERIOR SECTIONAL VIEW
Of Mormon Temple at Kirkland.

STATE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS FOR EPILEPTICS, GALLIPOLIS.

In the meantime the name of the institution was changed to that of "The Ohio State Reformatory," and the laws governing it have been made to conform to those governing the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, New York, the main features of which are the indeterminate sentence, progressive classification and parole. (O. L. Vol. 88, P. 382.)

OHIO MASONIC HOME AT SPRINGFIELD.

OHIO PYTHIAN HOME, SPRINGFIELD.

With the appropriations already made it is expected that the institution will be completed within a year or two, with a capacity for 800 prisoners, when all modern reformatory methods can be fully inaugurated; certainly its equipment will not be inferior to any other reformatory of its kind in America.

Misdemeanors.—In Ohio all criminal offenses punishable by imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary for less than one year, or in the Ohio State Reformatory, are known as misdemeanors, and are punishable by confinement in a county jail or city workhouse.

Workhouses.—In Ohio there are now eight city and county workhouses, viz: at Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Xenia and Zanesville. These receive prisoners, not only from their own locality, but from any other city or county with which satisfactory contracts for support have been made. The average term of sentence to these workhouses is about 30 days.

These workhouses, in their character and conduct, are similar to those in other States, and are equally as well administered, but in reformatory results they have never been satisfactory. A large majority of workhouse prisoners are intermittent or chronic drunkards, for whom a commitment of 10, 20 or 30 days has no terrors, but rather the reverse, for every commitment for another debauch is an opportunity for restoration to natural conditions, by medical care and hygenic treatment at public expense, and this accomplished he goes on to repeat his previous offense.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS HOME, SPRINGFIELD.

To reform prisoners of this kind time is an essential element, and hence, in Ohio, by recent legislation, a new feature in workhouse sentences has been authorized, which is unknown elsewhere, and which promises to be of special value. The act passed April 27, 1896, (O. L. Vol. 92, P. 359) provides: "That every person, who, after having

DAYTON STATE HOSPITAL, DAYTON.

been convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in any workhouse for an offense committed heretofore or hereafter in this State in violation of an ordinance of a municipality, or a law of this State, shall be convicted of a second misdemeanor whether committed in violation of an ordinance of a municipality or a law of this State, punishable by imprisonment in any workhouse, within this State, shall for such second offense, be punished by imprisonment for not less than double the penalty imposed upon the first offense; and in case of two previous convictions for such misdemeanors the penalty for a third misdemeanor shall not be less than double the penalty imposed for the last of such previous misdemeanors. But no greater punishment shall be inflicted for the second or third misdemeanors than the maximum penalty provided by law or ordinance for the particular offense committed. Every person, who, after having been three times convicted, sentenced and imprisoned in any workhouse or workhouses for offenses committed heretofore or hereafter in this State, whether in violation of law or ordinance, shall be convicted of a fourth misdemeanor whether committed in violation of an ordinance of a municipality or law of this State, punishable by imprisonment in any workhouse within this State, shall upon conviction for such offense be held and deemed an habitual offender, and shall be imprisoned in a workhouse for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years."

RICHLAND COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME, MANSFIELD.

This law has not been in force long enough to furnish statistical results, but so far as tested it has filled expectations, and is certainly a vast improvement on previous conditions. By a letter dated August 20, 1898, from William Tallack, secretary of the Howard Association of London, England, I am informed that a similar law has just been passed by the British Parliament.

County Jails.—In each of the 88 counties of Ohio there is a county jail which is near to or adjoining the county court house, in which

prisoners awaiting trial are confined. After sentence prisoners committed for felony are transferred to the penitentiary or to the State Reformatory, and misdemeanants to a workhouse, although to a limited extent, in counties where there are no workhouses misdemeanants for less than 30 days sentences are detained.

CHILDREN'S HOME IN MARIETTA,
First one organized in the State.

Ohio jails, like all other American jails, are a survival of the English jail system of a century ago, but unfortunately they have not kept pace with the improvements in English jails, and the old vicious system which allows the promiscous association of prisoners still remains in many counties. Contamination rather than reformation is the result. This evil was early recognized, and the Board of State Charities in 1867, in its first report to the General Assembly, presented it very fully and recommended radical changes, based upon the separation and classification of prisoners. In the next report, 1868, the Board presented a carefully prepared plan of jail construction by which classification could be secured, and also cellular separation on each floor could be maintained. This plan has since been known as the "Ohio Plan" or "Central Corridor" jail, and has been adopted to some extent in other states. In Ohio, nearly all new jails have been constructed on this plan, and fully one-third of our counties now have it, and wherever its requirements have been carried out it has been found very beneficial, not only in reformatory results, but also in its efficiency in preventing escapes.

A law has been passed (Vol. 88, P. 150) declaring that wherever the construction of a county jail will admit of the separation of prisoners, that such separation shall be maintained, but for one reason or another the local authorities, to a considerable extent, evade the requirements of the law and the old evil goes on. However, there is a growing public sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the law, and it is likely that in the near future the administration of county jails will be taken away from the local authorities and centralized in the State as they were in Great Britain in 1877. Aside from the evils of associating prisoners together in common halls, Ohio jails, as a rule, are humanely administered and their sanitary condition is good.

DRESS PARADE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

In conclusion it can be justly claimed that reformatory legislation in Ohio has kept abreast and possibly in advance of any other American state, and in the main is in accord with the best in other civilized countries. Our shortcomings are largely due to a faulty administration to which any system, however

HOT HOUSE, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

perfect, is liable, but this can be and we have the faith to believe, will be corrected by an advancing public sentiment.

NOTE.—The Hon. F. B. Sanborn of Massachusetts, than whom there is no higher authority, in a paper read before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in Omaha in 1887, stated: "In Ohio the Board (of State Charities) has succeeded in establishing the most complete prison system, in theory, which exists in the United States. And this system is advancing toward practical development." WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

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HISTORY AND ORIGIN OF THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.—A large part of the early history and work of the Board of State Charities can never be written. It was true then, as now, that the character of the services performed by the Board was such as to be in large part impossible of record. The influence of moral forces is more often felt than seen; their growth is not that of a day; their results are not immediately apparent. So it has been with the Board of State Charities. It has been, first and last, a moral force, pure and simple. But that force has for more than 30 years been persistently at work in behalf of all the dependent classes of the State, pointing out the way for their intelligent care and treatment, bringing to bear upon the legislation of our State the latest and best experience of other states and countries, and arousing and educating public opinion in all that pertains to the duty of the State towards dependent and neglected children, the poor, the sick, the unfortunate, the defective, the criminal. These efforts have not been without fruit, though it has often seemed that progress was distressingly slow. The history of our State during these 30 years has been deeply affected by the work of the Board, and the student of social progress will not find it difficult to discover the results of its labor in our laws and in the high character and standing of our institutions.

The members of the first Board—those who laid the foundations for its later work and established its policy—have all of them passed away. Their annual reports, from 1867 to 1872, give only a faint conception of the difficulties they encountered, the opposition they met, the fearlessness with which abuses were exposed, and the reforms wholly or partially accomplished. These reports, in their descriptions

CHAPEL AT BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

OHIO BUILDING AT BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Lancaster.

of conditions existing in poor houses and jails, revealed a state of things in many portions of the State absolutely disgraceful, often almost incredible. The neglect of the sick, the indifference to immoral conditions among inmates, the restraint and abuse of insane and epileptic persons, non-classification of the sick and diseased, idiots, insane and criminals, unsanitary buildings, and mixed in with all of these things, children to the number of several thousand yearly. It was upon these and other forms of encouragement of pauperism and crime that the Board and its secretary brought to bear the light of official inquiry and personal investigation.

One impression made upon the reader of these early reports is that they were actuated by an uncompromising purpose to improve bad conditions through the medium of an enlightened and educated public conscience; another is that a rare quality of courage was required for the fearless and prompt exposure of the wrongs then existing.

GYMNASIUM, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, LANCASTER.

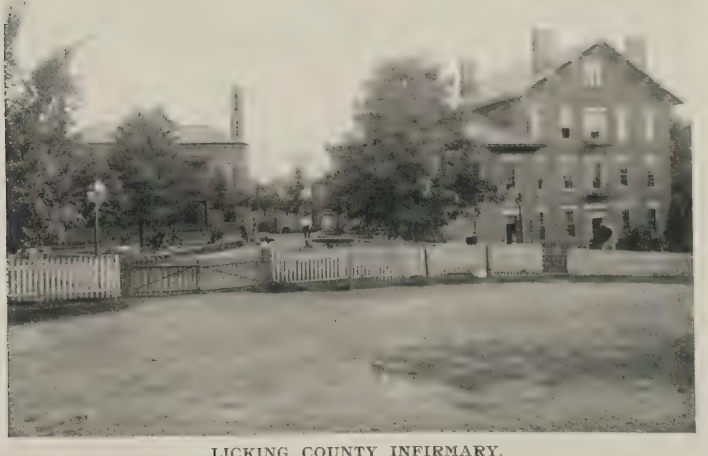
In 1866, Governor J. D. Cox in his annual message, recommended the establishment of a "Board of State Charities." In 1867 that recommendation was acted upon by the legislature in the enactment of a law providing for the organization of such a Board.

Ohio was the first state to follow the example of Massachusetts in the enactment of such legislation. That she was so prompt in thus recognizing the need of supervision of public institutions by a central board and the good to be derived from such an organization, was due largely to the persistent efforts of Hon. D. A. Dangler, member of the House of Representatives from Cuyahoga County. After repeated failures to secure favorable action on the measure introduced by him, during which time the bill was referred, re-referred and practically defeated, it was not until the last hour of the last day of the session that it was finally passed and became a law.

That the author of the measure had a full understanding of its importance and a keen foresight as to its ultimate utility, is shown by a speech delivered in the House February 16, 1867, (the bill was introduced on the 8th of January preceding) and that the work of the Board has so closely followed the outline of it given in that speech is a high tribute to his intelligence and sagacity.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,
Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster.

Among other things, Mr. Dangler said: "My objects are, by the agency of a common center and common head, to crystallize those various suggestions tending towards reformation and economy in the present system of management and extend their application to all alike by the same agency; to extract from the systems in use in the European states and countries such ideas as may be applicable to our peculiar wants and requirements; through the introduction of statistics and analytical records, to assist in the diminution of crime, suffering and sickness by pointing out the causes, occasion and the source; the adoption of similar rules and regulations for institutions of a like character, to render their management uniform, harmonious and effective; and by a common standard of qualification for the various offices, prevent the appointment of any but those fully qualified to discharge the various duties with honesty and efficiency." In 1872 the Board was abolished, doubtless owing to its pernicious activity in exposing the abuses connected with the administration of public institutions. In 1876 it was again organized under the old law with the additional provision for a salaried secretary, which previously had not been provided for. April 15, 1880, the law was so amended as to provide for a Board of six members, instead of five, the original number. The Board is required to submit an annual report to the Legislature, setting forth the conditions of the institutions coming under its supervision, together with any suggestions or recommendations it may have to offer relative to their management. It is not an executive Board. The work is entirely supervisory over the whole system of public charitable and correctional institutions of the State, including those maintained by municipalities and counties. It has authority to require such reports from all institutions supported in whole, or in part, by public funds, as it may deem necessary. All of these institutions now make annual, and some of them quarterly reports, to the office of the Board. One of the most important duties devolving upon it is that requiring the submission of all



LICKING COUNTY INFIRMARY.

plans for State institutions, jails, children's homes, workhouses and infirmaries, (alm houses) to the Board for criticism and approval. The governor of the State is ex-officio president of the Board, and he may, at any time, order an investigation by the Board, or a committee of its members, of any institution over which it has supervision. In such an event the Board has the powers of a court, and may compel the attendance of witnesses. The very fact that such investigations may be ordered at any time makes the exercise of this function of the Board of rare occurrence.

The record of the achievements of the Board is a long one. It has given to the State a system of graded prisons, and laws for their better administration. Among these latter may be mentioned the indeterminate sentence, the parole law, the law requiring the separation of prisoners in county jails, and the law providing for the establishment of an Advisory Board of Pardons.

It published, in 1868, the plans and descriptions for a county jail in which proper classification and separation of prisoners could be maintained without detriment to the health of the prisoners; this plan has since been followed.

The prison system, as outlined by the Board, included: 1. A penitentiary for felons. 2. A reformatory exclusively for young men. 3. District houses of correction (workhouses) for persons convicted of minor offenses. 4. The county jail, to be simply a place of detention for those accused of crime—each inmate to be confined in a separate room. 5. An industrial school for boys.. 6. An industrial home for girls.

The penitentiary, at least one workhouse and the Industrial School for Boys had been established prior to 1867. Among other reforms effected through the instrumentality of the Board have been the establishment of a State hospital for epileptics; the purchase of a large farm for the care of adult idiots by the State; the adoption of the cottage system for institutions for the insane, and other classes; the removal of children from county infirmaries (almhouses); the codification of the poor laws of the State, whereby greater care is exercised in the giving of public relief to persons in their homes, and an annual saving made (estimated) over the old methods of not less than $250,000; a law providing for the State care of all insane persons and epileptic persons to take effect in 1903; the habitual criminal act; the cumulative sentence law for misdemeanants; the establishment in each county of the State of a Board of Visitors for the inspection of the institutions supported by the county, and upon all of which Boards women have equal representation with men; an annual state conference of all persons or officials connected with or interested in institutions or societies established for the care of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes; the issuing of a quarterly bulletin by the Board in addition to the regular annual report.

From the beginning the Board has raised its voice against the misuse of institutions for political purposes. In the administration of its own affairs it has been entirely free from partisan political bias and above partisan influences. The members of the Board receive no salary, but their actual expenses incurred in the discharge of duties imposed by law are paid by the State. The term of office is three years, but changes on the Board are not of frequent occurrence. It is evenly divided politically.

The work of the Board devolves very largely upon the secretary who, in addition to other duties, visits and inspects all the institutions coming under the supervision of the Board.

The annual appropriations made by the Ohio Legislature for the support of the Board has been in recent years, about $5,000. This sum is too small for its present needs, and seriously cripples it work.

Since its organization in 1867 it has had three secretaries, Rev. Albert G. Byers, M. D., 1867 to 1890; John G. Doren, December, 1890, to April, 1892; Joseph Perkins Byers, son of the first secretary, since April, 1892.

ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF.

ATHENS STATE HOSPITAL, ATHENS.

# CHAPTER XIII.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF OHIO.

THE VALUE of education as an aid to the maintenance and successful working of free institutions was deeply realized by the leaders of public opinion in the early years of our nation's independence. There must be trained intellect behind good government, and the broader the basis of political power, the more widely must this training be diffused. If the people themselves were to rule, the people must be educated,—all of them—in the rudiments necessary to make possible the casting of an intelligent vote, and as many as possible in the higher branches of learning necessary to fit for discreet and progressive leadership. The great English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge had many representatives in the Colonies, and Havard and Yale had been sending their graduates into all parts of the land for many decades previous to the outbreak of the Revolution. It was a student of King's College, now Columbia University, that fired the hearts of the patriots of New York City with his eloquence on July 6, 1774, unknown even to his hearers at the time, but soon to make an honored reputation throughout the civilized world as Alexander Hamilton. Princeton had entered upon its honorable career 30 years before the Declaration of Independence, and Brown a little later. Of course, none of these colleges had any large material equipment, but they had that without which even the richest material equipment must fail, high minded, scholarly and devoted teachers. And so the nation entered upon its independent existence not merely with a correct theory of the relation of education to good government, but with some practical experience of the work which educational institutions and educated men can do.

As the early settlers of Ohio were from among the most intelligent and public spirited classes of the East, they naturally brought with them a high appreciation of education. Indeed, the favorable attitude toward education shown in the Ordinance of 1787, under which the whole of the Northwest Territory was organized,

FRANKLIN COLLEGE,
First College Building in Ohio, New Athens, Harrison County.

was largely due to the efforts of Manasseh Cutler, one of the prime movers in the settlement of Ohio. It was foreordained, then, that Ohio should be a state of colleges. It is not possible within the limits that can be assigned to the subject in this volume to give a detailed history of the two score or more institutions authorized to do collegiate work and confer degrees in Ohio. All that can be attempted is a brief sketch of each, stating the origin and aims, and something of the facilities with which the work of the new century is taken up. The order followed is not strictly chronological, as an attempt to make it so would involve the settlement of questions of priority which do not come properly within our scope.

Ohio University, Athens, Athens County.—Within two years after the admission of Ohio into the Union the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Ohio University, for "the instruction of youth in all the various branches of liberal arts and sciences, the promotion of good education, virtue, religion and morality, and conferring all the degrees and literary honors granted in similar institutions." Two townships of land were given by the same act for endowment, but the subsequent legislation governing the use of this land largely deprived it of its usefulness to the

GENERAL VIEW OF MIAMI UNIVERSITY, OXFORD, BUTLER COUNTY.

University. This grant of course made the school a State institution, and its trustees have always been appointed by State authority, but it is only since 1881 that appropriations have been regularly made for its maintenance.

The oldest existing structure, called "The Central Building," is the oldest college building northwest of the Ohio River, and in such repairs as have been necessary care has been taken to preserve its original form. Five additional buildings have been erected at different times, the last of which is the Administration Hall, 156 feet in length by 131 in breadth. The campus lies upon the elevated ground overlooking portions of the valley of the Hocking, and includes a grove of forest trees with a sloping lawn in front and recreation grounds behind. Thus good drainage, healthful atmosphere and inspiring natural scenery are all secured.

A department of pedagogy was established some years ago, and the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy is given on completion of a course identical in time and amount of study with the courses leading to the more usual degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Philosophy. The first class to graduate from the institution, two in number, received their diplomas in 1815, and one of the two was Thomas Ewing, the distinguished judge, cabinet officer, and United States Senator. By the terms of the original grant of land, the land was to be subject to revaluation for rental at the end of 35, 60 and 90 years. This revaluation would have given the University a large income, but

SCIENCE HALL, MIAMI UNIVERSITY,
Oxford, Butler County.

subsequent legislation forbade the revaluation, to the great regret of the friends of the school. Notwithstanding this restriction in its facilities, however, it has made with the means at its command a deep impression upon the history of the State.

Miami University, Oxford, Butler County.—Miami University, like the Ohio University at Athens, was founded upon a grant of public land originally provided for in the purchase of John Cleves Symmes, and located by act of the Ohio Legislature in 1810. A board of trustees had been established a year earlier. Within six or eight years a building was erected and a grammar school opened, but it was not until 1824 that college work was undertaken. From that time on, work was continued with varied success until 1873, when financial and other difficulties led the trustees to close the institution for the time being. In 1885 it was reopened, and has had a career of steady progress ever since. Since that date the Legislature has made contributions to its support, enabling it to enlarge its main building to an immense structure of 250 feet in length, increase its facilities in all departments, and make many additions to its faculty. Though it was seriously hampered in its early career by lack of funds and other troubles, yet its educational influence was of the very highest character, as is shown by the long list of eminent graduates which it is able to present. Ex-President Harrison was a member of the class of 1852. Pugh and Brice of Ohio, Howell and McDill of Iowa, and Williams of Kentucky, all sons of Miami, have represented their states in the United States Senate. Governors Anderson and Dennison of Ohio, Lowe of Iowa, and Hardin of Missouri, are on her roll. She has furnished at least five foreign ministers, and many members of the National House of Representatives. James G. Monfort, Benjamin W. Chidlaw, and William M. Thompson, author of "The Land and the Book," are among her prominent clergymen. Whitelaw Reid, editor and diplomat, received his diploma here in 1856, and John S. Billings, who made so honorable a reputation in the Surgical Department of the United States Army, graduated three years later. President Samuel S. Laws of the Missouri State University, and Chancellor McCraken, of the University of the City of New York, are among the prominent educators whom it has sent out. Its courses are parallel with those of other colleges of the better class in the State.

MAIN BUILDING, MIAMI UNIVERSITY,
Oxford, Butler County.

GYMNASIUM, MIAMI UNIVERSITY,
Oxford, Butler County.

Franklin College, New Athens, Harrison County.—Franklin College, during the past 75 years, has given a conspicuous example of the good that may be done by earnest effort, even without the aid of a productive financial endowment. It has not been able to supply those material advantages which only money can secure; its list of alumni shows that it has been able to furnish the high ideals of character and attainment by which the young may rise to eminence and honor in spite of adverse circumstances at the beginning. Three United States Senators and six members of the House of Representatives received their education here, among whom Hon. John A. Bingham may be mentioned as of special prominence. Joseph Ray, author of the well known series of mathematical text books, and Professor Hammond, of the Philosophical Department of Cornell University, were graduates of Franklin. It has always given special attention to the education of students for the ministry, and has furnished many of the most prominent clergymen of the United Presbyterian Church in Ohio and elsewhere. More than

COLLEGE BUILDING, KENYON,
Gambier, Knox County.

65 per cent. of all its graduates have entered this profession. Its governing authorities make a strong point of furnishing an education at the least possible cost to the student, and it is figured that a young man or woman may go through the year of forty weeks at an expense of only about $130 for board, room, tuition, fuel and light, contingent fees and washing. Its history during recent years, like that of many another of our small colleges, tends to confute those who have argued that the rapid growth of heavily endowed schools is destined to drive the smaller out of existence by competition, for it has had a larger patronage than ever before.

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.—Western Reserve University is an outgrowth of Western Reserve College, chartered in 1826, and opened to students at Hudson, Ohio, in 1827. This college was removed to Cleveland in 1882 as a result of the offer of Mr. Amasa Stone to give $150,000 for building and $350,000 for permanent endowment on condition of removal, the college to take the name of Adelbert College of Western Reserve University, in memory of his son, Adelbert Stone. Two buildings had already been erected on the new location, and since 1882 there have been added a physical laboratory, erected by Mr. Samuel Mather, a library building, by Mr. Henry R. Hatch, a Young Men's Christian Association Hall, by Mr. Henry B. Eldred, a biological laboratory, and a gymnasium, to the erection of which a large number contributed. During the same period the invested endowment has been increased by more than $300,000.

DELANO HALL, KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY,
Gambier, Knox County.

Besides Adelbert college, the University includes a college for women, a medical college, a school of law, and a dental department. The college for women was founded in 1888, and now has its own faculty, apart from the faculty of Adelbert College. The courses are equal in every way to those of Adelbert College, and all degrees are given by the board of the University, so that the sexes have equal privileges in every respect. Two large buildings are occupied by the college for women, Clark Hall containing chapel, library, gymnasium, offices, recitation room, and rooms for study, and Guilford House, erected as a home for students. A department for graduate study is maintained, with courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, open to graduates of any college of good standing. Courses are offered in the departments of philosophy and psychology, education and teaching, history, political and social science, classical philology, modern languages, natural sciences and mathematics.

HARCOURT PLACE, LADIES' SEMINARY,
Gambier, Knox County.

The medical school now incorporated with the University was established in 1843. It requires a four year's course for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and the school year is of eight month's duration. There are endowed professorships of anatomy, physiology,

chemistry, pathology and pharmacology, thus securing teachers who give their whole time to the work. Seniors in Adelbert College may elect studies in the Medical College and have them credited on their academic course, thus saving a year in the medical course.

The Franklin T. Backus Law School of Western Reserve University was founded in 1892. The school has had a rapid growth. It now has its own building, its library has increased to about 10,000 volumes, being one of the best half dozen law school libraries in the country, and its faculty has grown from five to 19 members, giving nearly 60 lectures per week, as compared with nine per week at the beginning. Its building is of stone, and is situated across Adelbert Street from the Adelbert College campus. The main library of the University contains about 50,000 volumes, and students in all departments have also the use of the Cleveland Public Library and the Case Library, numbering about 150,000 and 50,000 volumes respectively. Dr. Charles F. Thwing, the president, has served the University in that capacity since 1890 with great success from both the material and scholastic point of view. Its courses offered, its equipment for the successful prosecution of these courses in the way of library and laboratory facilities, and its general endowment have all rapidly increased, making it an institution of which the first city in the State may well be proud.

ASCENSION HALL, KENYON COLLEGE,
Gambier, Knox County.

HUBBARD HALL LIBRARY, KENYON COLLEGE,
Gambier, Knox County.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Knox County.—When Bishop Chase, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of Ohio, selected the site for what is now known as Kenyon College, he gave proof of a fine appreciation of natural scenery. The park in which the buildings are situated comprises about 75 acres of ground, woodland and lawn intermingled, and lies 200 feet above the winding valley of the Kokosing, giving a delightful view of the valley and the cultivated hills beyond. The elevation above sea level is over 1,000 feet.

"Old Kenyon," the dormitory building, is doubtless the most solidly constructed college edifice in the State, its stone walls being four feet in thickness. It was erected in 1828, is 160 feet long, three stories high, and surmounted by a tall spire containing the college bell. Large portions of its massive walls are covered with a luxuriant growth of English ivy, which seems to thrive here almost as in its native home. Two buildings, Ascension Hall and the Church of the Holy Spirit, which serves as the college chapel, were erected by the Church of the Ascension of New York city, through the influence of Bishop Bedell. The former contains lecture and recitation rooms, scientific laboratories, literary society halls, and administrative offices. Its tower serves as an astronomical observatory. The Church of the Holy Spirit is of early English architecture, and it walls are covered with ivy transplanted from Melrose Abbey. Its bells ring the Canterbury chimes. Bexley Hall, erected in 1839, is the home of the Theological Seminary, the oldest Episcopal Seminary west of the Allegheny Mountains. Hubbard Hall, erected by Mrs. Ezra Bliss of Columbus, houses the library and reading room. The Kenyon Library is noted for many rare old volumes, presented to Bishop Chase by members of the colleges of Oxford

ARMORY AT KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY,
Gambier, Knox County.

ROSS HALL, KENYON COLLEGE,
Gambier, Knox County.

and Cambridge, as well as for its excellent collections in biography, English history and philosophy. Ross Hall, reconstructed and improved after the fire of 1897, furnishes a gymnasium and assembly room. The Preparatory Department, Kenyon Military Academy, occupies Milnor and Delano Halls. Rutherford B. Hayes, Edwin M. Stanton, Henry Winter Davis, David Davis and Stanley Matthews are among the many prominent names on Kenyon's student roll of former years. About 600 men have been graduated from the regular college courses, and nearly one-third of that number from the Theological Seminary.

Denison University, Granville, Licking County.—Denison University, under the name of Granville Literary and Theological Institution, opened its doors to students in December, 1831, and received its charter from the General Assembly about two months later. It was founded by the Baptists in order to furnish an education to young men called to the ministry, though it was not at any time the intention that it should take the place of a theological seminary. Previous to the Civil War it had accumulated no permanent endowment, and its grounds, buildings and equipment were worth only about $50,000. Beginning with the administration of Dr. Samson Talbot, president, 1863-1873, an era of material growth set in, and the college enters the new century with a total property well up to $1,000,000 in value or a little over that figure if subscriptions now in process of collection be added. Until within the last 20 years, the school centered its attention almost exclusively upon the old-fashioned classical curriculum. Since that date increasing financial prosperity has permitted the rapid development of work in the natural sciences and modern languages, while the work done in the ancient languages has been kept up to the highest possible standard. The early presidents and instructors were drawn from Eastern schools of high standing, and they impressed upon the college a thoroughness in class room work which their successors have always striven to maintain, even when relaxation might have increased materially the student patronage. This has given to Denison students a high rank in the professional schools and universities which they have attended after graduation. Among its buildings we may mention particularly the Barney Memorial Hall and the Doane Academy Building. The former was erected a few years ago for the scientific departments of the University, by Mr. E. J. Barney of Dayton, in memory of his father, E. E. Barney, who was for many years a trustee of the institution, and one of its most liberal supporters. Its rooms are provided throughout with steam, gas, water and electric current, and it contains a valuable scientific library, especially strong in its collections of the publications of learned societies in all countries of the civilized world. The Doane Academy Building is the gift of Dr. W. H. Doane of Cincinnati, and in addition to its chapel room, recitation rooms, and literary society halls it contains the

INDUSTRIAL AND MAIN COLLEGE, WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY,
Wilberforce, Greene County.

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,
Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Greene County.

BEXLEY HALL, KENYON COLLEGE, GAMBIER, KNOX COUNTY.

TOWNSHEND HALL,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

administrative offices of the University. Dr. Doane had previously presented the University with its library building, known as Doane Hall. In June, 1900, Shepardson College for Women, also located in Granville, became a department of Denison University, which now confers its degrees upon both sexes on absolutely the same terms. The University as now organized comprises the following departments: 1. Granville College. 2. Shepardson College. 3. Doane Academy. 4. The Conservatory of Music. 5. The School of Art. 6. The School of Military Science. Its list of graduates numbers a little over 550.

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Lorain County.—Oberlin and Oberlin College were founded in the year 1833, by Rev. John J. Shipherd and Mr. Philo P. Stewart. The colony was composed of New Englanders, and the early teachers in the college were of course from the same section, so that Oberlin received a New England impress which it has never lost. It identified itself from the start with two ideas which were at that time new to the educational world. These were the co-education of the sexes, and the espousal of the anti-slavery movement. The latter led almost at once to the admission of colored students, a policy from which Oberlin never departed, and it led also, quite unexpectedly, to the establishment of a theological department. In 1835 the authorities of Lane Theological Seminary forbade the discussion of the slavery question in the seminary. This at once disrupted the

EMERSON McMILLEN OBSERVATORY,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

BIOLOGICAL HALL,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

school, a large portion of the students, with Professor Morgan, going to Oberlin. With this nucleus began the Oberlin Theological Seminary. The policy of the founders in offering their facilities for education to young women on the same terms as to young men had the immediate effect of drawing intelligent and ambitious young women students from the East, as the girls' schools of the time were not up to the standard maintained by the young men's colleges, from which they were debarred. The anti-slavery position of Oberlin was held by the late General J. D. Cox to have been the deciding influence in turning the Western and Northwestern States against slavery, thus leading to the election of Lincoln and the final emancipation of the slaves. Oberlin was an important station in slavery days on the Underground Railway, and of the multitude of fugitives who came, not one was ever finally taken back to bondage. Every device was resorted to for their safe concealment until they could be safely transported across the border into Canada. The courses of study were from the first modeled upon those of the best Eastern colleges, and a high standard has always been maintained. For more than 50 years a Conservatory of Music has been maintained at Oberlin, in close relation to the College. Since 1867 it has been a department of the College, and has attained a very high standing among the best schools of music throughout the country. The College possesses 17 buildings. The chapel has a seating capacity of 1,300. The first floor contains the administrative offices of the College and the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The Speer Library is a building of stone, housing a collection of over 40,000 volumes. There are separate rooms, containing special

LAKE AND SPRINGS IN CAMPUS,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

UNIVERSITY HALL, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS.

collections of books for advanced work. In Peters Hall are the rooms for instruction in the languages, philosophy, literature, mathematics, economics, history, astronomy and physics. It has also, on the third floor, an auditorium fitted up especially for lectures illustrated with the stereopticon, and halls for the three young men's literary societies. The department of chemistry, formerly occupying Cabinet Hall, now has a commodious building of its own, erected as a gift to the College by Mr. Louis H. Severance of New York City. The Finney residence, formerly the home of the noted revivalist, has been fitted up for use as a botanical laboratory. In 1886 the Ladies Hall was destroyed by fire, but new buildings were soon erected as homes for such of the young women as who do not find rooms in the town. The conservatory has for its home a fine building erected by Mr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, of New York City, at a cost of $125,000. Council Hall is devoted to the Theological Seminary, furnishing a chapel, lecture rooms, and dormitories for about 60 theological students. The Academy occupies French Hall and Society Hall. All these buildings are finely equipped for their work, and constant additions are being made as needed. Oberlin men and women everywhere feel a just pride in the history, achievements and character of their Alma Mater.

GYMNASIUM AND ARMORY,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

Marietta College, Marietta, Washington County. —Marietta College was chartered in February, 1835, and was opened to students in the autumn of the same year, with a faculty of five members. As Marietta was a New England colony, the College, like so many others of the earlier Western educational institutions, partook largely of the New England character. The New England impress was fastened upon Marietta with especial strength from the fact that Dr. Israel W. Andrews, so typical a New Englander in spirit, entered its faculty within three years of its foundation, rose to the presidency in 1855, and retained this position for 30 years. The determination of the trustees to have thorough work is shown by an incident, probably without a parallel in the history of the infancy of American colleges, prior to the day of

HAYES HALL,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

ORTON HALL,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

large endowments. Previous to the securing of a charter the trustees gave to Professor Smith (then teaching in the Marietta Collegiate Institute, out of which the College grew) a year's leave of absence, with salary continued, to prosecute his studies in the ancient languages. The honorable record of the College for thorough work all through its history is too well known to need any extended comment here. As in most other Ohio colleges in the early days, attention was long centered upon the classical course, but increased endowment has made it possible in later years to take up the various departments of scientific instruction. Erwin Science Hall, a large three story brick, is devoted to this work. The department of physics is situated on the ground floor. Piers are provided for the use of galvanometers and other apparatus requiring immovable support, and the ordinary working tables of the laboratory are rendered free from vibration by similar means. On the second floor is the Biological Laboratory. Here each student is provided with a compound microscope, of modern structure, and has the use of large microtomes for the preparation of microscopal material. The Chemical Laboratory, providing accommodations for more than 50 students, is also situated on this floor. The third floor is divided into two large halls for the use of the College literary societies. The North Building, a three story structure, is given up to the museum, the libraries of the two literary societies, and the general library. The combined libraries contain over 65,000 volumes, a number exceeded by only three or four college collections west of the Alleghenies. The Gurly Observatory, with its telescope and other apparatus provided by the colleges, gives opportunity for practical astronomical work. Andrews Hall, erected by Marietta people in memory of Dr. Andrews, of whom mention has already been made, contains the chapel of the College and a dozen or more recitation rooms. There is also a four story dormitory building, and a home for young lady students, known as Putnam Hall. In addition to athletic grounds, the opportunity for healthful physical sports is greatly enhanced by the government dams and locks in the Muskingum River, furnishing an excellent course for boating, with but very little current.

Muskingum College, New Concord, Muskingum County.—In 1837 steps were taken to establish a Christian institution of learning in New Concord, and during the following year a charter was secured under the name of Muskingum College. The school was transferred in 1877 to the Muskingum and Mansfield Presbyteries of the United Presbyterian Church, and six years later the United Presbyterian Synod of Ohio came into control. Muskingum College is thus a denominational school, but, as is the case with other denominational schools in the State, the object is a good general education under Christian influences, not sectarianism, and the school is open to all alike with no constraint as to religious beliefs and practices. The patrons of the school naturally take pride in the moral character of the students' surroundings, since New Concord, with a resident population of only about 1,000, supports six churches

CHEMICAL HALL,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

BIOLOGICAL HALL,
Ohio State University, Columbus.

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, GREENE COUNTY.

and no saloon. The College has three buildings, all heated with steam, lighted with acetylene gas, and furnished with water for toilet and bath rooms. The largest of these is New College, a pressed brick structure of three stories, 124 feet long by 60 feet in depth. The main floor contains a chapel room, music room, a library room, two large recitation rooms, and the office of the president. The upper floor provides halls for three literary societies and a recitation room. On the basement floor are several recitation rooms, storage rooms, etc. An older building, called Old College, furnishes additional recitation rooms and laboratories. A gymnasium, erected by the alumni, and a good athletic field, furnish ample opportunity for physical culture. In addition to the three regular courses of study, classical, scientific and literary, music, elocution, art and commercial departments are maintained. Co-education was adopted many years ago. Professor William G. Morehead of the Xenia Theological Seminary, President William R. Harper of Chicago University, and President William O. Thompson of the Ohio State University, took their Bachelor's degrees at Muskingum.

Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Delaware County.—Ohio Wesleyan is one of the most prominent Methodist institutions of learning in the United States. It was chartered in 1842 and opened two years later with a student attendance of 29. From that date to the end of the century it conferred 3,220 degrees. In 1896 it absorbed the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons, which thus became its medical department. The degrees previously conferred by this school were reaffirmed by the trustees of the Ohio Wesleyan, so that with the addition of these adopted graduates, its total roll is over 4,000. The wide influence of the school is shown by an analysis of its attendance of last year. The 1,319 students catalogued represented 86 out of 88 counties in Ohio, 39 states of the Union, the Argentine Republic, England, Japan, China, India and Persia.

Aside from the buildings of the Medical School in Cleveland, the buildings of the University are: University Hall and Gray Chapel, the Charles E. Slocum Library, Science Hall, Elliott Hall, Sturges Hall, the Gymnasium, Monnett Hall, the Rachel Hartupee Missionary Home and the Perkins Observatory. The general library, with a number of smaller special libraries make up a collection of something near 40,000 books. There are laboratories for the study of chemistry, botany, zoology, a museum, the Mann cabinet of paleontology, the Prescott cabinet of biology, the William Wood cabinet of casts of fossils, the Merrick Trimble cabinet of mineralogy, the Webber-Merrill cabinet of the Holy Land, and the William Walker cabinet of American archaeology. The Medical College has a large new building with laboratories for the various departments of medical study. The total value of grounds and buildings is

ANTIOCH COLLEGE, YELLOW SPRINGS, GREENE COUNTY.

COLLEGE DORMITORY, DENISON UNIVERSITY,
Granville, Licking County.

nearly $500,000. The work of the University is organized under the following departments: The College of Liberal Arts, the Academic Department, the School of Music, the School of Oratory, the School of Business, the Art Department, the Graduate Department, the Cleveland College of Physicians and Surgeons. Ohio Wesleyan has furnished about 250 graduates to the Methodist ministry in Ohio, and has more alumni engaged in missionary work in foreign lands than any other Methodist school in the country. In 1853 the Ohio Wesleyan Female College was established, and in 1877 it was incorporated with the University, thus inaugurating complete co-education. In recent years, about two-fifths of the students have been young ladies. The numbers and influence of its supporters render the position of the Ohio Wesleyan secure as one of the leading colleges of the State, and one of the most prominent Methodist institutions of the whole land.

Wittenberg College, Springfield, Clarke County.—Wittenberg, as its name would suggest, was founded by the Lutherans. Its charter dates from 1845. It offers its advantages equally to young women and young men, but allows young women to take an abridged course of study if they desire, leading to a diploma but not to a degree. The College occupies seven buildings, the Men's Dormitory, Recitation Hall, Ferncliff Hall, for young ladies, Music Hall, Hamma Divinity Hall, the Zimmerman Library and the

DOANE LIBRARY HALL, DENISON UNIVERSITY,
Granville, Licking County.

KING HALL, SHEPARDSON COLLEGE,
Denison University, Granville, Licking County.

gymnasium. The College campus covers 42 acres. The students maintain five literary societies, the Excelsior, the Philosophian, the Athenian, the Uterpean and the Olympian. Both the young men and young women maintain Christian Associations, under the leadership of which religious meetings are regularly held and regular classes in Bible study maintained. The Young Men's Association also conducts an employment bureau for the special purpose of assisting students who wish to earn something toward their college expenses. A Theological Department is maintained, with professorships in systematic, exegetical and practical theology. The theological course embraces three years. The location for the college buildings is most pleasant and attractive and the grounds are well kept and of much natural beauty. The institution is one in which the city of Springfield takes much pride, and is a credit to the management, the State and city.

Baldwin University and German Wallace College, Berea, Cuyahoga County.—Baldwin University is a Methodist Episcopal institution, founded in 1846. In 1858 a German department was established, and this, in 1864 was re-organized under the title of the German Wallace College, in honor of James Wallace, a liberal patron. These two institutions, while separate in organization, are so related by contact that the students of each enjoy with no extra expense all the facilities of the other, and neither one duplicates any department of instruction maintained by the other.

GYMNASIUM, DENISON UNIVERSITY,
Granville, Licking County.

DOANE ACADEMY BUILDING, DENISON UNIVERSITY,
Granville, Licking County.

BARNEY SCIENCE HALL, DENISON UNIVERSITY,
Granville, Licking County.

As Berea is connected by electric railway with Cleveland it is possible for students to enjoy many advantages of the city and yet retain the quiet seclusion of a small town so conducive to successful college work. Berea has electric lights, water works, telephone service and many other conveniences not usually found except in larger places. German Wallace College has as one of its departments the Nast Theological Seminary, which prepares young men for the ministry in the German Methodist Church. There are four regular professors in this department and a three years' theological course is offered.

A bi-monthly theological magazine is published in the German language, and the regular annual catalogue of the College is published in German. Both German and English are used in the class rooms, and the opportunity for German-Americans to perfect their command of the English tongue is unusually good. Aside from the usual courses of study, facilities are provided for the study of art, music, physical culture, normal and commercial branches. Both sexes are admitted to both the University and College.

Otterbein University, Westerville, Franklin County.—Otterbein University was founded in 1847 by the United Brethren Church, the Scioto and Sandusky conferences co-operating at the start, and twelve others coming into a share in the enterprise at later dates. The fourteen conferences were each represented by trustees in the managing board. For some years the work done was of a preparatory nature, but the organization of college classes began in 1854. Since that date about 550 students have been graduated. The foundation of the school was due largely to a conviction at the time that the United Brethern Church was losing many of its young men from its communion by having them educated under other influences. The religious life of the school has always been a prominent feature. The Otterbein Young Men's Christian Association claims to be the first college branch of the Association in Ohio, and its building was the first college Christian Association building in the State. This was completed in 1893 and cost $15,000. Here also was organized the first college Young Women's Christian Association in Ohio, and the third in the United States. Otterbein has been open to both sexes from the start, and its authorities are thoroughly satisfied with the results of co-education. Colored students applied for admission in 1859 and were admitted, but only a comparatively small number have ever enrolled. Two regular courses of study are offered, the classical and the philosophical. A flourishing musical department is maintained, the Davis Musical Conservatory, with a building devoted entirely to its use. The courses in music are thorough and extensive, requiring from three to five years for completion. A department of art is also maintained. The course in art leading to a diploma requires from four to six years for

ACADEMY DORMITORY, DENISON UNIVERSITY,
Granville, Licking County.

BURTON HALL OF SHEPARDSON COLLEGE,
Denison University, Granville, Licking County.

DENISON UNIVERSITY, GRANVILLE, LICKING COUNTY.

completion. Elocution and oratory, bookkeeping and various other special branches are offered at a very small extra cost.

MAIN BUILDING, NOTRE DAME COLLEGE.

Capital University, Columbus, Franklin County.—From 1830 to 1850 the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states maintained a Theological Seminary in Columbus, but had no college in the State. In 1850 Capital University was founded, mainly as an academic department for the seminary. Aside from serving as a feeder for the Theological School, however, it also aims to give students looking toward other occupations than the University a good general education under Christian influences. As most of the Lutheran congregation composing the Synod are wholly or largely German, special attention is naturally paid to the German language. The school formerly occupied the building now known as the Park Hotel, but in 1876 a new site was selected, just outside the city limits on the eastern side, but easily accessible by street car and only about three miles from the center of the city. Up to the year 1895, the classical course alone was offered, but in response to the earnest request of the alumni, a scientific course was then added. The college has two large buildings, one erected at the time of the change of site, and serving now mainly as a dormitory, the other providing recitation rooms, library room, chapel, laboratory, etc., and dating from 1891.

Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Seneca County.—Heidelberg University was established in 1850, by the German Reformed Church, Synod of Ohio, and was chartered in the following February, by act of the General Assembly of Ohio. The different departments under the present organization are the College of Liberal Arts, the Academy, the Conservatory of Music, the Art Department, the

CHAPEL, NOTRE DAME.

CRAWFIS COLLEGE, BETWEEN OTTAWA AND GILBOA.

Commercial Department, the Department of Pedagogy, and the Department of Oratory and the Art of Expression. In close relation to the University, though under a different charter, is the Heidelberg Theological Seminary. Heidelberg has always been a co-educational institution.

The original college building has been refitted and is used for the Commercial Department and as a dormitory for young men of the University and the Theological Seminary. University Hall, presented to the school by S. S. Rickly, contains the Rickly Chapel, with a seating capacity of over 1,000. It also provides accommodations for the library of the University, the Young Men's Christian Association, the literary societies, and most of the classroom work of both University and Theological Seminary. There is also a Ladies' Hall, furnishing comfortable quarters for many lady students not residing in Tiffin. Near this building stands the residence of the president. A building for the

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE.

museum and gymnasium was completed in 1893. The gymnasium is considered one of the best equipped college gymnasiums in the country. All students receive systematic exercise under the guidance of a director, and the building is also open for voluntary exercises.

Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Greene County.—Antioch College was incorporated in 1852. It owes its origin to the religious denomination known as "Christians," but at a later period a commanding influence was attained by the Unitarians, through the gifts of its Unitarian friends. In 1882, the board of trustees, with a Unitarian majority, effected an arrangement whereby the teaching force is nominated by the "Christian Educational Society," and confirmed by the Board. Antioch has suffered seriously from financial losses, occasioned at one time by a general fire and panic, and again by the misconduct of a trusted officer. Antioch College had the good fortune to secure as its first president the famous secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, Dr. Horace Mann, who made a lasting impression upon the work of the school and gave it a national reputation. The college is co-educational. Its early adoption of the elective idea, now so popular in American colleges, is a notable feature. The main building of the college is in the form of a cross, 170 feet long and 110 feet wide. This contains chapel, library, recitation rooms, laboratories and society halls. Back of this stand two large dormitories, 39 by 160 feet each and four stories high. The college grounds cover 20 acres. The difficulty over the denominational control of the college have had no effect upon

its inner religious life, since perfect feedom of choice in matters of religious worship has always been accorded to the students as a matter of principle, and the teaching in the class rooms has always been non-sectarian. Classical, philosophical and scientific courses are maintained, and instruction in music, art and other usual accessories is provided.

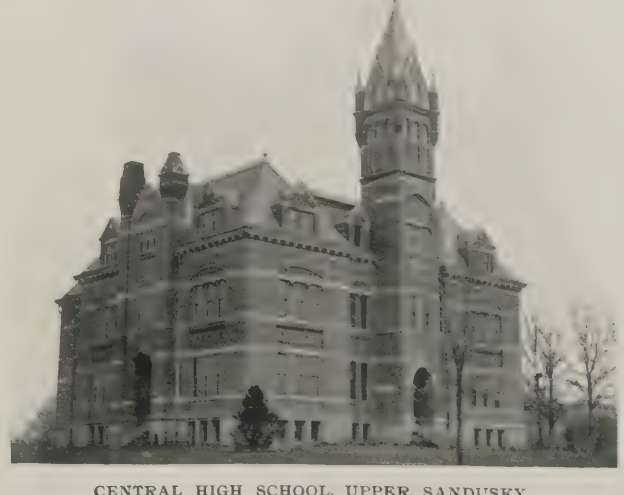
UNIVERSITY HALL, OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Greene County.—Wilberforce University had its origin in the fact that almost all the colleges of the country, prior to the Civil War, were opposed to the co-education of the white and colored races. From its incorporation, in 1856, to the year 1863 it was under the joint auspices of the Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Episcopal Churches. In 1863 it was left to the control of the latter body alone. Honorable Salmon P. Chase was one of its first trustees, and showed his lasting interest by a bequest of $10,000. Congress appropriated $25,000 in 1870, and in 1887 the Ohio Legislature established a Normal and Industrial Department, controlled by State authority and supported by the State. In 1881, the Payne Theological Seminary was established in connection with the University, and is supported by the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Wilberforce is the only colored college in the country having a military department under the direction of a commissioned officer of the United States Army.

Its attendance of students represents about three-fourths of the States of the Union, Canada, Africa, the West Indies, Mexico, Jamaica and South America. Its work has been recognized by a medal at the Exposition at New Orleans, a diploma at Paris, and a medal and diploma at the World's Fair in Chicago. Professor W. S. Scarbrough, of the department of Ancient Languages, is widely known as a philologist, and is a regular attendant and participant at the meetings of the American Philological Association. There can be no question that the purpose of its founders, "the elevation of the entire colored race, by means of literary, social and religious culture" has been greatly furthered by the work of this institution.

Mount Union College, Alliance, Stark County.—The charter of Mount Union College dates from 1858, though it is the outgrowth of a school opened twelve years earlier. Among the objects named in its charter are "to supply the means of a liberal and practical education to persons of both sexes," and "to be educated on the principles of the Christian religion, as revealed in the Bible." It offers classical, scientific, philosophical and literary courses of study,

PERKINS TELESCOPE AND OBSERVATORY, DELAWARE.



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, UPPER SANDUSKY.

MEMORIAL BUILDING AND RECITATION HALL,
German Wallace College, Berea, Cuyahoga County.

leading to degrees, and maintains a Normal Department for the official preparation of public school teachers. The Normal course covers three years of work, and embraces the subjects upon which candidates for Ohio State Life Certificates are examined. Music, the fine arts, oratory, bookkeeping, are also provided for.

The main building of the College is a brick structure 116 feet long by 72 feet wide and three stories high above the basement. There is also a Ladies' Hall, a brick building, 135 feet long by 47 feet wide, and three stories high. A third building furnishes a college gymnasium and observatory. Mount Union has always been noted for its earnest spirit and the lofty inspiration which it gives to its students. President McKinley has said of it in a public address: "Everywhere I go I find members of the Alumni Association of Mount Union College, and wherever I find them I hear them classed as among the best citizens of the communities in which they reside. You not only educate men and women here, but you give what is more priceless than education—you give character to men and women."

Hiram College, Hiram, Portage County. — The Disciple or Christian Church had its origin between 1820 and 1830, and was particularly strong on the Western Reserve. As with other religious denominations at the time, its leaders soon began to feel the need of an institution of learning, not only for the better preparation of students for the ministry, but in order to educate young men and women for other callings under the influence of the church of their parents. In 1849 a number of representatives, men of various Disciple churches, at an informal meeting resolved to found a school at Hiram, and in 1850 it was chartered by the Legislature as the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute. The school was organized as a stock company, with a capital of $50,000 in $25.00 shares. A subscriber for four shares had four votes, eight shares, six votes, for twelve shares, seven votes, and for sixteen shares or more, eight votes. The decreasing ratio of voting power to stock held was for the express purpose of preventing any one man or any small number of men from monopolizing the control of the school. Dr. Hinsdale, president of the school, has borne testimony to the success of this unusual method of college government. Until 1867 no work of college rank was attempted, but in that year the school was reorganized under the name of Hiram College, and began its career in college work. In 1882 the courses of study were organized and improved to meet the demands of the standard set up by the Ohio College Association, which in 1881 had adopted a model course, substantial conformity to which was made a condition of continued membership in the Association. As with many other colleges of Ohio, it has not fallen to the lot of Hiram College to secure great wealth, or to enroll a strikingly large attendance, but it has had its useful place to fill, and has filled it with credit to those who have had it in charge.

DIETSCH HALL, LADIES' DORMITORY
German Wallace College, Berea, Cuyahoga County.

STUDENTS' HALL,
German Wallace College, Berea, Cuyahoga County.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Franklin County.—Under act of Congress of 1862, Ohio received from the United States a grant of 630,000 acres of public land to be used for the purpose of instruction in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. In pursuance of this act, the State Legislature, in 1870, passed a bill establishing the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College. The location was left undecided, and the various counties of the State were visited to make propositions to secure the school. Several counties responded and Franklin, which

MARIETTA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.
Memorial Hall in foreground.

in the programme, but other subjects, belonging to both general and special education, were provided for. The school was opened to students in 1873, and has had a large and continually growing attendance. In 1878 the Legislature changed the name of the Ohio State University, and reduced the Board of Trustees from one for each Congressional District, to seven members, appointed by the governor, and holding office for a term of seven years, one appointment expiring each year. The existence of co-education here is perhaps accidental. It does not appear from anything on record that the trustees originally contemplated the application of women for admission, but on the day when the University originally opened, several women applied, and as there was no rule to the contrary, they were received. It is hardly likely, however, that any other policy could long have been maintained, even if attempted.

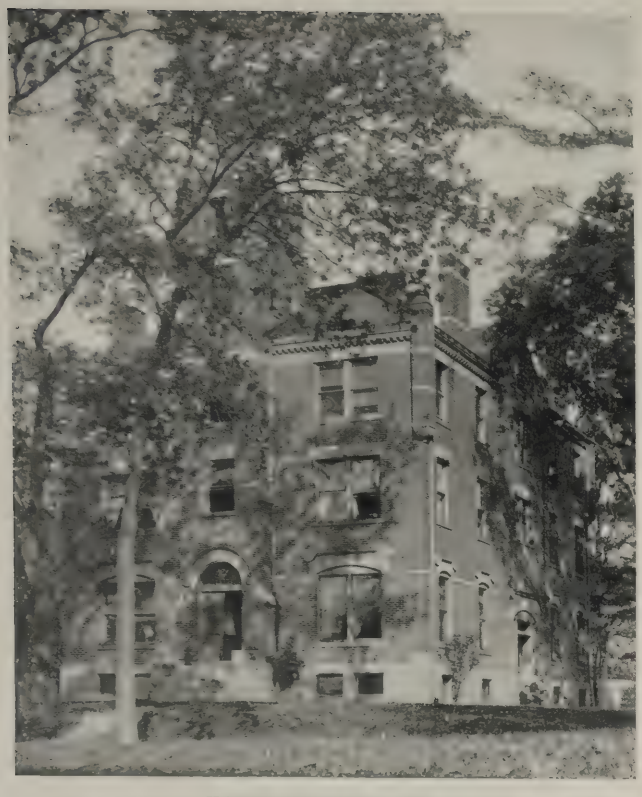
For some years after the opening of the institution but one appropriation was made by the Legislature towards its support. Since the organization in 1878, however, there has been a continually increasing liberality on the part of the legislators, and this policy has apparently had the full endorsement of the people of the State. Department after department has been added, new buildings have been erected. The faculties of instruction have been increased and better facilities provided in every way.

offered $300,000 in 7 per cent. bonds, was chosen. A farm of 325 acres, now within the city limits of Columbus, was purchased as the site. Previous to the opening of the school, there was prolonged and earnest discussion as to the ground which it was to cover. Some held that the object of the original grant was to teach the children of farmers and mechanics how to follow in a practical way the occupation of their fathers; others claimed that the liberal education of the children of farmers and mechanics was the proper aim. In 1871 a report was adopted by the Board, establishing the following departments: 1. Agriculture. 2. Mechanic Art. 3. Mathematics and Physics. 4. General and Applied Chemistry. 5. Geology, Mining and Metallurgy. 6. Zoology and Veterinary Science. 7. Botany and Horticulture. 8. English Language and Literature. 9. Modern and Ancient Languages. 10. Political Economy and Civil Polity. Thus a middle course was adopted, whereby agriculture and the mechanic arts were put

BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMISTRY BUILDING.
Adelbert College, Cleveland.

LANE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, CINCINNATI.

At present the University is organized under six heads: 1. The College of Agriculture and Domestic Science. 2. The



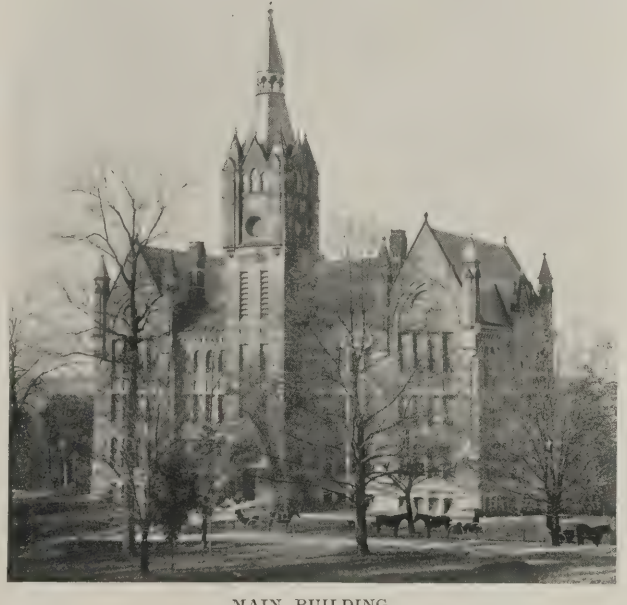
HAMMA DIVINITY HALL,
Wittenberg College, Springfield.

College of Arts, Philosophy and Science. 3. The College of Engineering. 4. The College of Law. 5. The College of Pharmacy. 6. The College of Veterinary Medicine. For the College of Agriculture, about 200 acres of farm land along the Olentangy River is available, and this is well stocked and equipped for practical instruction in agricultural processes. A Bureau of Forestry has been established by the State in connection with the University for the purpose of inquiring into the best means of preserving and utilizing the fruits of Ohio.

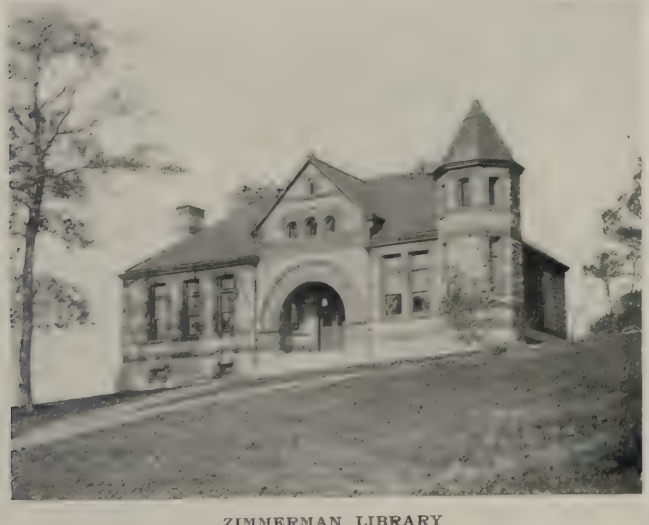
At the time when the State University was founded it was felt by many friends of the various denominational schools of the State that its competition would be a serious blow, but experience has not shown any demonstrably bad results. While the school at Columbus has been growing to its present number and influence, the denominational schools have also almost without exception shown a steady and solid growth, both in numbers and in material equipment, so that it cannot be said that the supporters of denominational colleges are being taxed to support a dangerous rival. The wisdom of organizing such an institution might very plausibly have been questioned in advance, considering the number of colleges already existing in Ohio, and if Congress had not made the grant of land in 1862, it is not likely that such a step would have been taken. However that may be, the State University has made itself a place and demonstrated its public usefulness by an honorable career of nearly a generation. The people of the State are coming to take pride in its success, and will continue to do for it with increasing liberality whatever its material interests may demand.

The University of Wooster, Wooster, Wayne County. —The University of Wooster is owned and controlled by the Ohio Synod of the Presbyterian Church. It was opened in 1870, "with the single purpose of glorifying God in promoting sanctified education and thus furthering the interests of the Church and its extension over the whole earth."

A Preparatory Department was opened in 1872, a Musical Department in 1882, and a Department of Pedagogy, (now incorporated with the Preparatory Department) in 1897. Starting with an attendance of 61 in 1870, the University soon grew into one of the most numerously attended institutions in the State. It has been co-educational from the start, and the presence of young ladies is thought to be a "constant stimulus to study, order, and courteous bearing in all the exercises of the institution."



MAIN BUILDING,
"New Wittenburg" College, Springfield.



ZIMMERMAN LIBRARY
At Wittenberg College, Springfield.

The campus of the University is a grove of oak trees, 21 acres in extent and on elevated ground, giving a delightful view of the surrounding country. The growth of numbers and influence of Wooster University has exceeded its growth in material equipment, and the authorities make an earnest appeal to the Presbyterians of Ohio and the friends

DORMITORY, WITTENBERG COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, CLARKE COUNTY.

of the University elsewhere to supply it with the means necessary to the complete fulfillment of its mission. The college suffered the destruction of its main building by fire in 1901. A new main building more modernly equipped has since arisen from the ashes. Also several new halls have been erected, adding much to its advantages.

Wilmington College, Wilmington, Clinton County.—The Society of Friends have always been attentive to the interests of education, and when in 1870 the property of "Franklin College," an unsuccessful enterprise of the Christian Church, was offered for sale, it was purchased by the Friends of the Center, Fairfield and Miami Quarterly Meetings, which now compose the Wilmington Yearly Meeting. It had quite severe financial struggles during the 30 years of its existence, but has gradually grown in numbers and strength, and has secured a fine hold upon the hearts of Ohio Friends, so that it may well look forward to brighter days yet to come. Its main building is a three story brick structure, containing several class rooms, cabinet, laboratory, library, music room, art room, literary society halls and a large audience room in which chapel exercises are held. There are two dormitory buildings, one for young women and one for young men. There is also an observatory and gymnasium. On one end of the campus is a large auditorium

CINCINNATI UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, BURNET WOODS PARK.

capable of accommodating 2,000 people, used for the sessions of the Wilmington Yearly Meeting. The Commencement Exercises of the College are held in this Auditorium. The College has also a well graded Athletic Field.

Buchtel College, Akron, Summit County.—Buchtel College is a foundation of the Ohio Universalist Convention. The steps preliminary to its founding were taken in 1867, and it was opened to students in the autumn of 1872. It was named in honor of John R. Buchtel, who made liberal subscriptions to the original funds, both for endowment and for building purposes. As with so many Ohio colleges, co-education was adopted from the start, and the number of young ladies in attendance the first year was nearly equal to that of the young men. Mr. Buchtel's liberality to the College continued throughout his life. Twice he made single contributions of $100,000 each, and he transferred his life insurance to the College, $74,000 in amount. A fine gymnasium was erected in 1887, the gift of Mr. Henry G. Crouse, and many others have made liberal contributions for the endowments of professorships and other purposes. In 1899 the school suffered a severe loss in the destruction of its main building by fire, but plans for raising money to repair the loss were immediately put in motion and in the end the Buchtel will be much better equipped in the matter of buildings than if the fire had not occurred. In addition to Buchtel Hall and a building for the Preparatory School, both erected

HEIDELBERG COLLEGE, TIFFIN.

since the fire, the plans contemplate an Administration Building, with chapel, library and office, a National Science Hall and a Chemical Laboratory.

The University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Hamilton County.—In the year 1858 the city of Cincinnati received a bequest from Charles McMicken for the purpose of founding an institution of learning. About one-half of the property bequeathed consisted of real estate in Louisiana, and the State took possession of it, refusing to recognize the validity of a will transferring real estate to an institution of learning outside its own borders. The income from the remaining property was not sufficient to carry out the purpose of the will at once, and so a plan was finally adopted for the union of a number of Educational Trusts in Cincinnati with the McMicken bequest, in order to form an institution under the title of the University of Cincinnati.

In 1870 the State Legislature passed an enabling act for this purpose, and instruction in the new school began in 1873. In 1872 the Cincinnati Astronomical Society transferred its property to the city for the benefit of the University. In 1896 the Medical College of Ohio, established in 1819, was united with the University, and during the same year a Law Department was organized. This was connected a year later with the Law School of the Cincinnati College, and under the agreement the Law Department of the University is known as the Cincinnati Law School. The Chemical and Pathological School of the Cincinnati Hospital and the Ohio College of Dental Surgery were loosely affiliated with the University in 1887 and 1888, respectively. It had been the intention of Mr. McMicken that the institution founded by his bequest should be located on the land bequeathed, but this was found to be unsuited to the purpose, and on the authority of the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a site in the Burnet Woods Park was selected. Buildings were begun on this site in 1874. The main building for the Academic Department was erected within a year, and two wings were soon added, at a cost of over $100,000. A Library Building has also been erected in the park, known as the Van Wormer Library, from its donor, Asa Van Wormer.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE COLLEGE AND MEMORIAL HALL, PAINESVILLE.

MARIETTA COLLEGE BUILDINGS, ANDREWS HALL IN FOREGROUND.

The one building which had been erected on the McMicken homestead is now used by the Medical Department. The Law Department occupies rooms on Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth, secured by rental. The College of Dental Surgery has its home on Central Avenue and Court Street. The Chemical and Pathological School occupies rooms at the Hospital Building, on Central Avenue and Twelfth Street. The University also has an observatory on Mt. Lookout, six miles from the center of the city.

The original bequest of Mr. McMicken is now estimated at a value of $700,000. Other property and funds from various sources bring this up to more than $1,300,000, and the income secured from taxation at present is equal to 3 per cent. interest on an endowment of nearly $2,000,000. The University has had serious internal troubles occasionally, but it has made steady progress in numbers and equipment, and will no doubt be rapidly placed and maintained on a footing worthy of the great city to which it belongs.

Scio College, Scio, Harrison County.—Scio College is the outgrowth of a school organized as the Rural Seminary, in 1857, at Harlem Springs. It was afterward removed to New Market, (now Scio) and incorporated (1866) as New Market College. From 1875 to 1877, a unique experiment was attempted. The class method was dropped, and each student took up but one study at a time, devoting his entire attention to this one branch and advancing in it as rapidly as possible, irrespective of the progress of others. While this method was deemed in many ways an advantage, the opposition to it soon prevailed, and in 1877 it was given up. The school was then organized under the present name and passed under the control of the Methodist Church. In 1885 a Business Department was attached, which has proved very popular and successful. In 1887 a Conservatory of Music was added, and a Department of Pharmacy in 1888. The College has a campus of over six acres and three college buildings.

Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Gallia County.—Rio Grande College was founded by the zeal and liberality of two members of the Freewill Baptist Church, Deacon Nehemiah Atwood and his wife. Deacon Atwood died in 1869, before the plans which the two had formed had been carried out. His widow, later Mrs Harrison Wood, laid out a campus ten acres on one of her farms, and erected the first building during the summer of 1875, at a cost of $17,000. A board of trustees was organized in December of the same year, and a boarding hall was erected in 1876, at a cost of $13,000. The College was opened for students in September, 1876. Upon the death of Mrs. Wood, in 1885, the college received the remainder of her estate by will. An attempt was made to set the will aside, but it did not succeed, and the college realized an endowment of $69,000 from the bequest.

SCIENCE HALL,
Lake Erie Female College, Painesville.

Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Cuyahoga County.—Although the Case School does not offer the usual

BOWLER HALL, HIRAM COLLEGE.

subjects found in the traditional college curriculum, some mention of it in this connection may not be out of place. It was founded by Leonard Case of Cleveland, who in 1877 set apart certain lands to endow a scientific school in that city. Ten years later the work of instruction was begun, in the Case homestead, but the school was transferred to a site on Euclid Avenue, opposite Wade Park, in 1885. The degree of Bachelor of Science is given for the completion of any of the regular courses of study offered. By a year's additional work the degree of Master of Science may be obtained, or if the course be properly adjusted, the degree of Civil Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, or Engineer of Mines. The faculty consists of the president, nine full professors, the assistant professor and ten instructors, and two shop assistants. Separate courses are offered in civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, physics, chemistry, architecture and general science. The school has a reputation for a high grade of scientific work.

MILLER HALL, HIRAM COLLEGE.

Catholic Colleges. — Although the Catholics have located none of their most prominent educational institutions in Ohio, yet there are three which we may mention here: St. Xavier College and St. Joseph's College, both in Cincinnati, and St. Ignatius College in Cleveland.

St. Xavier, the oldest of the three, was opened in 1831 by the first Bishop of Cincinnati, Rt. Reverend E. D. Fenwick, D. D., under the name of the "Athenaeum." Since 1840 it has been under the control of Fathers of the Society of Jesus, who have conducted it under its present name. By act of the Legislature, 1869, it received a perpetual charter and all the privileges usually granted to colleges and universities. It offers the regular classical course, with the degree of A. B.

COLLEGE BUILDING, HIRAM COLLEGE.

St. Joseph's College was founded in 1871 and chartered in 1873. It is conducted by the priests and brothers of the congregation of the Holy Cross. Its object is chiefly to give a commercial education. The course offered covers three years, and aside from purely technical branches, includes geography, history, rhetoric, composition, grammar and other studies. It has graduated over 200 students.

St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, was opened in 1886 and legally incorporated in 1890. It is under control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. A classical course of six years is laid down, at the completion of which a diploma is given. An additional year of work, in Mental Philosophy, will secure the degree of A. B. None of the three schools just mentioned have as yet been endowed.

Female Colleges.—Notwithstanding the fact that the colleges of Ohio are so largely co-educational, there are a number of colleges which admit women alone. First among

COLLEGE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, HIRAM COLLEGE.

TALLCOTT HALL, OBERLIN.

these we may mention Oxford College, located at Oxford, the seat of Miami University.

In 1849, Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D., the father-in-law of the late Ex-President Harrison, founded the Oxford Female College. In 1855 the United Presbyterian Church founded at the same place the Oxford Female Institute. These two schools were afterward united to form Oxford College. The college building is an immense structure with a frontage of 200 feet and 111 feet deep, not including porches. It is partly three and partly four stories high, above the basement, and is furnished with a passenger elevator running twelve hours each day. The entire structure is steam heated and lighted by electricity. Students from abroad are required to board in the building, where a trained nurse has general oversight of the health. Methodical exercise is required of each student, under the direction of the director of the gymnasium. There are three courses of study, the classical, the scientific and the English, each covering a period of four years. These are based on a four year's preparatory course, and lead to the usual degrees. The Musical Department, or Oxford College of Music, is widely known and justly celebrated for the character of its work.

BALDWIN COTTAGE, OBERLIN.

Also located in Oxford is the school officially known as "The Western,—A College and Seminary for Women," chartered in 1855. It was undenominational by charter, but distinctively Christian in its aims and methods. Its site covers 65 acres of well shaded, rolling ground, with a large athletic field for tennis, cricket, and other field sports. In another portion are golf links. The school occupies two large buildings, the main building erected in 1855 and rebuilt and enlarged in 1861 and 1871, and Alumnae Hall, erected in 1892. The main building is 264 feet in front, and the wings extend back to a depth of 93 feet. It contains 160 rooms in all. Alumnae Hall is a Romanesque structure of red brick and buft Amherst stone, 160x70 feet, and cost $55,000. One end of this contains the library room, with an ultimate capacity of 100,000 volumes, shelved with electro-plated bronze. Both buildings are heated by steam, lighted with electricity and well supplied with water. The founders of the Western were inspired by the work of Mary Lyon at Mt. Holyoke, and the Mt. Holyoke system was introduced. Of this system it was said by one of the teachers in 1860: "It has been found by an experiment of 20 years that all the household labor of a family numbering from 170 to 300 ladies can easily be done by its members. Although no female domestic is employed, no one of the young ladies is thus busied more than 60 or 75 minutes daily." In the last annual catalogue it is stated that all the students board in the college, and are expected to aid in the lighter domestic work of the family. The time thus occupied is not more than one hour daily and does not interfere with literary progress.

SPEER LIBRARY, OBERLIN.

Lake Erie College, at Painesville, was likewise an outgrowth of the Holyoke experiment. It is the successor

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, OBERLIN.

PETERS' HALL, OBERLIN.

of the Willoughby Female Seminary, founded in 1847, and destroyed by fire in 1856. It was on the reorganization of the school at Painesville, in 1859, that the Holyoke plan was introduced. The grounds cover 20 acres, with a field for out door sports, bicycle paths, etc. The buildings, as described in the catalogues for 1899-1900, are: 1. The main building, containing most of the class rooms, except for scientific work, the library, dining hall, gymnasium and living rooms for attendants. 2. Memorial Hall, for music and art. 3. The Bently Hall of Science. Money has been subscribed also for a library building.

In Glendale, Hamilton County, is situated the Glendale Female College, founded in 1854 under Presbyterian patronage. It has a main building 117 feet long and three stories high, containing 50 rooms; to this is attached an extension, 90 feet in length, containing the dining room, music room, and an art room. There are two other buildings, and the grounds cover about 15 acres.

Normal Schools.—There are two prominent Normal Schools in the State. The National Normal University at Lebanon, founded in 1855, and the Ohio Normal University at Ada, dating from 1871. The first of these was organized originally as the Southwestern Normal School. In 1870 the name was changed to the National Normal School, as a result of the wide geographical extent of its patronage. The present name was adopted in 1883. Alfred Holbrook, long president of the school, had as his ideal: 1. Not to narrow his work to purely professional instruction. 2. Not to narrow it to elementary teachers. 3. To teach the teaching of the various branches while teaching the branches themselves, and by teaching the branches themselves. 4. To teach all the branches taught in all grades of the schools. The school year at present consists of three sixteen weeks terms with no vacation except the month of August. New classes are opened, however, every eight weeks, in all branches. Beginning as a school for the special training of teachers, the school now aims to be, in the words of its catalogue, "an institution for the liberal training of young men and women for life," also to apply "the best methods of teaching in training men and women for every business or professional calling."

COLLEGE CHAPEL, OBERLIN.

The school at Ada was originally known as the Northwestern Ohio Normal School, taking its present title about five years ago. In 1898 the property of the school was transferred to the Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with no change, however, in its aim—to instruct and train teachers in "the science of education, the art of teaching, and the best methods of governing schools." Both of these schools have the full legal power of conferring all the usual degrees. They have both had a large attendance, and through their students have exercised a powerful influence upon the public schools of Ohio and other states.

WARREN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, OBERLIN.

There are a few other schools which may be said, with no disparagement, to be still in the experimental stage. Defiance College has issued its thirteenth annual catalogue, though its charter dates from an earlier period. There is now in progress an effort to give it a permanent status by turning it over to the Ohio Association of the Christian Church. This depends upon the raising of an endowment of at least $50,000.

Findlay College was incorporated in 1882, but was not opened until 1886. It is under the control of the denomination known as the Church of God. It had serious financial troubles at first, but for four years past has succeeded in securing sufficient income to meet its expenses, besides effecting some reduction in its debt. A small beginning has been made toward

ADELBERT COLLEGE, CLEVELAND

MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING,
Otterbein University, Westerville.

an endowment and the friends of the school are encouraged to hope for a brighter future.

Lima College was opened by the Lutherans in 1893. It is under the control of the Lutheran Educational Association, which consists of pastors and laymen in Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania. It has a large campus, with a commodius building, but has as yet no productive endowment.

Cederville College, under the patronage of the Reformed Church, was chartered in 1887, and opened for students in 1897. It has received a generous beginning toward an endowment in the bequest of $25,000 from William Gibson, Esq., of Cincinnati. One large building has been erected.

Conclusion. — We must again remind the reader that space makes it impossible to give in these pages a detailed history of the many colleges of Ohio. It is hoped, however, that the facts given, together with the illustrations, will give some general idea of the large place which college work takes in the life of the State. If any reader is particularly interested in fuller information concerning any of the colleges mentioned, the authorities of the college in question will of course gladly furnish such information on request. W. H. JOHNSON.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING,
Otterbein University, Westerville.

OHIO PIONEER SCHOOLS.—Few records of the primitive schools of Ohio have been preserved. Nearly everything else of interest, and much that is not, of the doings of the pioneers have been faithfully recorded in various places, while little has been said of the schools.

Ohio was made up of settlers from various parts of the East. They generally came in groups and located in groups, and the educational and religious character of each of these groups or villages depended mainly upon the previous training and habits of the pioneers. As this training had differed in different ones of the old States, so the educational development of the settlements in Ohio differed widely, and these differences have not even to-day entirely disappeared. In settlements planted by New Englanders schools almost immediately sprang up, while in those made by pioneers from some of the central and southern states education received far less attention at the outset. The records of the Ohio Company show that on March 5, 1788, a resolution was adopted by the directors to employ "for the education of the youth and the promotion of public worship among the first settlers," "an instructor eminent for literary accomplishments and the virtue of his character, who shall also superintend the first scholastic institutions and direct the manner of instruction." Under this resolution Rev. Daniel Story was employed, and began his services as preacher and teacher at Marietta in the spring of 1789. In July, 1790, the directors appropriated $150 for the support of schools at Marietta, Belpre and Waterford. Again in 1791 money was appropriated by the Ohio Company to assist in maintaining schools in the same places and "to engage teachers of such a character as shall be approved by the directors." Hildreth says that "notwithstanding the poverty and privations of the inhabitants of the garrison, schools were kept up for

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, PAINESVILLE, LAKE COUNTY.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, SANDUSKY.

former a Harvard graduate, the later "a liberally supported chiefly by the contributions of the settlers.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
Norwalk, Huron County.

one was opened in Harpersfield. Among its first teachers were Abraham Tappan and Elizabeth Harper. In Athens, where the first pioneer built his cabin in 1797, a school was started in 1801 with John Goldthwaite as teacher. The school building was of logs and was used for many years. Walker relates the following incident of Henry Bartlett, the second teacher of this school: "On one occasion, when the scholars undertook, according to a custom then prevalent, to bar the master out, and had made all very fast, the instruction of their children in reading, writing, and arithmetic nearly all the time during the Indian war." The funds were provided partly by the Ohio Company and partly from the lank pockets of the settlers. Among the early teachers at Marietta were Jonathan Baldwin, Mr. Curtis and Dr. Jabez True. In Campus Martius a school was kept "in the winter of 1789, in the northwest blockhouse, by Anselm Tupper, and every winter after by different teachers." Among them was Benjamin Slocomb.

At Belpre, one of the first things done was to provide for teaching the children reading, writing and arithmetic. Bathsheba Rouse, in the summer of 1789, and for several subsequent summers, taught in Belpre. She was the first woman, and probably the first person, who taught a school of white children in Ohio. In the winters a man was hired to teach the school. Among the first teachers at Belpre were Daniel Mayo and Jonathan Baldwin, the educated man." These schools, like those at Marietta, were In 1793 and thereafter, schools, especially in winter, were "kept" in Waterford. In 1792, at Columbia, the first settlement in Hamilton County, a few miles above the present site of Cincinnati, a school was opened by Francis Dunlevy. Burnet tells of a frame school house, on the north side of Fourth Street in Cincinnati, as occupied, though unfinished, in 1794 or 1795. In the Western Reserve the first permanent settlement was made in 1796 and schools were probably started very soon, though the writer can find no record of any prior to 1802, when

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MANSFIELD.

OLD XENIA COLLEGE, XENIA.

"big boys and girls." The room, or at least one end of it, was heated from an immense fireplace. There was no blackboard, no apparatus of even the rudest description to assist the teacher in expounding the lessons. Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic constituted the course of study, and in some districts as late as 1825 a rule was in force prohibiting the teaching of any other branches. Text books were few. Murray's "Reader," Dillworth's or Webster's "Speller," Pike's "Arithmetic" and the "Columbian Orator" were the usual outfit of the teacher, and each of the pupils generally had one or more of the books in the list. Reading and spelling were the great tests of learning, and to have mastered arithmetic was to have "acquired an education," at least in the smaller districts.

While all honor should be paid to those who maintained and those who attended these schools, and all credit given for the results achieved, it has been truly said that "schools worthy of remembrance between 1802 and 1820 were known only in the most enterprising towns. The mass of the people had privileges in such 'common' institutions as might be expected among communities in which school teachers were tolerated but were neither examined for qualification nor encouraged for merit."

In 1821 the law was passed, already referred to as the first one authorizing taxation for the support of schools. This law was, however, simply permissive, and not until 1825 was any law adopted requiring the levying of taxes for school purposes, and providing for Mr. Bartlett procured a roll of brimstone from the nearest house, climbed to the top of the school house and dropped the brimstone down the open chimney into the fire; then, placing something over the chimney, he soon smoked the boys into an unconditional surrender."

The foregoing cases serve to show that in most of the communities a school followed close upon the beginning of the settlement. The pioneers in general lived up to the full spirit of the famous ordinance, not simply because it was law, but because they knew the benefit of schools and desired their children to enjoy them.

These schools were not public schools in any true sense, and not free schools in any sense. The land grants were not yet available and school taxes were unknown. The teacher made an agreement to "keep school" a certain length of time, and those who sent children agreed to pay from one to three dollars for each child sent. The school was in reality a private school. The building in which a pioneer school was conducted, if a separate building was used, was extremely simple and uncomfortable. It was generally from 15 to 18 feet wide and 24 to 28 feet long, and the eaves were about 10 feet from the ground. Built of logs, its architecture was similar to that of the log cabin of that day, even to the "latch string." The floor was of earth or of puncheons or smooth slabs. In the more elegant buildings the inside walls were covered with boards, but the more common coating was clay mortar. The furniture consisted principally of rude benches without backs, made by splitting logs lengthwise into halves and mounting them, flat side up, on four legs or pins driven into the ground. Desks similarly though less clumsily made were sometimes furnished to the

STEELE HIGH SCHOOL, CINCINNATI.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, DEFIANCE.

the appointment of school examiners. With these laws the schools began to improve. Still, in 1837, twelve years later, there were few public schools in Ohio. Fortunately in the latter year provision was made for a state superintendent of schools, and Hon. Samuel Lewis was appointed to the office. His three years of service produced an immediate and permanent effect upon the schools. In 1838, as a result of his suggestions, a law was framed that placed the schools of Ohio on a sure footing. It provided for a uniform system of schools, with county superintendents and township inspectors, and the state superintendent at the head to enforce the law and look after the general interests of the schools. Other laws were adopted in later years that supplemented and amplified this, and made possible the present efficient schools. In 1825 began the system of examining teachers before they were employed, but as late as 1838 the law only required that they should be examined in reading, writing and arithmetic. These requirements have been raised from time to time by the addition of other subjects, but while the great majority of the teachers in the State to-day are thoroughly competent, the requirements and the methods of examination still permit many poorly equipped teachers to practice upon the boys and girls in the rural districts. In 1845 the first teachers' institute was held, and in 1848 a law was passed providing for the appropriation of money in each county for the purpose of having such institutes conducted. They are now held annually in most of the counties, and are a great help to the teachers and hence to the schools. A long and persistent attempt, beginning in 1817, has been made to have the State establish one or more Normal Schools for the training of teachers. For various reasons all attempts have thus far failed, though nearly if not quite every other state in the Union has found such schools not merely helpful, but necessary to the proper equipment of teachers for the public schools. There are in the State several private Normal Schools which seek to give training to teachers. The majority of them are in reality academies affording a general academic education and paying more or less subordinate attention to the normal department.

COLUMBUS HIGH SCHOOL, TIFFIN.

In December, 1847, was organized the State Teacher's Association, which has held annual meetings from then to the present time. While a purely voluntary association of teachers, it has in many ways been influential in improving the tone of education in Ohio and in bringing about wise school legislation. Among its officers and members have been enrolled the best known names in Ohio educational circles. In the early schools of Ohio, as of every other state, all the pupils sat and recited in one room and to a single teacher, and any systematic gradation or classification was impossible even if proposed. The chief impediment was the lack of suitable and sufficient school buildings. Where two or more schools existed within a village or city the pupils were divided geographically, not by grades, among the several schools. Pupils of all ages and degrees of advancement sat in the same room. The first systematic gradation and classification of pupils in Ohio was in Cincinnati, between 1836 and 1840, by virtue of a special law, dividing the city into districts and providing for a building in each district. In each building the pupils were separated into two grades, studying different subjects and grades of work. This was followed in a few years by the establishment of a Central High School. In Cleveland the first free school was established in 1834, and in 1840 the schools were graded. Portsmouth, Dayton, Columbus, Maumee, Perrysburg and Zanesville soon, by special acts of the Legislature, organized

SCHOOL BUILDING, MT. GILEAD, MORROW COUNTY.

graded schools. In each of these places provision was made for from two to four grades of pupils; but, except in Cincinnati, no definite course of study, such as exists everywhere to-day, was adopted for any of the grades until about 1850.

No sketch of the educational progress of Ohio would be worthy of notice that did not describe the Akron law, which when extended to the whole State established the present system of free graded schools. The Akron law, passed in 1847, organized the town of Akron into a single district and provided for the election of one board of six directors, who should have full control over all the schools in the town. It authorized the board to establish a number of primary schools, and one central grammar school; to fix the terms of transfer from one to another; to make and enforce all necessary rules; to employ and pay teachers; to purchase apparatus; to determine and certify annually to the town council the amount of money necessary for school purposes; to provide for the examination of teachers. In 1848 the provisions of this law were extended to other incorporated towns and cities. In 1849 a general law was passed enabling any town of 200 inhabitants to organize as under the Akron law; this last law provided for the establishment of "an adequate number of primary schools conveniently located;" a school or schools of higher grade or grades; for the free admission of all white children; and that the schools must be kept open not less than 36 weeks in each year.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, TROY.

Thus was the State provided with a system of free graded schools, under which there should be uniformity in grading and unity in management. "By the close of the year 1855," says Superintendent R. W. Stevenson, "the free graded system was permanently established, met with hearty approval, and received high commendation and support from an influential class of citizens who had been the enemies of any system of popular education supported at the expense of the State and by local taxation."

HIGH SCHOOL, IRONTON, LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Public high schools were not known in Ohio before the middle of the century. Long before that, however, many private academies had been founded to furnish an education superior to that given by the district school. The few colleges founded in the first half of the century also maintained preparatory schools, which, doing work similar to that of the academy, bridged over the chasm between the ungraded school and the college proper.

The Constitution of 1802 provided for the establishment of academies and colleges by corporations of individuals, and from that time until 1838 public sentiment appears to have crystallized into the idea that private seminaries were the proper and only necessary means for attaining an education higher than that of the common school. There was

apparently felt no public obligation to afford educational facilities beyond instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and, later, grammar and geography. Accordingly in many places academies were started, either as private enterprises or under the general sanction and control of religious sects. In these academies, many of which did excellent work and furnished superior advantages for those days, most of the men who for the past generation have been prominent in Ohio either finished their "schooling" or obtained their preparation for college. With the rise of the public high school most of these academies closed their doors, though a few broadened their courses of study and entered upon collegiate instruction. The history of these academies and an account of the good done by them is one of the most interesting as well as the most neglected chapters of Ohio's educational growth. Without them and without the influence of the graduates they sent out, the establishment of a State system of education would have long been delayed. According to the best accounts Burton Academy, incorporated in 1803, was the pioneer among these institutions. Close upon it followed the Dayton Academy, which enjoyed a useful and prosperous career until the establishment of the high school in that city. In Cincinnati Kinmont's Academy, Madison Institute, Lock's Academy, Picket's Young Ladies' Academy and others flourished. At Chillicothe, Salem, Springfield, Gallipolis, Circleville,

MAIN BUILDING, WOOSTER UNIVERSITY, WOOSTER,
Destroyed by fire in 1901.

Steubenville, Columbus, Norwalk and other places successful academies were maintained. Few of them are to-day in existence, though about 200 are known to have been founded within the State. In the latest report of the State Commissioner of Schools but 14 academies are listed, and of these two are connected with colleges as preparatory schools. Thus thoroughly has the public high school supplanted the private academy.

To-day a high school, supported by public funds as a part of the common school system, is to be found in nearly every town and village in the State. While many children are unwisely withdrawn from school by their parents just when they are ready to take up this broadening high school work, still a large percentage of the youth of Ohio avail themselves of the advantages offered. Late reports of the educational department of the State show the existence of about 300 high schools, and the number is yearly increasing.—From an article on Educational Progress in Ohio, by George W. Knight.

LOWELL FROM DAVIS HILL, ON MUSKINGUM RIVER, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

# AGRICULTURAL

## CHAPTER XIV.

### HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN OHIO.

THE ABORIGINAL and Indian Tribes of Ohio, as well as in all the temperate and sub-tropical regions of North America, followed a crude system of agriculture, but it was essentially rudimentary. It was a mere suggestion of our present agricultural and horticultural system. Such fruits as the Indians used, black and red haws, persimmons, the various kinds of native crab apples, some exceedingly acid, some acrid, but amenable to ripening, and post ripening influences, huckle berries, whortleberries, cranberries and the like, grew naturally.

The only article cultivated, which now figures conspicuously in our agricultural economy, was Indian corn or maize, generally accredited as a native of North America. This, however, is disputed by those who have discovered in mortuary urns and memorial crypts, both in China and in Greece, specimens so nearly similar that they are held to be of common origin, and transplanted from Asia to North America.

Those sapient scholars, who would rob North America, and incidentally Ohio, of so great an honor, very conveniently assume that this valuable "grass" in some remote age, was carried along the lines of communication then existing from Asia to North America. It never occured to them, of course, that it might have been carried along the same lines from North America to Asia, and then cultivated in probably a small way for sacrificial, religious or memorial purposes. At all events, it was extinct and forgotten in Asia more than 20 centuries ago. However, 500 years ago, the European mariners and explorers found enough corn in sections of this continent to have fed the Numidian Horse, the Norman Cavalry or Sheridan's matchless riders during a six months' campaign. The survival of the "grass" in North America and its extinction in Asia, if it argues anything, argues in favor of the former continent as the home of the grain which gives us our pork chops and roast beef, our flap jacks and dodgers, our glucose and the "oil of gladness which cheers and inebriates."

Christopher Columbus, on his return from his first voyage to the Americas, carried back with him this grain, and it was carried from Europe to Asia and the islands of the Mediterranean, and to some extent cultivated, but nowhere, outside of the corn growing sections of North

A BOUNTIFUL WHEAT HARVEST.

A COUNTRY HOME IN WOOD COUNTY NEAR BOWLING GREEN.

The valleys of the Scioto, the Miami, the Maumee, the Sandusky, the Muskingum, and the fertile plains in Western, Northwestern and Northern Ohio contained great cornfields, on cruder lines, of course, than at present, tilled by primitive methods, but still productive. At many of the towns the earlier white explorers and captives found corn stored in quantities estimated at from 5,000 to 70,000 bushels, by men well qualified to make such estimates. This corn, in its ripened state, was reduced in stone or wooden mortars and used for food, as we now use it, differentiated by the extreme points of civilization, and fed to the ponies of the Indians, after they added the equine race to their possessions.

But agriculture was a mere incident to the Indian, one or two or three centuries ago, and reflected no credit on man, and but little on woman, who was the farmer as well as the housekeeper, the servitor and the lord's attendant. It was a badge of servitude and physical, mental and moral inferiority. But for the spoils of the chase, the Indians would have starved upon the soil that carried within it aliment and life for tens of millions.

THE HOSFORD MILL, THREE MILES WEST OF GALION, Crawford County. Built in 1830.

In this age, in a single year, and under the white man's agriculture, Ohio is capable of producing enough food to supply the necessary wants of the whole population of the globe for a fortnight, if not for a longer period.

The white man took up agriculture in Ohio where the Indian left off, and the marvel of his achievements deserves to be concisely and briefly recorded, for the edification of the generations of the later centuries, when Time's mutations will doubtless have changed the face of the commonwealth, and mayhap, have obliterated these achievements; for Time is indeed the Tomb Builder as well as the Artificer and Architect.

America, it is an important agricultural factor, proving conclusively that it is indigenous to our soil.

The Indian women were the cultivators of the soil, as it was then cultivated, the men deeming it beneath their dignity. The location of the Indian towns in Ohio, almost universally in the richest spots, so far as the productiveness of the soil was concerned, was with a view, no doubt, of furnishing productive corn fields for their women to cultivate.

The captives and early explorers here in Ohio, found these cornfields wherever the soil was suited then, as now, to its production, and "roasting ear" time was a red letter period for the sons of the forest, celebrated by the "green corn" dance, where due homage was paid to the Great Spirit, and the warriors returned a census of the scalps they had taken and recuperated themselves for new scalping expeditions.

COUNTRY HOME OF J. L. PRAY, WATERVILLE.

VIEW IN SCIOTO VALLEY.

Dr. Morton S. Townshend, who was Professor of Agriculture and Veterinary Science in the Ohio University, was the ablest of all of Ohio's writers on the subject of agriculture, especially as confined to Ohio, and we shall avail ourselves of the many scientific and other facts that characterize his able and exhaustive writings. He was a man of great mental and educational acquirements, and his active abilities for more than half a century, challenged the attention alike of agriculturalists, scientists and scholars.

He was born at Clay Coaton, Northamptonshire, England, December 25, 1815. He came with his parents, in 1830, to Avon, Lorain County, Ohio, where they settled on a farm, and where he worked by day and educated himself at night by the aid of a small library his father had brought to his new home. He taught school in 1836, and in 1837 began the study of medicine with Dr. R. L. Howard of Elyria, and in the winter of the same year attended the Cincinnati Medical College. In 1839 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, voluntarily assisting in the chemical laboratory department of Professor John Torry. In 1840 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of New York, and then spent a year in the hospitals of Europe.

IN THE PASTURE FIELD.
Along the Sandusky River in Wyandot County.

He was intensely anti-slavery, when that question was a firebrand and a menace to the integrity of the Union and the principals of liberty, justice and equality, on which it was founded. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51, and was elected to the Thirty-second Congress. He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1853, and became the champion of educational and agricultural interests, and was mainly instrumental in securing the founding and endowment of the Ohio State University, intended to be a great agricultural school. He was for many years a member of the State Board of Agriculture, served as an officer in the Civil War and filled other

SUGAR MAKING IN EASTERN OHIO.

federal positions. He was one of the original trustees of the Ohio State University, and became its Professor of Agriculture. His name is inseparably linked with the history and growth of agriculture in the State.

It is but a statement of truism to say that the three principal factors in the agriculture of any country are: 1. Soil. 2. Climate. 3. The character of its people for industry. This character depends more largely on the nature and justice of its political institutions than on anything else. In this respect Ohio has been singularly blessed so far, and the fervent hope of all intelligent men is that this blessing may continue without impairment. The soil is capable of infinite recuperation and regeneration; the sunshine and the rain and the alternation of the seasons will continue to fructify, clothe and re-clothe the hills and valleys through the coming ages. Liberty and just government will determine whether the husbandmen of the coming generations shall sow and reap for Naboth, or toil and groan for Ahab; whether he shall "eat bread by the sweat of his brow," or starve and dry up in the fierce alembic of all-consuming and heartless opulence.

When the Ordinance of 1787 was formulated by the American Congress, erecting the Northwest Territory, and declaring that its virgin soil should never be contaminated and polluted with human slavery, it laid the foundation for the great system of commonwealths that reaches from the banks of the Ohio to the banks of the Mississippi, and fringes the southern shores of the great northern chain of lakes. It stood with clean, open and welcoming hands to greet the intelligent and industrious people who soon came from the shores of the Atlantic to till it.

STOCK FARM.

A just and free government within its boundaries was assured, at least for a period. For more that 115 years it has endured, and its marvelous growth and greatness is the crown of Ceres, and the sign manual of the husbandman's patent to nobility. The vast tracts of land, claimed by the States of Virginia, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, under the royal grants of the English sovereigns, were ceded and made the common property of all the citizens of the young republic, to the acquisition and fee of which they all had exactly equal access, upon the payment of a purely nominal sum to cover the cost of surveys and the establishment of a foundation for subsequent records and the preservation of the property rights of the individual.

SUGAR MAKING IN EASTERN OHIO.

The reservations made by the several States, or the most of them, while enormous, when we count by millions of acres and thousands of square miles, were small when compared with the vast area embraced within the present boundaries of Ohio; they were not in the form of land monopoly, but rather the reverse. They were for the especial benefit of the citizens of the respective States making the reservations, and were rapidly divided and sub-divided into small buildings, so that the thousands of pioneers who came across the mountains ceased to be tenants and became freeholders.

COUNTRY HOME IN ASHTABULA COUNTY.

Never in the world's history were a people, as a whole, so independent and so unselfish, as were the agriculturalists of Ohio during the first half of the Nineteenth Century.

Few of them reached wealth as it is now rated. None of them reached opulence, but they achieved greater and better things. With the old fashioned axe, wrought or "upset" in the smithies, and with the ruder plow and other agricultural implements, they conquered the wilderness, laid the sub-structure of the commonwealth, and builded with sure and enduring purpose the Temple of Agriculture. The trite saying that "necessity is the mother of invention," was never more absolutely illustrated than among the pioneer settlers and farmers of Ohio. Of necessity, for an entire generation, they were not only farmers, but self-taught carpenters, builders, shoemakers, coopers and general artisans, their only tools being the jack plane, the axe, the hatchet, the saw, the foot adze, the draw knife, the adze and the tresshoop, often made to order at the nearest blacksmith shop; but with them they conquered every obstacle. The women became the manufacturers of not only the clothing, but the cloth from which it was manufactured, spinning the warp and woof from wool, flax and tow; the loom, the spinning wheel and the dye pot taking the place of the piano, the broidery frame and the jardiniere of the present day.

It is to be said to the infinite glory of the men and women of that day, that some of the greatest statesmen of our modern times entered the Senate and House of Congress clad in blue woolens, the material for which they had shorn from the sheep's back, and which had been spun and woven by their wives; nor were these wives ashamed to appear at presidential and cabinet receptions, wearing the striped and barred flannels, dyed with indigo, sumach, walnut and garden raised madder. Nor were they uncouth, ignorant or uncultured, or looked at askance by those wearing "manufactured" clothes. They were men and women of worthy lineage; of more than ordinary talent; of reading, according to their opportunities, and their minds were stored with thought and useful information and wisdom that was not altogether worldly. It remained for later generations to produce conceited and well-dressed donkeys to sneer at "hayseeds" and make merry at the supposed expense of the tillers of the soil.

These men, coming from the "clearings" and "slashings" of the far west, men like Meigs, Worthington, Tiffin, McLean, Morrow, Harrison, Griswold, Ruggles, Brown, Burnet, Ewing, McArthur, Kilbourne, Creighton, Edwards, Beall and others—not only impressed themselves upon this country, but challenged the wisest statesmanship of Europe and helped to frustrate its designs, both in war and diplomacy.

Under the land laws of the United States the most liberal inducements were offered to those who would settle in the "new country," and aid in its civilization and upbuilding. Associations and single individuals availed themselves of the offered opportunity, and were soon pouring into Ohio along every available avenue. So liberal were these inducements in fact, that, whereas in 1800, the entire population of the

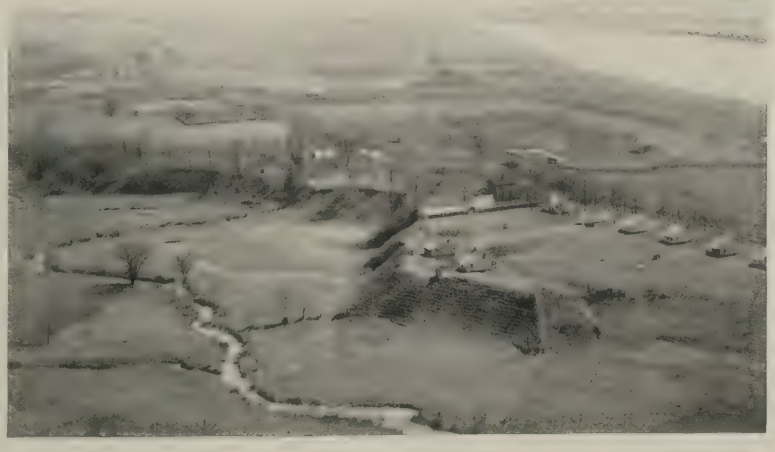
HORTICULTURAL SCENE, J. W. FARNSWORTH FARM,
Waterville, Lucas County.

STATE FAIR BUILDINGS
At Ohio State Fair Grounds, Columbus.

Northwest Territory was but 45,000, in 1810 the population of Ohio alone numbered 240,000, an increase of 100 per cent. in a single decade.

In the year 1800 almost the whole of Ohio was covered by a dense forest, composed of trees, which at the prices obtained to-day for similar woods would bring $1,000,000,000, and not be exhausted. These great forests consisted of black, white, Spanish and burr oak, ash, elm, maple, hickory, beech, black walnut, white walnut or butternut, chestnut, wild cherry, sycamore, tulip, mulberry, cucumber or bay, bass wood, locust, sweet and twisted gum, poplar, willow, buckeye, birdseye maple, witch hazel, ironwood, chinquipin, box elder, some spruce, pine and other varieties, many of which are practically or wholly extinct. The native fruits and nuts, including those already mentioned, were cranberries, huckleberries, dewberries, strawberries, whortleberries, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, pawpaws, persimmons, service (or "sarvis") berries, plums, grapes of several varieties, wild cherries, red and black haws, crabapples of two or three varieties, and others. The nuts comprised chestnuts, black walnuts, butternuts, hickory nuts of several varieties, chinquipins, beechnuts, sweet and acrid acorns, hazel nuts and many other varieties. On many of these nuts the hogs fattened without care or attention in the autumn, but the "mast" meat, while cheaply grown, was inferior, though highly palatable, owing to the excess of oil instead of the more solid fats, and graded low in the markets, so that the farmer who sold in large quantities was compelled to put his "mast" hogs on from three to five weeks of corn to harden them for grade. Laws relating to the grading of meat for the New Orleans market were enacted by the Legislature, necessitating corn feeding at the wind up, and many a legislator was either retired or given "rough sledding" because of his vote against "mast" hogs in the General Assembly. In this and in some other respects, the farmer had to wrestle with the law making power from the very beginning of the State's existence, and he is not yet done with wrestling with the law makers, and probably never will be.

Animals were plentiful in a wild state, some of them wholly useful, as a food supply, others destructive as well as useful for their pelts, flesh and furs. These animals included deer and elk, the latter rare, and disappearing as the buffalo had already disappeared, valuable for their meats and skins; bears, panthers, wild cats, catamounts and wolves, ferocious and dangerous to human beings and domestic animals,—the bear being esteemed for its oily and nutritious flesh, and the other valuable for their skins. Foxes, red, black and grey, raccoons, woodchucks, more popularly known as the ground hog, skunks, the *Mephitis Americana*, feared most because of its odorous secretions, opossums, rabbits, squirrels, otters, minks, weasels and muskrats. The beaver had practically disappeared before the settlement of the State. Nearly all of these were valuable for their furs, and the raccoon, opossum, rabbit, and red, black, grey and white squirrel valuable as food. They existed



OHIO RIVER BOTTOMS.

GREEN PASTURE.

in vast numbers in nearly every part of the State. They were hunted for their pelts or flesh according to their nature, and as a matter of self-defense.

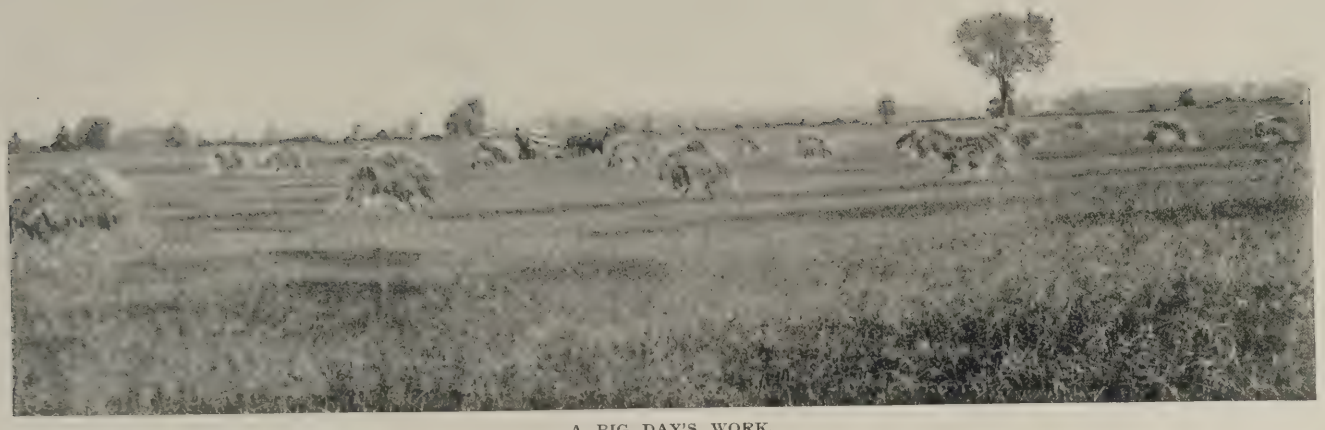
Their destruction was stimulated by the acts of the Legislature during the first four decades of the last century. For the scalps of bears, panthers and wolves, a bounty of from 50 cents to $4.00, according to age, was paid out of the county treasuries, and the law was so zealously enforced, that by 1825 they were practically destroyed or driven from the State. Squirrels were counted by the millions, and devastated the grain fields. By an act of the Legislature, in 1808, a bounty of three cents each for their scalps was authorized to be paid by the township treasurers on the certificate of the township clerks, and every male of 21 years was required to pay $3.00 annually into the scalp fund, or turn over 100 scalps to the clerk in lieu thereof. Their slaughter was enormous. Years later, when the law fell into disuse and was repealed, hunting contests were organized, with some suitable prize for the winning party, and in many instances as many as 25,000 to 40,000 squirrels were the result of a day's hunting contest between two townships, or the opposite sides of one. These contests and the clearing away of the forests, reduced the number to a minimum, and the squirrel now has legislative protection, and the hunter who kills one out of season, or on the land of another, without his consent, may be fined $25 for each squirrel killed, instead of receiving a bounty of three cents. Of the animals above enumerated, the fox, raccoon, woodchuck, opossum, rabbit, mink, weasel and muskrat alone remain, and they in comparatively small numbers.

BATTLE ISLAND FARM, WYANDOT COUNTY.
Where Colonel Crawford was defeated by British and Indians

Among the birds and wild fowl were the owl, of several varieties, the hawk, of many varieties, the eagle, the buzzard, the crow, the crane, the loon, wild goose, brant, wild duck, teal, quail, pheasant, and wild pigeons, in such vast quantities that they often shut out the sun in their flights to and from their feeding grounds. The latter are rarely found now. The others remain in greatly reduced numbers, and all but the crow and hawk are protected by law, some from slaughter at any time, others within a brief season. A hundred and more varieties of song and other birds inhabited the State, and a few, comparatively speaking, of each variety still remain, protected by legislative enactment.

Fish were abundant in the streams, and included all the varieties of the latitude. They were taken at will, even by the simplest devices, and captured in vast quantities with seines, in weirs and traps, and furnished a large portion of the table supplies during the year, except in summer. The "fazing" of fish was a popular sport with the farmers' boys when the streams were frozen over. Armed with axes they would go upon the ice at the shallows where the fish lay sunning themselves. A well directed blow with the fall of the axe jarred without breaking through the ice, stunning one or more fish, which slowly floated down stream. Hastening ahead of the quarry, a hole was cut through the ice and the fish were seized and thrown out. When the "fishermen" grew tired, they proceeded up the stream, gathering and stringing their red horse, suckers, bass, perch, goggle eyes, chules, and what not. Fish are no longer plentiful, and many beautiful varieties have wholly disappeared from the streams of Ohio.

A COUNTRY FARM SCENE.



A BIG DAY'S WORK.

The laws of the State are rigidly enforced against all fishing devices in the interior waters except with hook and line, and the State spends tens of thousands of dollars annually in stocking the streams, and yet there are not as many fish in all the streams of Ohio to-day, as there were in the waters of the Muskingum, or the Great Miami, or the Auglaize and its branches, one hundred years ago.

The first great task of the early farmers was the clearing away of the forests, and the building of houses and shelters to protect live stock from the elements and the wild beasts. To clear and prepare an acre for cultivation, in most sections, meant a month's toil from sun to sun, for a strong man, and few were able to accomplish so much, even if they contented themselves with "deadening" or girdling the largest trees. When population was sparse, the task was almost insurmountable; but as it increased, greater progress was made. The farmer and his sons grubbed the saplings and cut away the smaller trees, heaping them into brush piles to be burned later. Then the larger trees were felled, rail cuts, saw logs, clap boards, shingles or cooper's stuff cuts were taken from the choicest oaks, the remainder cut into convenient lengths, and the huge gnarled and "twisty" giants of the forests were "deadened" and left standing for future disposal, and an ample supply of fire wood was cut, split and corded from the "laps" of the hickories and oaks, and then the brush heaps were fired and burned.

A little later came the "log rolling," not of the legislative, but of the pioneer kind. All logs in the "clearing," except those marked for use, were piled up into "log heaps" and burned. To the log rolling all the stalwart men and boys of the country side were invited, by general proclamation, and a churl or a fop indeed, was he who did not accept the invitation. The oldest man, unless he prided himself on his physical prowess, was usually the captain of the day, selected the spot for each log heap, with reference to the lay of the land or the material, and the logs were rolled with or carried on handspikes, and disposed with reference to draught and facility for burning. At the single or double log cabins there were "great doings" while the log rolling was in progress. The housewife had one or more quilts in the frames, the wives and buxom daughters of the neighborhood were there, some plying the needle in the "nine patch" or "coffin star" quilts, and the others with plump arms bared to the shoulder, and cheeks aflame with the glow of health and happiness, were boiling, frying, roasting and baking a meal which would have filled Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table with surprise and joy. When the dusk of the evening had gathered, the logs had all been piled, the title of championship in strength as between the

BROWN COUNTY WHEAT HARVEST.

AN IDEAL HAY MAKING DAY ON THE FARM.

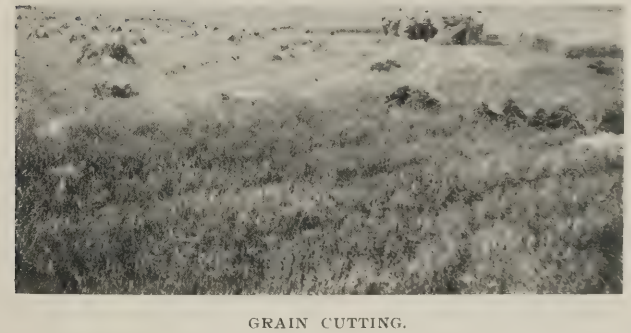
WHEAT HARVEST.

rollers had been established and drank to, on the field of contest; the quilts were out of the frames and hemmed, and everything was ready for supper. When supper was over and the tables and dishes cleared away, the Colin of the neighborhood appeared with fiddle, bow and rosin, twanged and tuned the strings, dropped into the mazy rythm of "Money Musk," "Virginia Reel," and "Pop, Goes the Weasel," and old and young kept time on the puncheon floor, until the procession of the stars proclaimed that it was "ayant the twal," and then home to sleep, and arise with Aurora's blush to another day's toil and strenuous battle for civilization. This was not only an age of toil and achievement, but of broad and helpful humanity and of the most exalted unselfishness.

With the lapse of years and the change of nature's environments, the rude log cabin disappeared, better habitations were builded, and these, in turn gave way for better still, until to-day frame, stone and brick farm residences, and some of them mansions, dot almost

WHEAT THRESHING.

every township in the State. The roads of pioneer days were of easy and simple construction. Indeed, many aboriginal roads were found ready at hand. Almost every pioneer was engineer enough to "lay out" a road, without Jacob's staff, compass or chain. Give him the terminii, and he studied and famliarized himself with the "lay of the land" between and blazed his road along the line of least natural resistance or destruction between the two points. The underbrush, smaller trees and fallen timbers were cut away and thrown aside; any chance swamp, marsh or quagmire was corduroyed, by placing logs of sufficient length to form a roadway across them and covering them with brush and earth. Occasional bridges of hewn or unhewn timber, with floors of puncheons, made by splitting oak logs into wide



GRAIN CUTTING.

flat rails, were built over narrow streams. When the road crossed wide and unfordable streams, some enterprising pioneer established a ferry and carried teams, loads and travelers across at prices fixed in charters granted by the State.

But these roads, very frequently, were mere neighborhood conveniences, without systematic continuity and purpose. Early in the century the State entered systematically upon road building, the proceeds of what was known as the Three Per Cent. Fund, allotted to Ohio by Congress, being devoted to that purpose, along with State and local taxes. Counties and townships later took up the work, and a moderately good system of roads was provided, passable in good seasons and often impassable at

A BUSY DAY.

other and unfavorable seasons. Private corporations began the construction of toll roads, or turnpike and plank roads, greatly improving the interior transportation. Free turnpikes followed, and are now the rule in many sections of the State. Our road system may be regarded as fair, but it requires much to make it perfect or even good, except in isolated localities.

The scarcity of primitive saw mills, and the total absence of planing mills and modern tools threw the pioneer farmer upon his own resources. With dog wood root maul, iron and wooden wedges, or "gluts," he split the oak, ash and walnut into rails for his worm, or Virginia fences, and into puncheons for flooring, and other building purposes.

With cross-cut saw he cut the boles of the choice oaks into proper lengths for clapboards, shingles, staves and heading, or cooper's stuff; these "cuts" he divided into "bolts," from four to eight inches in depth toward the heart, according to the purpose for which they were designed, and these he rove into clapboards, shingles, staves and heading with his wrought iron "frow." The clapboards, which were twice the length of the shingles, were riven half an inch thick and put on as the roof of his cabin, in their rough state, and weighted with poles to hold them in place. Before

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER BOYS' GARDEN AT DAYTON.

he could buy nails he sometimes weatherboarded a portion or all of his cabin over the chinking and daubing with clapboards, fastening them in place with hardwood pins. When nails were accessible the wooden pins were discarded.

His shingles were shaven thick and beveled on one edge and worked down to nearly a feather on the other, heavy at the butt and light at the lap. Some of these he used in roofing his hewed log and raftered house, which followed the cabin. The rest he sold to some trader who carried them to New Orleans by water, whence they crossed the ocean and roofed the houses of Europeans. Perhaps he and his sons converted the cooper's stuff into barrels during the winter time, for he could turn his hand to many things, selling the barrels at the nearest flouring mill or salt works, to some neighboring cooper, or for shipment.

The residuary ash of thousands of dollars' worth of burned timber was leached and the lye used to make the family soap by adding the rough grease from the trimmings of his pork, or it was boiled to the salts of alkali, and sold at a few cents a pound or exchanged at the trading posts or the country stores for common necessaries. This black ash, or salts, was converted into potash and pearlash, and sold back to the farmers' wives for culinary purposes. Sugar he found at his door, stored away in the great boles of the stately white and black sugar maple, which were to be found

THE MODERN WAY OF MAKING HAY.

on almost every section of land, which blush with crimson in the first breath of spring, and shine in gold and scarlet in the later days of autumn. When the warmth of later winter and early spring began to loosen the frozen ground, the flow of the sacharine sap began, wherever the bark of the maple was punctured. Spiles, made from sumach or elder, were inserted into auger holes in the trees, and through these the sap trickled, drop by drop, into troughs cut from buckeye, bass or some other soft wood; was gathered up and carried to the camp, a long, low half cabin, containing rude fire places, and the "stick and mud" chimneys of the cabin proper, where it was boiled to the consistency of molasses or granulated. These products supplied the table, and were sold for shipment abroad. Practically all the beautiful maple orchards of the State are turned to dust and ashes. Here and there some stately Acer, shapely and symmetrical, stands in lonely grandeur in some field, like Marius among the ruins of Carthage, and in places the remnant of a grave remains; in other places they stand in pairs or clumps, but they are not what their ancestors were. The halcyon and glorious days of maple sugar making are ended. There are a few ghost dances of the past in spots, made supremely melancholy by the touch of Mammon, who pays a paltry bounty on the feeble product. Just as though a bounty, great or small, paid to the last of the Mohicans would have added one jot or title to the greatness of his ancestry, or would have endowed him with power to recreate his race.

THRESHING IN FULL BLAST.

The sugar making season was long or short, according to the climatic conditions. As soon as the frosty condition of the ground began to break up, the valuable sap began to flow; when the frost was out of the ground it was insipid and worthless, and soon ceased to flow entirely. Uninformed writers describe it as running from the tree in streams, and an English author, 50 or more years ago, wrote a large book on the subject, having among other illustrations, a huge tree with six or eight spiles in it, from which the sap was pouring in streams into large tubs, and ten or fifteen negroes in pairs, carrying the overflowing tubs to the boilers, where great hogsheads were being filled with syrup and sugar, while immense wagons, drawn by four and six horses, stood waiting to be loaded down with the products of the camp. And a good many American writers show almost an equal lack of information on this and other pioneer subjects, and are inclined to treat the real facts connected with pioneer life as fictitious and weave ridiculous fictions, which they expect to pass muster as facts. The English writer who drew his sugar tree in full leaf in sugar making time did not know that it should have been before the time of bud, and many other people know as little of the matter.

THE ZOARITES IN THE HARVEST FIELD AT ZOAR,
Tuscarawas County.

The earlier houses, barns and larger buildings for farm use were "raised" and roofed by the men of a neighborhood, who came together upon a general invitation, some carrying up the corners, each log being cleft below, shaped above by the axe to fit into the next cleft; the structure when finished being able to withstand the fiercest storms, nothing short of a tornado jeopardizing their safety. The spaces between the logs were filled with "chinks," or pieces of wood set aslant and keyed, and these were "daubed" or covered

A BLACK SWAMP CORN FIELD.

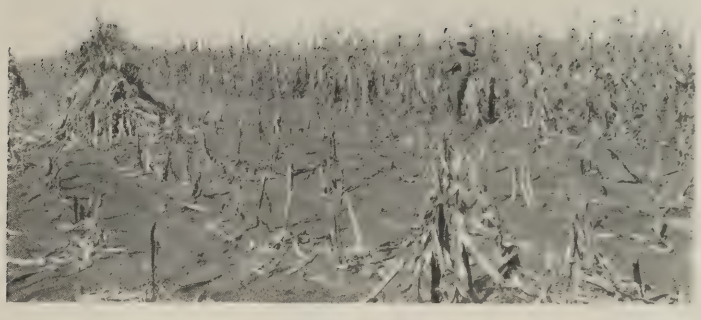
with clay mixed with cut straw or wheat chaff, which, when dry, not only rendered the cabin impervious to rain and wind, but made it a most comfortable habitation.

The ox team was a necessary adjunct to the pioneer farmer, for the rough and important work in clearing and plowing the farm. As the roots and stumps began to disappear, the horse became the more desirable farm animal, and with the progress in farming implements and accessories, buggies, carriages, spring wagons, lighter vehicles, mowers, reapers, and the like, the work ox became a curiosity in most neighborhoods, and now steam, gasoline, compressed air and electricity promise to relegate the horse to obscurity, or at least largely so. Instead of being heavy and coarse beasts of burden, cattle have been bred to a high state, and are of infinitely more value to the agriculturalist than they formerly were. The Devons, Herfords, Jerseys, and other fine breeds, have taken the place of the "scrawny" cattle of the pioneer days. The coarse wooled sheep of former days have given place to the finest breeds in the world, while the "razor back" and "thistle digger" hog have disappeared before the Chester White, Poland China, and Berkshire; and all other kinds of live stock and poultry show a like change for the better, in value and for useful purposes.

The "wooden mould board" plow, the gopher shovel and side hill plow, the "pod auger," the sickle, the hickory flail, the scythe and snath, the cradle, the broad-axe, the broad-hoe, and like implements, have given place to the modern plow, the cultivator, the drill, the mower, the reaper and self-binder, the thresher and separator, and other improvements along every implemental line, some of which will be considered more in detail, as will also the agricultural methods, past and present.

Wheat has always been the chief agricultural product of Ohio, with corn second in importance. The cultivation of all the products was different in the beginning, owing to the stumps and roots remaining in the ground after the forests were cleared away, which decayed slowly and were difficult to dispose of. The modern improved plow would have been worthless in the original fields, because of these obstructions. The old style of plow, rude and crude as it was, enabled the farmer to turn

FOURTH OF JULY CORN IN THE BLACK SWAMP.



CORN CUTTING.

and third week in July, according to the season and the sandy and clayey condition of the soil; it was harvested with the sickle. Had an Ohio farmer owned a self-binder in 1810, and undertaken to harvest his crop with it, it would have been broken beyond repair before he had cut a "dozen." Even the "scythe and cradle" had to be followed by the sickle to gather the entire crop, even after the stumps began to thin out.

About 1825, the scythe and cradle, somewhat patterned after the human hand, came into use. It consisted of a long, straight snath, slightly crooked at the lower end, to give the scythe and fingers the proper inclination or pitch, with a single "nib" or handle, somewhat below the middle. The ingenious farmer made his own machine. In the nearest woods he could find a sassafras sapling, light, hard and strong, with the proper bend near the root, and from this he made his snath. The nearest blacksmith made him a flat iron ring, two or three inches inside diameter, with a long, tapering shank, flattened at the end. Taking a section of sumach or some other suitable wood, he removed the heart by burning it out with a red hot rod, drove the shank through it and clinched the flat end, and had his "nib" which was fastened in place with an iron or wooden key, and could be moved either up or down, to suit the length of the cradler's arm.

The lower end of the snath was morticed on the upper side, and a 36-inch upright of seasoned hickory was inserted to carry the "fingers," four in number, and these fingers, all of different lengths, were inserted into the upright, at regular distances. Six inches from the upright the fingers were perforated, and a strong hickory rod run through them, and the point of a horse shoe nail driven in the finger and through the rod. Four other rods ran through perforations in the snath, and extended to each of the fingers, near the line of the perpendicular rod, and were then solidly fastened. They were held in place in the snath with horse shoe tacks, which projected above, as did those holding the fingers to the rod, so that the fingers could be "spread," "taken in," or "let out," to suit the height and weight of the straw. The under side of the lower end of the snath was flatened and mortised, and in this the toe of the heel, (rather paradoxical) of the scythe rested, and the heel was held firmly in place by a flat iron ring and a strong key; the scythe was two inches longer than the first finger, the other fingers shortening regularly. The bed of the cradle stood nearly at right angles with the snath, curving inward. When the cradle was thrown into the standing grain by an expert, it cut two-thirds of the length of the scythe, at standard gear, gathered the severed straw in the bed of the cradle, and it was delivered in a

CULTIVATING CORN.

IN THE CLOVER FIELD.

up probably one-half of the soil. The ponderous harrow, a triangle of heavy, tough and strong sawed or hewn timber, first with seasoned hickory teeth and later with heavy wrought iron teeth, 15 or 18 in number, enabled him to scratch over the untouched soil about the stumps, to cover up the grain, sown broadcast by hand and from an open mouthed bag slung over the right shoulder and under the left arm. The modern drill would have been a dismal failure in that day, except in the limited prairie districts, which were not at first brought under cultivation.

Wheat was sown from the middle of October to the first of December, according to climatic conditions, the major portion of it, however, being planted by the first week in November. There was, of course, no further cultivation of the plant. When it ripened, which was from the last week in June, to the second

AN AUTOMOBILE MOWER.

straight line, or swath, by lowering the point of the fingers when the stroke was accomplished, and the cradle withdrawn for the next stroke.

Following the cradler were two rakers and binders, who with wooden rakes gathered the sheaves into uniform size and bound them with wisps of the straw, making single bands, if the straw was unusually tall, but generally with double bands, deftly separating the wisp and knotting it by "a simple turn of the wrist," a few inches below the heads. The cradler's wage was usually fifty per cent. more than that of the binder, but when some ambitious youth, anxious to earn money for books, or education or "store clothes," "took up after the cradle" alone, both cradler and binder were paid the same wages. Sixty "dozen" was considered a fair day's work for the cradler, but there were plenty of them who could cut 75 with ease, and many of them 100 or more, when the wheat stood well, and there were no brush or stumps. The latter class usually preferred to work by the job rather than by the day.

The smaller boys and girls gathered the sheaves into two bundles of six each, butt to butt, making the dozen, which was calculated to thresh from three pecks to a bushel. When evening approached or a rain threatened, the cradle and rake were laid aside and all hands turned in and did the "shocking," two of the sheaves being broken above the band and placed as caps or "hudders" over the shock, thus protecting the grain from the rain, until the straw was fully cured, when the shocks were hauled to the barn yard or threshing floor and stacked or ricked to await threshing. The work of harvesting under the burning sun was hard and trying, and "men gave out," and sheepishly "hunted for shade," but it had its enjoyments, too, chief among which was to have a pretty neighbor girl to do the raking while you did the binding. The only thing to compare with this species of enjoyment was to have the same or some other pretty girl as your partner in a "flax pulling match." Often it happened that some wife was suddenly bereft of her husband, with a flock of little ones to care for, with scarcely a flitch of bacon in the larder, hardly a dollar in her purse, and a few acres of wheat almost "dead ripe." She did not have to appeal for help or charity. Some morning when she arose and went out to milk her cows, she would see a dozen stalwart young fellows cutting and binding and shocking her field, and the leader would tell her not to bother about breakfast, for it was on the table at Mr. Brown's, where they intended to do a day's work. And then the Recording Angel jotted down some beautiful pages of Ohio's History of Agriculture.

When it came to threshing in the earliest days, the grass and loose soil was scraped away for a threshing floor, the heavy hickory flail was wielded with a will, the straw stacked up and the chaff and grain were tossed in a tow linen sheet until they were separated, and the grain was stored away for use or sale or barter. Later as the crops

HARVESTING CELERY NEAR SANDUSKY.

POTATO DIGGING IN SANDUSKY COUNTY.

TOBACCO RAISING IN MIAMI COUNTY.

grew larger, horses were used to "tramp" the grain out, being ridden in a circle by boys on the outside, or on barn floors,—a dizzy business, indeed, for the youngsters, and "cleaned" or separated by the ancient fanning (or "wind" mill, which with its fans, coarse and fine "riddles" and its sieve, freed the grain from rye, cheat and cockle. Later on came the "caver" threshing machine, ponderous and full of bedlam, making an indescribable uproar and developing balky horses, the driver as vociferous as Stentor, the feeder who had no assurance that his fingers would be on his hands instead of the straw stack at nightfall, the band cutter perspiring like a race horse, and the stackers and pitchers "jawering" each other to make things lively and interesting. And later still the separator that threshed, cleaned and bagged the wheat and stacked the straw by a continuous process. Our fathers and grandfathers took naturally and willingly to every improvement in agricultural implements and machinery. In this they differed from some of our respected Irish ancestors, who in the remote days of plowing used no harness, but lashed their horses' tails to the plow beam. When harness came in some of them would have none of it. Laws were passed imposing fines, but they paid them and made their horses draw the plow by their tails. That had been the vogue for centuries, and their respect for the dead forbade a change. Then it was made a capital offense, but a number of them preferred death to the abandonment of their principles. Here we may ask: Have we reached the limit of improvement? May we not yet bridle the elements themselves and make them obedient to our command? May not production assume an entirely new phrase and form? The writer of this, when a very small boy, near the middle of the last century, "went to school" to the late Philander H. Binckley, who died a few years ago in Pittsburg. He devoted every Friday afternoon to "lecturing" to the scholars on strange subjects. The local directors looked upon him as a crank, but they retained him year after year "because he was the finest teacher that ever teached in the district." In one of his lectures, when the telegraph was a mystery, if not a myth, to every one west of the Alleghenies, he lectured on electricity, and with a half section of an iron cane and a crude battery showed the effects of the alternating electric current. At the close of his lecture, he said:

"We know little about the electric fluid, or principle, now, although Franklin began his experiments a century ago, but we will know all about it in the future, and much of it in the not distant future. The most of you, if you live to the average age, will see vehicles and methods of travel propelled by the electric current; you will light your houses with it instead of tallow candles and fish oil. Then a little later, perhaps through the same medium, you can stand here in Science Hill Academy and talk with people in Roseville and Saltillo, Somerset, Cincinnati and Columbus, and even in New York, as easily as you talk to each other across the room. After that, and some of you may even live to see it, people will not plant their gardens in early

A TOBACCO FIELD IN SOUTHERN OHIO.

GRAPE VINEYARD NEAR SANDUSKY.

spring and wait till midsummer for the vegetables to grow, but the housewife will plant the seed of such things as she wants after breakfast, and will go out and gather peas, string beans, cucumbers, lettuce, and the like, in time to serve them for dinner the same day."

The writer has seen two of these things come to pass, and the one that has not was no more absurb and unbelievable at that time than the other two. Is it an absurdity now? Nous verrous.

The cultivation of corn, in the earlier years, was no less primitive than that of wheat, and was attended with like vicissitudes and improvements. The newly cleared land was scratched over, and laid out into rows with a log drawn by a horse, or with a shovel plow; the corn was dropped in hills, and thinned out after it began to grow. Owing to the rooty condition of the soil, it was cultivated almost entirely with the heavy iron hoe, made at the blacksmith shop. The wooden mould board plow, with wooden board to throw the furrow, and the landside, share and point of iron, comprised the original plow. In 1818 the Jethro Wood cast iron plow, with movable point, held by a heavy screw, began to come into use, except in the remoter districts. The chilled plow followed, then the steel plow, and finally the sulky plow. In some sections the hill side plow was in use, the mould board of which could be thrown from side to side by which the hill sides could be turned over without describing a "land" or leaving a middle furrow. The gopher plow and the shovel plow, for cultivation purposes, have long since been superseded. And so with all manner of farm implements, which developed from the rudest forms up to those of the present. The hand planter put an end to "dropping" corn in the "hills" from a bucket or basket, and it gave way to the drill that plants it automatically and mathematically. Corn was planted in late April or May, and originally plowed three times with the clumsy shovel plow, two furrows to the row, twice and three times, the last when it was "laid by" in July. It ripened in September and October, and was either topped, cut up, or gathered in the husk from the stalks and taken to the barnyard for husking.

Some remarks as to "husking." This was the true Ohio word. "Shucking" was a North Carolina term that never took root in Ohio, and was never in use among the early pioneers. Certain eastern writers, some of whom came to Ohio

VINEYARD AND WINE CELLAR AT MARBLEHEAD, OTTAWA COUNTY.

INTERIOR VIEW OF M. HUMMEL'S WINE CELLAR AT SANDUSKY.

after the middle of the last century, speak of "husking bees," "quilting bees," "apple bees," "spelling bees," "singing bees," and the like. The word "bee" was never used in these connections by a genuine Ohioan, nor so used in Ohio, except possibly up in the northeastern corner, at a comparatively late period. They were called huskings, quiltings, apple cuttings, spelling schools and singing schools,—much more appropriate and suggestive terms. These same writers, bringing with them an eastern name for a fact, or a myth, write about Ohio husking bees attended by both men and women, in which when a young man, or even a married man, found a red ear of corn, he was privileged to kiss one of the young women. This is a mere fiction. No such things occurred in Ohio, whatever might have occurred elsewhere. The pioneer women of Ohio did farm work when male help was scarce, but it was only on the rarest occasion, in dire necessity, or at the command of an unfeeling parent, that they either husked or shocked the corn. The sharp serrated dry blades of the fodder cut like a hacked razor, and destroyed the tender and delicate cuticle of hand, face and neck, of which the country girl was as proud as her city sister, and in which she was twice as wealthy.

Then again the husking match, at which they claim the girls were present, took place late in the evenings, and the moon was between the half and the full, and extended into the night. No women ever thought of attending one, even as a spectator. Her place was in the farm house preparing a midnight meal for the huskers. The contest was one between men alone, always fiercely contested, generally good natured, but sometimes resulting in knock-downs between the leaders or partisans of the two opposing sides. These husking matches were of "pulled" corn, i. e., corn pulled from the stock, with husk unbroken, and hauled, twenty or fifty or more great wagon loads, and thrown in a long rick near the cribs, of even width and height, from eight to ten feet wide and from four to six feet high. All the men in the neighborhood were invited, and most of them attended, and the matches continued night after night on the different farms of the neighborhood. They were merry makings among the men, as well as work-a-day occasions. Three judges were chosen to divide the pile evenly, and if they could not agree unanimously in guessing and estimating by "steps," the plow lines were called for, and the point of division fixed accurately, and a fence rail was balanced across the dividing line. The two agreed upon captains met at the point of divisions on the left hand side and tossed up a stick for choice of sides. This was a great point of vantage, if the rick was fairly divided, for the husked corn, without a shred of husk remaining, must be thrown in a heap at

PACKING PEACHES.

HOME CIDER MILL.

the center of the rick, on the opposite side, and the huskers on the right of the line had the advantage of the swing in throwing. The captain who won the choice made a critical examination, and if the division was satisfactory he selected the right end; if not, the left. The other captain was entitled to the first choice of huskers, and the whole company was divided, taking their places on the right or left of their captains as their names were called. Glory, and the first drink, to those who cared to drink, constituted the sole prize. At a given signal the huskers fell to, and the judges walked up and down the lines to see that no corn was thrown back, none imperfectly husked, and that the captains and their lieutenants passed no unhusked corn to the men next to them. If they were detected, they were taken out of the line, and one, two, or more minutes' time was marked against the offending captain. The rail must be "pulled" fairly. The rail was "pulled" by the captains and their second and third men husking with the greatest rapidity. It might thus be made to slide slowly away from the center, making a difference of ten or fifteen bushels of corn, but as a rule it traveled back and forth one or two feet, finally coming to the ground at the proper center. The side that won out first announced the fact with a series of shouts that frightened the wolves, foxes and other animals for miles around. The winning captain and his men were entitled to take a pull ad libitum at the jug, and then after a wait of ten minutes, if the other side had not finished, take another pull, which generally exhausted it, when they turned in and helped the losers out, and were privileged, if they chose, to ride the losing captain and his two lieutenants on the rail. This privilege was seldom exercised, the victors being content to "hoist" the vanquished and pass the empty jug among them. At the beginning of the contest the captains detailed a number of boys and slow huskers as trimmers to gather up the scattering ears and keep the corn heap rounded up—otherwise time would be marked against them and they would lose on a decision of the judges. Now and then some of the youngsters would have a set-to over some present or past dispute. Barred from biting, gouging, or using foul methods, they were usually permitted to have it out, and then must make up and shake hands. A late supper, and on rare occasions, a dance followed, and the young fellows gallanted the girls, who had come to help in the cooking and baking, to their respective homes. Other huskings were afternoon or all-day affairs, the ears being husked from the shock, or standing stalks in the field, and hauled to the crib in a number of wagons. They do not husk corn that way now, nor do they have so much amusement during the husking.

PACKING APPLES FOR MARKET.

PICKING APPLES.

In some localities, at the evening husking matches, it was the custom for the husker finding a red ear of corn to take an extra drink, but this was not a general rule, as it led to excesses. Nor must it be inferred that drinking alcoholic beverages to excess was a prevalent custom among the early pioneers. On the contrary they were a temperate as well as an industrious class of people. There were cases of

RASPBERRY PATCH.

BRINGING PEACHES FOR SHIPMENT
To City Markets Near Sandusky.

excessive drinking in every community, but on the whole, the inebrity, proportioned to the population, was less than at the present day.

The important grasses are timothy, clover, blue grass, and red top. They all furnish excellent pasturage, and the two first named possess a high commercial value both for hay and seed. The product varies according to the character of the seasons, sometimes being large and in other years comparatively light. A fair average for the past decade gives 3,000,000 tons of timothy hay and 1,500,000 bushels of seed and 700,000 tons of clover hay and 500,000 bushels of seed, the value of the whole running from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000 according to the demand and business conditions.

The wheat production for a decade will average 30,000,000 bushels of an average value of $25,000,000; corn, 80,000,000 bushels, value, $20,000,000; oats, 36,000,000, bushels, value, $10,000,000; rye, 900,000 bushels, value $450,000; buckwheat, 150,000 bushels, value, $70,000; flax seed, 150,000 bushels, value $200,000. The aggregate value of these items alone, including hay and grass seeds is $66,000,000 to which is to be added the values of red top, blue grass, orchard grass, alfalfa, barley and other smaller products aggregating $24,000,000, or $100,000,000 in the total of these agricultural products.

AMONG THE SMALL FRUITS.

The average annual production of potatoes is 12,500,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 100,000 bushels; apples, 13,000,000 bushels; peaches, 1,000,000 bushels; pears, 250,000 bushels; cherries, 150,000 bushels; plums, 50,000 bushels; strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, cranberries, and other small fruits in vast quantities; broom corn, 1,000,000 pounds; tobacco, 35,000,000 pounds; flax fiber, 8,000,000 pounds; honey, 2,000,000 pounds; grapes, 18,000,000 pounds; wine, 1,000,000 gallons; and wool, 20,000,000 pounds, their total average annual value reaching or exceeding $70,000,000. Another $10,000,000 may be added for cheese and dairy products, poultry and fancy stock, eggs and the like. The average number of horses is 850,000; cattle, 1,500,000; sheep, 3,300,000; hogs, 2,000,000, the meat products of these or their annual increase aggregate $30,000,000. Other miscellaneous farm products may be valued at $10,000,000, so that the total average annual value of the farm products is $220,000,000, and the total actual farm values, including horses, live stock, agricultural implements, etc., are $2,000,000,000 although they figure at about half of that on the general tax duplicate. All these values are to be placed in comparison with zero in 1800, to realize the agricultural progress of Ohio's first century.

VEGETABLE TRUCK FARM.

The improvement in stock and other lines has been uniform and progressive during the past 100 years. As early as 1834, Mr. Felix Remick, of Ross County, and his associates formed the Ohio Importing Company for the improvement of cattle, and imported Shorthorns from England. These same imported cattle, transplanted from Maryland, were the basis for still greater improvements, until now Devons, Shorthorns, Herefords, Ayershires, Red Polled, Alderneys, Jerseys, Guernseys, Holsteins and Polled Angus, are found in every part of the State.

A like improvement was made in horses, the rough animals of early days disappearing and their places being taken by thoroughbreds, Roadsters, Morgans, and draft and general purpose animals, including Clydesdales, Cleveland Bays, Normans, Percherons and many others.

The first sheep in Ohio were large boned and coarse wooled. Gen. Humphreys about 1808, imported a few Spanish Merinoes into the United States, and later their

BLACKBERRY PATCH.

PRODUCTS OF THE BLACK SWAMP.

descendants were brought to Ohio. Now the breeds include Merinoes, French Merinoes, Saxons, Siberians, Lincolns. Cotes-wolds, Leicesters, and Sussex, Hampshire and Shropshire, downs, and all other late and valuable breeds. The sheep and wool interests have declined somewhat, from various causes, the principal one, perhaps, being the high values of Ohio lands compared with the trifling acreage value of the great sheep ranches of the farther west and southwest.

The angular hogs of former years, running largely to middling, back bone head, variously termed "razor backs," "thistle diggers" and "rail splitters," have given away to Berkshires, Chester Whites, Irish Graziers, Chinas, Neapolitans Essexs, and Suffolks. The Poland China, a Butler county product, is equal to the best of them.

For the propagation of all these lines of stock, as well as poultry and fancy stock, Associations have been formed by the leading agriculturalists and breeders of the State, which look after their special interests and largely affect agricultural legislation.

Dairying began to assume considerable proportions in the Western Reserve in 1850, and in 1852 the Ohio Dairymen's Association was formed, and the interest has developed immensely and extended to nearly all portions of the State, coincident with the improvement of cattle. Soiling and ensilage became important factors contemporaneous with the growth of the dairy interest.

An animal disease, known as the bloody murrain, was destructive to the cattle many years ago, but is now comparatively unknown. Other dangerous and fatal diseases, hog cholera, distemper, glanders, epizootic, pink eye, foot rot and the like have attacked and played havoc with hogs, horses and sheep at various times, but the marked advance in veterinarian science, and the united efforts of the various live stock associations, check their ravages, in a measure, and hope eventually to neutralize them. There are many ably edited agricultural and live stock newspapers published in Ohio.

The county agricultural societies and county fairs, began as early as 1828 in the richest and most populous counties and spread until only three or four counties are now without them and an annual local fair. In many of these counties, the fairs are great annual events, and they have done an incalculable amount of good in promoting and stimulating the agricultural interest of the entire commonwealth. Later a State Agricultural Society was

PICKING PEACHES FOR MARKET.

CRESCEUS 2:02¼. GEORGE H. KETCHAM, BREEDER, TRAINER, OWNER AND DRIVER, TOLEDO.

RED FLAME, JR, 25756.
Race Record 2:19½. Bred and Owned by H. S. Bassett, Swanton.

formed and it is now a powerful and influential body, with offices in the State House, and has supervision and control of the Annual State Fair, and agricultural matters in general.

The first State Fair was held at Cincinnati, September 11, 12 and 13, 1850. For years it was a sort of a movable feast and was held in different places, lasting for three days. Then it was located permanently at Columbus, and continued a week. In 1901 the time was extended to two weeks. The State Agricultural Society owns and controls a large enclosed tract of land in the northern limits of Columbus, with permanent and commodius buildings, where the annual fairs are held. The State Dairy and Food Commission, the Experiment Station at Wooster, The State Board of Veterinary Examiners and Live Stock Commissioners, all of recent creation, are valuable adjuncts to the State Board of Agriculture, and of immense benefit to the general agricultural interests.

The Ohio Agricultural College, was alike the dream of Allen Trimble and Dr. Townshend. Great interest had arisen in agricultural education. When Governor Allen Trimble was the first President of the State Board of Agriculture in 1848, he recommended in his annual report to the General Assembly the immediate establishment of an Agricultural College in Ohio, in which young farmers could not only obtain a literary and scientific education, but a thoroughly practical education as well.

The college was established in 1854, through an arrangement with James H. Fairchilds, James Dascomb, John S. Newberry, and Dr. Norton S. Townshend, who agreed to give winter lectures at Oberlin to young farmers on all scientific subjects closely related to agriculture. These lectures were given for three consecutive winters, twice in Oberlin and once in Cleveland, embracing geology, botany, comparative anatomy, physiology, chemistry, mechanics, bookkeeping and meteorology. An effort was made through the State Board of Agriculture to interest the Legislature and secure a sufficient appropriation to continue the work, but it was futile and the Ohio Agricultural College was closed.

Prior to this in 1833, Mr. Freeman G. Cary, of Hamilton County, opened the Pleasant Hill Academy, in which the science of Agriculture was taught incidentally, for a dozen years. Then he elaborated the idea, rechristened it the Farmer's College, and made the science of agriculture a leading feature. President Trimble, in his second report as President of the State Board of Agriculture, called attention to this College and expressed the hope that other communities would take up the work it was performing; but in his next report he stated that the College had not, as yet, established the agriculture department. In 1856, it went into operation, with three professorships, and accomplished much good work. While agriculture had been an incident in this school, it was not fully agricultural in character, until after the establishment of the short lived Ohio Agricultural College at Oberlin.

When, in 1862, Congress passed an act donating lands to the various States and Territories for Agricultural College purposes, Ohio promptly availed itself of the benefits of the grant, and efforts were made to establish such an institution. In 1870 an act was passed to establish such a college and create a Board of Trustees to purchase lands and erect the necessary buildings. In September 1873, the College was put into operation and the following departments were created:

Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General and Applied Chemistry, Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, Zoology and Veterinary Science, Botany, Vegetable Physiology and Horticulture, English Language and Literature, Modern and Ancient Languages, and Political Economy and Civil Polity. In 1878, the

CRESCENT ROUTE.
Sired by Cresceus.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF FAIRFIELD

General Assembly changed the name of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College to Ohio State University, and other College and University branches, including a department of Law and a Military department have been added. The change of name and to a considerable extent of the primary object of the institution has evoked a great deal of criticism, but the University itself has been a most pronounced success in all respects.

In 1836 the Legislature directed preliminary geological surveys, but subsequent Legislatures failed to provide the means necessary to prosecute the important work. It was not until 1869 that the Legislature took enough interest in the matter to appropriate a sufficient sum to make a complete mineralogical and geological survey of the entire State. In pursuance of this act surveys were made and eight volumes of reports, two of them devoted exclusively to Paleontology were submitted and published. These surveys and the reports have not only been satisfactory but very valuable.

PERCHERON STALLION—GRAY PENDORA.

The Grange or order of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in 1872, and has exercised a great influence since. Its object was not only to promote agriculture but to elevate the agricultural and rural classes of both sexes, and establish a high standard of manhood and womanhood. Its great influence in this direction is still felt. The National Grange which extended to this State was organized as early as 1866.

About the year 1880 Farmers' Institutes began to attract attention, and in 1881 they were held in more than twenty counties. Ten years later they were held in every county, and they have proven to be great and popular instructors. These institutes are systematically arranged and continue for two or more days. As a rule they are under the management of the County Boards of Agriculture, but the State Board and the Ohio University participate in and share the work. The time of the Institutes is occupied in

FAIR—MT. PLEASANT ON THE LEFT.

addresses, lectures, and papers on various germane topics; discussions and a general interchange of views are held. The Ohio Experiment Station in charge of a Board of Control, was established by Legislative action in April 1882, and though beset at first with many unforseen difficulties, it has made great progress and rendered much valuable service to the agriculturalist. In 1888 the liberal appropriations made by Congress to the Station during the previous year enabled it to broaden its scope. Its investigations and reports relate to grain raising, stock farming, dairy husbandry, fruit and vegetable culture and forestry. The Ohio Experiment Station is located in the city of Wooster, Wayne County. The station has underwent some changes recently. The last legislature having enacted a measure reorganizing the Board of Control, removing the old members and making other changes which are expected to further benefit the agriculturalist.

All the leading farmers of the State take and read the leading agricultural papers, periodicals, and publications, in addition to the current newspapers, literary and scientific works. Ohio's farms have not only produced abundant crops, but they have furnished, and are still furnishing, from the rural school houses, more than half the leading public and successful business men of the State. From every point of view the history of Ohio's agricultural progress is something of which every Ohioan may be justly proud.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

DUTCH BELTED PRIZE STOCK.

RED POLE CATTLE EXHIBITED AT MEIGS COUNTY FAIR.

Surveys of the Public Lands in Ohio.—The surveys of the government lands were commenced in July, 1786, under the management of Thomas Hutchins, the geographer of the United States. There were surveyors appointed — one from each State; but only nine entered upon the work in 1786. Among them were Anselm Tupper, Joseph Buell and John Matthews. Rufus Putnam was appointed from Massachusetts, but was then engaged in surveys of what is now the State of Maine.

The geographer planted his Jacobstaff on the Pennsylvania line at the north bank of the Ohio River. Having been one of the Pennsylvania commissioners on the western boundary in 1784, he was familiar with the country from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. He ran a line west over the hills of Columbiana and Carroll Counties in person, now known as the "Geographer's Line," a distance of 42 miles. At each mile a post was set and on each side witness trees were marked. Every six miles was a town corner. From these corners surveyors ran the meridian or range lines south to the Ohio, and the east and west town lines.

Hutchins began the numbers of the sections, or No. 1 at the southeast corner of the township, thence north to the northeast corner. The next tier began with No. 7 on the south line, and so on, terminating with No. 36 at the northwest corner. This system of numbering was followed in the survey of the Ohio Company's purchase and in the Symmes purchase. It was changed to the present system by the act of 1799, without any apparent reason. The towns in the seven ranges were, by law, numbered from the Ohio River northward, and the ranges from the Pennsylvania line westward. In the history of land surveys this is the first application of the rectangular system of lots in squares of one mile, with meridian lines, and corner posts at each mile, where the number of the section, town and range was put on the witness trees in letters and figures. It should be regarded as one of the great American inventions, and the credit of it is due to Hutchins, who conceived it in 1764 when he was a captain in the Sixtieth Royal-American regiment, and engineer to the expedition under Colonel Henry Bouquet to the Forks of the Muskingum, in what is now Coshocton County. It formed a part of his plan for military colonies north of the Ohio, as a protection against Indians. The law of 1785 embraced most of

A STOCK FARM.

the details of the new system. It was afterwards adopted by the State of Massachusetts in the surveys of her timber lands in the province of Maine, and by the purchasers of her lands within the State of New York, also by the managers of the Holland purchase in Western New York and the State of Connecticut on the Western Reserve.

Although the Indian tribes had ceded Southern Ohio to the United States, they were bitterly opposed to its survey and settlement by white people. They were so hostile that troops were detailed from Fort Harmar for the protection of surveyors. The geographer's line ended on the heights south of Sandyville, in Stark County, about three miles east of Bolivar. In September, 1786, Major

AYRSHIRE BULL.

Doughty, of Colonel Harmar's Battalion, advised them that he could not guarantee their safety. The subdivision of very few townships was completed that year. In 1787 the work was pushed more rapidly. The west line of the seven ranges, as they have ever since been designated, was continued southward to the Ohio River, a few miles above Marietta, being about 14 towns or 84 miles in length.

The meridian lines of the seven ranges diverged to the right, or to the west, as they were extended southerly. The magnetic variation was seldom corrected. The country was rough, and revengful savages lurked in the surrounding forest. The work of these brave men should not be closely criticised, even where there are some irregularities.

A PRIZE SHORT HORN BULL.
Weight 2,900 lbs.

The variation of the needle in 1786 must have been about two degrees east, decreasing about 2′ 30″ yearly. If the magnetic meridian was followed, the result would be a deviation from the true meridian, and going south would be to the west, and the departure would be sixteen chains, eighty links for each township. No account was then taken of the divergence of meridians, which in working southward amounted in a degree of 69½ miles to about eight chains. Not less than an entire section was offered for sale, and the price was $2.00 per acre. Supplies were brought to the lines from Fort Steuben (now Steubenville) through the woods on pack horses. By the act of May 18, 1796, the tract north of the geographer's line to the Western Reserve was directed to be surveyed, but it was not until 1810 that the sections were closed up to that line.

"LADY," ABERDEEN ANGUS COW.

BOABIDIL, TWO-YEAR OLD HEREFORD BULL.

A discussion having arisen between the Connecticut Land Company and the Federal Government, as to the location of the 41st parallel of latitude, Surveyor-General Professor Mansfield was directed to examine the line, in that year, who advised that it be not disturbed.

After the death of Geographer Hutchins, in April, 1789, the entire management of the surveys devolved upon the Board of the Treasury, until the Constitution of 1787 went into operation, and for some years after. Before the Constitution there was no Federal executive, or cabinet, and executive business was transacted by committees, or boards filled by members of Congress, subject to the direction of Congress. Legislation was a very simple matter. A convention of delegates from the several States, in such numbers as they chose to select and pay, each State having one vote, constituted the

"DOLLY," HEREFORD COW.

supreme power. Their legislative acts took the form of resolutions and ordinances, which were final. As early as August, 1776, it was resolved to give bounties in land, to soldiers and officers in the war of liberation. A tract was directed to be surveyed for this purpose in Ohio, in 1796. It is still known as the "Military bounty lands," lying next west of the seven ranges, 50 miles down the line to the south, bounded north by the treaty line of 1795, and extending west to the Scioto River. Its southwest corner is near Columbus. For this tract the surveyors were able to bring supplies up the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers in boats. In the bounty lands the townships were directed to be five miles square, with subdivisions into quarters, containing 4,000 acres. The allotment of the quarter towns was left to the owners.

It was not until 1799 that the surveys were again placed in charge of a special officer, with the title of surveyor-general.

General Rufus Putnam of Marietta, was appointed to the place, which he held until the State of Ohio was admitted into the Union. Putnam was a self-taught mathematician, surveyor and engineer, on whom Washington relied for the construction of the lines investing the city of Boston in 1775-1776. He comprehended at once the rectangular system of surveys, and so did the surveyors of the New England States. He served until the State of Ohio was organized in 1803 and was succeeded by Jared Mansfield of the United States Military Engineers. Both these gentlemen were for their times accomplished mathematicians and engineers.

A PRIZE WINNER.

HOLSTEIN COW.

The sale of lands in the seven ranges was so slow, that there was for several years no necessity for additional surveys. At $2.00 per acre, and in tracts of not less than a section of 640 acres, the western emigrant could do better in other parts of Ohio and in Kentucky. The purchasers of the Symmes purchase paid for the entire tract 67 cents per acre. On the Reserve the State of Connecticut offered her lands at 50 cents. In the Virginia military reservation, the whole was available in State warrants that were very cheap. The Ohio Company paid principally in continental certificates.

After 1796 the military bounty land came in competition, which could be had in tracts of 4,000 acres for bounty certificates, issued under the resolutions of 1776 and 1780. In 1795 the Western Reserve was sold in a body at about 40 cents per acre. These large blocks covered full half of the State of Ohio.

By the act of May 18, 1796, additional surveys were provided for. First: In the district between the Ohio Company and the Scioto River. Here it was found that a correctional meridian was necessary, because of the excess in the sections, abutting on the west line of the company at Range 15. The correction was made by establishing a true meridian between ranges 17 and 18, with sections of

HOLSTEIN BULL.

HERD OF OHIO HOLSTEIN CATTLE.
W. B. Smith & Sons' Stock Farm, Columbus.

A SHORT HORN BELLE.

compass as the chain, and the allowance for rough ground. Land was of so little value that very little care was given to the accuracy of surveys.

Secondly. By the same act, seven ranges were to be surveyed on the Ohio River, next west of the first meridian, now in Indiana; also in the country between this meridian and the Great Miami. In both tracts, the towns were numbered from the river northward. Quarter posts were required at each half mile, and the land was offered in half sections, to be divided by the purchaser, the price remaining at $2.00 per acre.

It was not until after the war of 1812-15, and the conquest of the Indian territory north of Wayne's treaty line, that surveys were ordered in the northwest quarter of Ohio. For this tract a base line was run on or near the 41st parallel of latitude, corresponding to the south line of the Reserve. The ranges were numbered east from the first meridian, being the west line of Ohio, and the towns numbered north and south from the base. It is 17 ranges east to the west line of the Reserve, and from the Pennsylvania line 21 ranges west, making the breadth of the State about 228 miles.

HOLSTEIN BULL.

From 1779 to 1785 parties holding Virginia state land warrants located them on the north side of the Ohio. This was done against the law of Virginia and her cession of 1784. The valley of the Hocking River was occupied as far as Logan when, in the fall of 1785, the claimants were removed by the United States troops. Probably these claims had been surveyed. In the Virginia military tract the private surveys were so loose as to be entirely useless for geographical purposes. In order to fix the Little Miami River on the official maps, an east and west line was run from near Chillicothe through the reservation, connecting the United States surveys from the Scioto River to the Little Miami. According to the present practice there are corrective lines and guide meridians within 30 to 50 miles of each other. The towns and sections are thus made nearly equal by these frequent checks upon errors of chaining, of the variation of the needle, and the convergence of meridians. It was not until 1804 that sales were made in quarter sections, and it was 1820 before the price was fixed at $1.25 per acre, which could be located in half or quarter sections as it has been ever since.—From an article by the late Colonel Charles Whittlesey.

THE RENICK-BONNER FARM.—Situated partly within the corporate limits of Chillicothe.—This pioneer farm and homestead is all that makes for picturesque beauty of its highlands, and because of the unsurpassed productions of its extensive and rich bottom lands, is a veritable "treasure farm."

an exact mile square. Between the Ohio River and Hampden, in Vinton County, the correction north and south amounted to a mile. The errors from the variation of the needle were such that quarter sections abutting on the true meridian on the east, were nearly as large as full sections on the west.

There are also discrepancies on the north line of the Ohio Company, especially between Hocking and Perry Counties. On the south side the sections overrun in some instances 20 acres. On the north, the government surveys are sometimes short 25 to 28 acres. On the county maps in the Symmes' purchase, the section lines present a singular appearance. Their east and west boundaries are the most irregular, especially in the later surveys. This difference is due not so much to the

HOLSTEIN COW.

PRIZE STOCK.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF WALBRIDGE DAIRY FARM NEAR TOLEDO.

FROM WALBRIDGE STOCK FARM, TOLEDO.

Passing out through a gap in the hills bordering the west line of Chillicothe, the massive colonial house on the highland becomes visible. George Renick erected it there in 1802-03. The lands are still owned to-day by the family, descending in direct line to a grand-daughter, Mrs. Colonel Joseph C. Bonner of Toledo, and extensively farmed and used as a summer homestead,—hence the name, "Renick-Bonner Farm."

The house of itself is one of the famous old land marks of the country, the personal monument to one of the Scioto Valley's foremost, most courageous, and most successful pioneers, George Renick. This elegant old structure of to-day was one of the very first stone houses erected in the great Northwest Territory. The stone residences of Governors McArthur and Worthington, built on fine sites just across the hills from the Renick house, came into existence just subsequent to this one, and the three houses were the wonder of that country, where even a hewn log house was something of a rarity, and a thing to be extravagantly admired. The front elevation of the house is of hammer-dressed lime stone, while the side walls and the wing sections of the house are laid up in the main out of irregular shaped stone. The stone was quarried on the land and time has proven the quality most excellent. The stolid walls are 22 inches in thickness. The house is admirably preserved, notwithstanding its century of years. All the interior and exterior finish is walnut, and all the glass, nails and hardware used were hauled by wagon across the mountains from the east. The window blinds and porticos are still preserved in their original solidity.

The George Renick land originally approximated 5,000 acres in Ross and Pickaway Counties. He chose this Chillicothe farm as his homestead,—he had been one of the surveying party of General Nathaniel Massie, and first came into the Scioto Valley in 1798, from Hardy County, Virginia. He had traveled much, and guided by his experienced wisdom, he thus located, the most captivating situation offered, and there were many from which to choose in that early day.

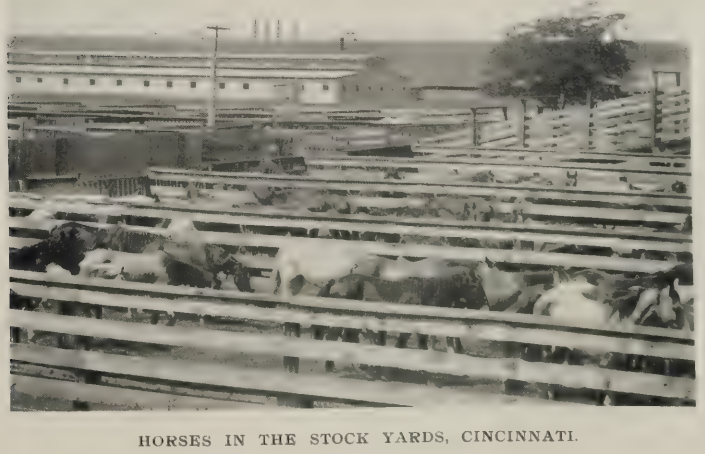
OHIO CATTLE READY FOR THE MARKET.

CATTLE FEEDING IN WINTER.

In the early 20's and 50's, in the roll of its historic and romantic associations, the farm was the mecca for visiting statesmen, drovers and kinsmen. Here the venerable pioneer entertained such guests as Henry Clay, his friend, and for whom he voted in the presidential electoral college; such neighbors as Governors St. Clair, Tiffin, McArthur, Worthington and Morrow.

The farm, in its agricultural development, has provided, because of river inundations, never failing corn crops, never rotating. In its stock productions, the celebrated George Renick, and later, the Hugh Bell herds of short horn breeds of Durham cattle; a strain of blood recorded in all herd books, and which blood inoculates the best short horn stock of this country to-day.

Our country confers no honors for distinguished services in the peaceful walks of life, hence, as well for history as from a sense of justice, to make allusions in this article to individual accomplishment, is a duty, because of beneficent works forever useful to the country, and as an incentive to others.



HORSES IN THE STOCK YARDS, CINCINNATI.

Again recurring to the grandeur of the scenery surrounding that old homestead and overlook, every charm of the famous Scioto and Paint Creek Valleys can be seen — valleys rich in prehistoric remains,— remnants as shown by recent disinterments under governmental supervision, of a race not quite to be forgotten. The first details visible are a perfect portfolio of landscapes, farmsteads set in velvet green, rills feeding the creek and river below, the ancient town of Chillicothe, and as the break widens, the sloping hills and the wooded mountain background, all combining and focussed, make the inspiring scene which suggested the "Great Seal of Ohio," a seal adopted at the seat of Ohio's government, at that time located at Chillicothe.

OVER THE VIADUCT, CINCINNATI.

To George Renick and this fertile valley farmstead is due the development of the cattle trade of the West with the East, and the driving system, formerly of such vast importance to the intermediate regions. The superintendent of the census, in his introductory report on Agriculture in the United States for 1860, says in part: "It was not long after the first settlement of the interior part of Ohio that the pioneers perceived the absolute necessity for a market for the products of the soil. To float a boat down to New Orleans midst hazard and hardships encountered, though entered into with a will and at times remunerative, is little appreciated by the present generation. The rich bottom lands lying on the borders of the tributary streams of the Ohio were not adapted to

SOUTHDOWN RAM.

wheat culture, the Scioto lands were owned by emigrants from around the south branch of the Potomac, Virginia, where cattle feeding had been carried on for many years in a manner peculiar to that locality. Although the business of fatting cattle was well understood by these earlier pioneers, and to find market for corn was anxious thought, yet they hesitated to engage in it, and believed the long drive to an eastern market would so reduce the cattle in flesh as to render them unfit for beef, but George Renick, who owned considerable landed estate, concluded himself to try the experiment. Accordingly in the winter of 1804-05 he fed a lot of cattle and sent them to Baltimore the following spring; (the first fat cattle that ever crossed the Allegheny Mountains) the result was a complete success.

There was an avenue of trade practically opened, which for half a century contributed largely to the wealth of the Scioto Valley. Before the era of railroads, to break the long drive, a large number of cattle were annually driven from Illinois and the west to Ohio, fed there, and when fattened, sent to all eastern markets; indeed, that trade during the State's gloomiest pecuniary period ranked as one among her chief resources, always commanding money in hand.

OXFORD RAM.

George Renick and his brother Felix, purchased at administrator's sale about the time Ohio was admitted as a State, the entire stock of blooded cattle brought from Kentucky in 1798-99; cattle a short time prior received from England. Thus was this celebrated stock introduced in Ohio, resulting in almost incalculable benefit.

William Renick, writing in his memoirs, published in 1880, says of one of George Renick's cattle of the famous Patton stock: "The finest animal of the cow kind I have ever seen. In the fall of 1819 this one was 6½ years old, estimated weight over 2,000 pounds, net beef. He girted immediately behind the shoulders the extraordinary measure of 10 feet 5 inches. It was often remarked by cattle men they would not want a wider bed than his back. Another large steer of George Renick's weighed when slaughtered at the opening of the Ohio Canal in Chillicothe in 1831, 2,272 pounds, net beef, after hanging 16 hours. For a long time George Renick was almost the only raiser of the pure bloods in the State."

AMERICAN MERINO RAM.

Prior to the War of 1812, the stone homestead of George Renick, being centrally located as regarded the then cattle country, and Chillicothe being the only town of any note in the Scioto Vally, was a great resort for cattle men, and their conversations and discussions dwelt largely of the breed as well as the management, and all other matters pertaining to cattle. It was the custom of drovers to rest their cattle on this farm. as one of the stations enroute East.

PAIR OXFORD DOWNS.

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WHY IS OHIO CALLED THE BUCKEYE STATE?—The name Buckeye, as applied to the State of Ohio, is an accepted sobriquet, so well recognized and so generally understood throughout the United States, that its use requires no explanation, although the origin of the term and its significance are not without question.

The usual and most commonly accepted solution is, that it originates from the buckeye tree, which is indigenous to the State of Ohio and is not found elsewhere. This, however, is not altogether correct, as it is also found both in Kentucky and Indiana, and in some few localities in Western Virginia, and perhaps elsewhere. But while such is the fact, its natural locality appears to be in the State of Ohio, and its native soil in the rich valleys of the Muskingum, Hockhocking, Scioto, Miamis, and Ohio, where in the early settlement of the State it was found growing in great abundance, and because of the luxuriance of its foliage, the richly colored dyes of its fruit, and its ready adaption to the wants and conveniences of the pioneers, it was highly prized by them for many useful purposes.

PRIZE SOUTHDOWN SHEEP FROM LICKING COUNTY.

It was also well known to and much prized by the Indians, from whose rude language comes its name, "Hetuck," meaning the eye of the buck, because of the striking resemblance in color and shape between the brown nut and the eye of that animal, the peculiar spot upon the one corresponding to the iris in the other. In its application, however, we have reversed the term, and call the person or thing to which it is applied a buckeye. In a very interesting after-dinner speech, made by Dr. Daniel Drake, the eminent botanist and historian of the Ohio Valley, at a banquet given at the city of Cincinnati on the occasion of the forty-fourth anniversity of the State, the buckeye was very ably discussed, its botanical classification given, its peculiar characteristics and distinctive properties referred to, and the opinion expressed that the name was first applied as a nickname, or term of derision, but has since been raised into a title of honor.

TWO-YEAR OLD EWES.

This conclusion does not seem to be altogether warranted, for the name is not only of Indian origin, as stated, but the first application of it ever made to a white man was made by the Indians themselves, and intended by them as an expression of their highest sense of admiration.

S. P. Hildreth, the pioneer historian of Marietta, to whom we are indebted for so many interesting events relating to the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum, tells us that upon the opening of the first court in the Northwest Territory, to-wit: on the second day of September, 1788, a procession was formed at the Point, where most of the settlers resided, and marched up a path that had been cut and cleared through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, in the following order:

1. The High Sheriff with drawn sword. 2. The citizens. 3. Officers of the garrison at Fort Harmar. 4. Members of the bar. 5. Supreme judges. 6. The governor and clergymen. 7. The newly appointed judges of the Court of Common Pleas, General Rufus Putnam, and Benjamin Tupper. There, the whole countermarched, and the judges, Putnam and Tupper, took their seats; the clergyman, Rev. Dr. Cutler, invoked the divine blessing, and the sheriff, Colonel Ebenezer Sproat, proclaimed with his solemn O yes! that a court is opened for the administration of evenhanded justice, to the poor as well as to the rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons, none to be punished without a trial by their peers, and then in pursuance of law; and that although this scene was exhibited thus early in the settlement of the State, few ever equalled it in the dignity and exalted characters of the actors; and that among the spectators who witnessed the ceremony and were deeply impressed by its solemnity and seeming significance, was a large body of Indians collected from some of the most powerful tribes of the Northwest, for the purpose of making a treaty with the whites. Always fond of ceremony among themselves, they witnessed the parade of which they little suspected the import, with the greatest interest, and were especially impressed with the high

COTSWOLD EWE.
Sweepstake.

BERKSHIRES.

sheriff who led the procession with drawn sword; we are told that he was over six feet in height, well proportioned, and of commanding presence, and that his fine physical proportions and dignified bearing excited their highest admiration, which they expressed by the word "Hetuck," or in their language "big buckeye." It was not spoken in derision, but was the expression of their greatest admiration, and was afterwards often jocularly applied to Colonel Sproat, and became a sort of nickname by which he was familiarly known among his associates. That was certainly its first known application to an individual in the sense now used, but there is no evidence that the name continued to be so used and applied from that time forward, or that it become a fixed and accepted sobriquet of the State and people until more than half a century afterwards.

During all of which time the buckeye continued to be an object of more or less interest, and as immigration made its way across the State, and the settlements extended into the rich valleys, where it was found by travelers and explorers, and was by them carried back to the East and shown as a rare curiosity, from what was then known as the "far West," possessing certain medicinal properties for which it was highly prized. But the name never became fully crystallized until 1840, when in the crucible of what is known as the "bitterest, longest, and most extraordinary political contest ever waged in the United States," the name Buckeye became a fixed sobriquet of the State of Ohio and its people, known and understood wherever either is spoken of, and likely to continue as long as either shall be remembered or the English language endures.

CHESTER WHITES.

The manner in which this was brought about is one of the singular events of that political epoch.

General William Henry Harrison having become the candidate of his party for President, an opposition newspaper said "that he was better fitted to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider than rule in the White House." The remark was at once taken up by his friends and became a party slogan of that ever-memorable canvass. Harrison became the log cabin candidate, and was pictured as sitting by the door of a rude log cabin through which could be seen a barrel of hard cider, while the walls were hung with coon skins and decorated with strings of buckeyes.

Political excitement spread with wonderful rapidity; there was music in the air, and on the 22d of February, 1840, a State convention was held at the city of Columbus to nominate a candidate for governor. That was before the day of railroads, yet from most of the counties of the State large delegations in wagons and on horseback made their way to

AT THE SALT TROUGH.

STOCK FARM.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF "MARY L" POULTRY PLANT, SIDNEY.

the capital to participate in the convention. Among the many curious devices resorted to to give expression to the ideas embodied in the canvass, there appeared in the procession a veritable log cabin, from Clarke County, built of buckeye logs upon a wagon and drawn in the procession by horses.

From that time forward the buckeye became an important factor in the canvass, cabins were multiplied and drawn in processions at all the leading meetings.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

But the buckeye was not only thus woven into song and sung and shouted from every log cabin, but it became a popular emblem of the party and an article of commerce, more especially along the old National Road, over which the public travel of the country was carried at that day in stage coaches; and men are yet living, who, in 1840, resided at Zanesville, and can remember seeing crowds of men and boys going to the woods in the morning and returning later in the day carrying great bundles of buckeye sticks, to be converted into canes and sold to travelers, or sent to adjoining States to be used for campaign purposes.

GOLDEN WYANDOTS.

At a mass meeting held in Western Pennsylvania in 1840, delegations were organized by townships, and at a preliminary meeting held to appoint officers to marshal the procession and make other necessary arrangements, it was resolved that each officer so appointed should provide himself with a buckeye cane as a badge of authority, and thereupon committees were sent to Ohio to procure a supply of canes for the occasion; with what success can be judged from the fact that while a procession extending over two miles in length and numbering more than 1,500 people, halted on one of the Chartiers Creek hills until the one in front moved out of its way, an inventory taken showed the number of buckeye canes carried in the delegation to be 1,432, and in addition over 100 strings of buckeye beads were worn by a crew of young ladies dressed in white, who rode in an immense canoe and carried banners representing the several States of the Union.

These may seem to be rather trivial affairs to be referred to on such an occasion as the present, but they serve to show the extent of the sentiment that prevailed at the time, and the molding process going on, so that when the long and heated canvass finally closed with a sweeping victory for the Buckeye candidate, the crystallization was complete, and the name "Buckeye" was irrevocably fixed upon the State and people of Ohio, and continues to the present day one of the most popular and familiar sobriquets in use.

So early as 1841 the president of an eastern college established for the education of young women, showing a friend over the establishment, said, "there is a young lady from New York, that one is from Virginia, and this," pointing

POULTRY READY FOR THE MARKET.

GOLDEN WYANDOT HEN AND HER FAMILY.

to another, "is one of our new Buckeye girls." A few years later the Hon. S. S. Cox, a native Buckeye, and then a resident of Ohio, made a tour of Europe and wrote home a series of bright and interesting letters over the nom de plume of "A Buckeye Abroad," which were extensively read and helped still further to fix the name and give it character. The Buckeye State has now a population of more than 3,000,000 live Buckeyes, Buckeye coal and mining companies, Buckeye manufactories of every kind and description, Buckeye reapers and mowers, Buckeye stock, farms, houses, hotels, furnaces, rolling mills, gas and oil wells, fairs, conventions, etc., and on to-morrow we propose to celebrate a Buckeye Centennial. —From an address by William M. Farrar at Centennial celebration at Marietta in 1888.

PRIZE BUFF COCHIN CHICKENS.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER LIFE IN FULTON COUNTY.—My grandfather was a native of Switzerland, and came to this country in 1772. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, he joined in the defense of his new country, and after a service of seven years, settled in Pennsylvania, and later moved to Hagentown, Maryland, and in 1794 he moved to Perry County, Ohio, with a friend named Poorman. Each had a horse, and their goods were packed on the horse's back. They were the first white settlers in that locality, and endured many hardships. I have often heard my father tell how plenty all wild game was, and how they lived on wild meat and hominy. During the war of 1812 my father joined General Harrison's army at Lower Sandusky, and marched through the Black Swamp to Fort Meigs. He had resolved that at some time he would locate near lower Sandusky, but did not until April, 1826, when he located about six miles this side of where now stands Fremont. I was at that time six years of age. Our family was joined with three other families and formed a colony. This was enjoyable, and we were happy. One day the farm labor would all be on one farm, and perhaps the next day on another, and so on around, so that we were generally all working together.

PAIR OF BUFF POLISH CHICKENS.

There were no ministers or lawyers among us—we did not seem to need any. At length others came, and while some would only stay a short time, some would remain and share the hard times. We had no schools in our midst until I was 16 years of age. We were obliged to work hard and live hard, but that was better than medicine. We had plenty to eat, such as fresh venison and "turkey hominy," or green corn, and for our beverage we had spice-wood tea which some people called fever tea. During the third year of our stay, a mill was put up in the neighborhood by which corn meal was ground. The first seed wheat sown in our neighborhood was procured by my father. It was raised at Melmore, southeast of Tiffin. It took him six days with the ox team to get three bushels, which was sown and yielded 45 bushels. We reaped it with a sickle, and threshed it with an "Armstrong" machine, which we called a flail. By that we had a log barn in which was a puncheon floor keyed together, and a saw run through the joints to let in light. Our fanning mill consisted of a shovel with which we would scoop to one end and then to another, against the wind. The wheat was ground like corn, and sifted with a fine sieve, so we were enabled to have wheat bread. By that time there were probably a dozen families in the neighborhood, and a minister came to preach to us. The devil broke loose among us and a lawyer was necessary, and he came, and soon another minister and another lawyer. Indians were very plenty. They spent their time hunting and making maple sugar. They were Wyandottes, Potawatomies and Shawnees. In those days they were generally friendly and harmless, and often came to

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.

AN EVERYDAY SIGHT AT LINWOOD POULTRY YARDS, NEW LONDON.

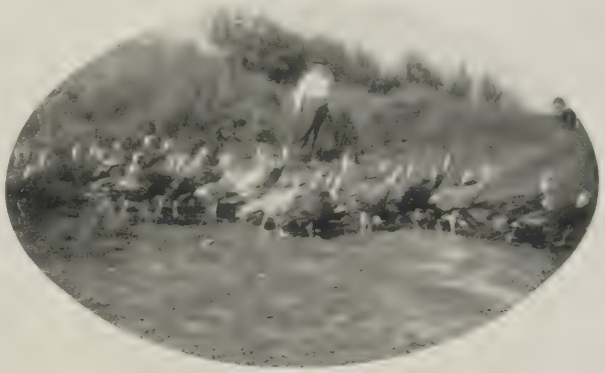
our home. We thought them good people. They taught my father to tan deer skins for our pants and moccasins, which we generally wore. The present generation has but a feeble idea how the early pioneers lived and did. Our log cabins were built without a single nail or a sawed board. The floor was split out of logs, and hewed down even. So was the material for the doors with cross pieces pinned on, which also served for hinges, and a wooden latch was on the inside with string that could be pulled in at night. Our meat supply was principally jerked venison. Deer were plenty. I have seen as many as 50 in one group. If it had not been for the abundance of wild game, we would have suffered greatly. The Indians did not waste meat, nor kill when they did not need.

SAND HILL CRANES.

We were troubled some with ague, but if it came upon one of us, usually an Indian medicine man would come along with a cure, and they never charged anything. We brought sheep along with us, and my mother carded the wool on a hand card; after it was spun on a small wheel. My uncle made a loom, and my aunt wove it into cloth.

Those days we knew nothing of Java or Rio coffee. Our coffee at first was made of corn, but later of rye and sweetened with maple sugar, of which we were generally well supplied, but it did not sell. Honey was very plenty, but there was no market for it. But beeswax, deer skins and fur skins would sell readily.

At that time Lower Sandusky had only four log cabins, all of which were used by traders with the Indians. If a white man was trading with the trader, and an Indian came in to trade, the white would step back and let the Indian trade first.



FLOCK OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

We came to Swan Creek Township, Fulton County, in 1852, and I entered my land from the government. It was then two and a half miles to my nearest neighbor. Here we were troubled considerably with fever and ague. During the year three families settled near us, but did not stay the first year out. They sold their land for less than the government price, and they went back east where they came from, and never got a foot of land again. I bought more land for less than government price, and it is true that our land was poor then with swamps and marshes, and fever and ague was prevalent. Soon more came and left as others had before, but I stayed and worked hard, and lived hard, and I am here yet and in my 81st year. Some of my neighbors came to stay—bought their lands at low price, and now have as good farms as there is in the State. They have good barns with slate roofs, good horses and buggies—they go to church every Sunday. When we were all poor we were all alike. What one had the other was welcome to use. I had the only team in the neighborhood at one time, but my neighbors were free to use it also, until they could raise their teams.

A FLOCK OF TONLOUSE GEESE.

But my mind seems to return to my earlier days when the young men would frequently go on foot eight or ten miles to see his best girl, and his broadcloth suit would consist of buckskin pants and moccasins. Then we knew nothing of buggies. I have known people to go 24 miles to church with an ox team, generally going on Saturday, remaining over Sunday, and returning on Monday. Church service was at my father's house. My mother would sometimes be engaged the whole week caring for the entertainment of the neighbors, and a very enjoyable occasion we would have. We had plenty of venison, turkey, fish and honey. We could hardly cut a hollow tree without finding bees and honey. I shot deer when only ten years of age, and have caught many of them when I was young. I must mention of a bear hunt I was once engaged in. In

ROUEN DUCKS.

IN THE VINEYARD.

company with two other men while hunting, we came across a family of bear cubs—the mother bear was absent a short distance. We each caught and took away a cub. One of the party held his little bear's mouth tight so he could not squall, but one of the men and I took the time to tie ours, and

TRIO OF GUINEA PIGS.

their crying called the mother bear, and presently she made her appearance. We dropped the cubs and took up our rifles, but failed to kill the old bear. We finally succeeded in getting the cubs, but the old bear escaped into the woods.

GATHERING PEACHES.

Now I contribute this sketch of our pioneer life, and submit it to the readers of our pioneer magazine as a plain story told in a plain way. My school days were only one term of three months, but I have a long schooling of experience.—An article by John B. Waggoner, in Maumee Valley Pioneer Magazine.

RENICK-BONNER HOMESTEAD, CHILLICOTHE.
The residence is the first cut stone building in Ohio, built in 1802, and is the oldest of three historical homes of that section. Now owned by Colonel J. C. Bonner, Toledo.
See description on page 615.

# MINES AND MINING

## CHAPTER XV.

### MINES AND MINING IN OHIO.

THE history of mining in Ohio, relates not alone to its deposits of coal, iron, salt and petroleum, but to its lime and sandstone, shales, clays, and other valuable minerals as well. They are all of great commercial value, and have contributed largely to its progress and advancement, and are circumstantially defined in the reports of the geological surveys, begun in 1836, and fully completed a decade or more ago.

The predominant economic geological phenomena are: Coal, iron ore, glass, sandstone, limestone; fire, potter's pipe, and brick clays; salt, oil and gas. All of these are widely, and some of them generally, distributed throughout the State.

The coal, iron, fire and potter's clay lie proximate, or not widely dissociated, within the same general field or basin, at varying horizons. One or more, or all of them, are to be found in the following counties, beginning in the northeast: Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, Stark, Columbiana, Carroll, Tuscarawas, Jefferson, Harrison, Coshocton, Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, Monroe, Noble, Morgan, Perry, Washington, Athens, Hocking, Vinton, Meigs, Gallia, Lawrence, Jackson and Scioto. Light deposits are found in other counties. This group of counties skirts the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and runs back into the interior two or three tiers of counties.

The coal field is a prolongation of the great Appalachian field, estimated to contain 60,000 square miles, 10,000 of which are in Ohio. The coal is bituminous, the quality varying according to locality, seam, and horizon, the average throughout being but little below the best bituminous coals of Pennsylvania. It is suited for steam, furnace, and domestic use. Many of the groups are superior gas coals, and seam number five produces coke very similar in all respects to the Youghiogheny coal. It lies in seven well defined seams, with six seams not properly defined, and is mined at 14 horizons, both by shafting and drifting. The workable seams vary from three to six feet, the average being five feet, with an exceptional seam, covering a small district at Straitsville,

JAXON COAL MINE.

MINE No. 21 AT BUTCHEL.

which has a depth of 13 feet. The iron ores are found in the geological series of the lower coal measures, and are classified: Stratified, kidney, block, limestone. The different classes are frequently proximate. The ores are mined at 12 different horizons, and assay from 21 to 40 per cent. of metallic iron. Limited deposits often assay higher than the latter figure. There are deposits of lean ore not taken into account.

The sandstone deposits cover more than one-half of the State, extending from Ashtabula County westward to Erie, and thence to Adams, on the Ohio. The prominent groups are Cuyahoga, Berea grit, Logan and Waverly. The colors vary from dark brown to red, pink, blue, gray and white, and the stone is used for all classes of building and masonry, ornamenting, pointing, curbing and flagging. The sand stones are peculiarly fitted for the production of glass of the finest quality, and it has been an article of manufacture in the State for more than half a century, and is still a growing industry, capable of almost infinite development, the supply of material being absolutely inexhaustible as well as widely distributed and proximate to the fuel necessary for its production. The valleys are filled with sand deposits eroded from the adjunct sand rocks by ages of floods, but many vegetable and mineral impurities are involved with it. It is now being produced by the aid of powerful machinery from the native rock, and in a state of freedom from extraneous involvment.

COAL MINING SCENE, WHERE COAL IS LOADED ON THE CARS.

STRAITSVILLE, ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY IN MINING REGION.

The limestone deposits are almost as widely distributed, the two frequently overlapping each other. Prominent among the groups are the Point Pleasant, the Cincinnati, and the Lebanon. It is used for building, masonry of various descriptions, lime, fluxing iron ores, and macadamizing the highways.

The clays are utilized for pottery, earthenware, fire brick, glazed cherry, pressed and common brick, drain pipes, roofing tiles, terra cotta, and encaustic tiles. At Zanesville is located one of the three encaustic tile manufactories in the United States, with a capacity recently enlarged to the largest in the world. This factory has revolutionized the price and uses of encaustic tiles in the country within the last decade.

The petroleum, oil and gas fields are of recent discovery and development, and have

COAL WORKS AND MINING TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT, TUSCARAWAS COUNTY.

served to create new industries and stimulate old ones. The greatest field yet developed lies in the northwest part of the State, embracing Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Wood, Mercer, Hancock, Seneca, Wyandot, Shelby, Auglaize, Van Wert, Hardin, Paulding, Defiance, Williams and Allen, in whole, or in part. From this field a presumed shallow belt of deposits, yet subject to fuller investigation, extends eastward and northeastward to Trumbull County, and thence connecting with the great oil and gas fields of Western Pennsylvania, which embrace the Allegheny Valley and extend southeast and southwest of the Ohio River into West Virginia.

MINING SCENE AT BUTCHEL.

From Trumbull County, on the Ohio side, the deposits follow west and northwest of the river, through Mahoning, Columbiana, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont, Monroe, Noble, Morgan, Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking, Perry, Athens, Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson and Washington to Meigs and into Gallia. This field is not fully developed in most of its area, and is not regarded as important as the northwestern field. Unquestionably one-half of the total area of the State is underlaid with gas, as well as oil deposits, but as yet attending circumstances do not justify its exploration and development.

MINE IN THE HOCKING VALLEY.

As a general proposition, the northwest section is noted for its oil and gas production, while the east and south and southeast section is predominated by its coals. In former years this latter section was noted for its iron product, the output running from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually, but owing to the more recent discovery of almost limitless deposits of high grade ores in the south, the iron ore industry of Ohio and the older fields has practically ceased to exist, and instead of producing pig iron from the native ores, they carry it from the more distant mines and smelt and manufacture it into iron and steel and their finished products. So also the manufacture of salt from the underlying saline deposits, which was once an important commercial interest, has, likewise, practically ceased because of the rivalry of more accessible and more productive fields, but will no doubt take on new life in the future.

The annual product of coal, oil, gas, clays, shales, glass, building stone, tiles, bricks, coke, lime, broken rock for road building and the like is enormous, and exceeds $150,000,000 in value annually, coal, oil and gas producing 33 per cent. of the values.

The shales, valuable for brick and tiles, including the Utica, the Hudson River Group, the Medina, the Niagara and

CONGO COAL MINE, CAPACITY 1,500 TONS, 9 HOURS.

MINING SCENE IN CENTRAL OHIO.

other groups are widely distributed, and while all forms of them are not amenable to trituration and subsequent modified forms of manufacture, they are, with the clays, an important factor in the State's economy.

The coal measures are divided into the Upper Barren, the Upper Productive, the Lower Barren, the Lower Productive, the Conglomerate Series and Subcarboniferous Limestone. The development of the coal field began to assume considerable proportions less than 50 years ago, and has gone steadily forward since. In circumscribed localities mines have been "worked out" or burned out, and single mines abandoned, but the thousands of millions of tons so far extracted from the bowels of the earth in Ohio, probably constitute little, if any, more than five per cent. of the total deposit. There are vast areas in the known field that have never yet been touched by the miner's pick.

The origin of coal is anything but a solved problem. The opposing schools differ irreconcilably. One school attributes its origin to carboniferous vegetation and resultant peat formations; the other to an annual downpour which brought with it limitless quantities of unconsumed carbon thrown off from the earth during its igneous period. These opposing views will be generalized, and the reader may adopt either or neither of the theories, as he pleases. We may designate them as the Old and New Schools, although each of them have lateral branches.

VIEW IN MINING REGIONS, SOUTHEASTERN OHIO.

The Old School holds generally that the coal measures are the resultant of the growth and decay of vegetation, largely carboniferous, through a long series of ages and at different periods of the earth's history. These growths prevailed in swampy basins, or a series of such basins, over large areas, which by passing through growth and decay, and reproduction and decay again, in a progression of practically continuous occurrences, produced vast peat bogs, similar to the peat bogs of insular Europe, and to the rudimentary peat formations in Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Allen, and other Ohio counties. Eventually these deposits sank and were submerged by earthly material, during some great cataclysm of flood and downpour, and were stratified into rock or clay, or the shale formations now overlying the respective coal seams; and then again became peat bogs, and so this continued until all the coal measures, in separate

STEEL MILL AT YORK, A SUBURB OF PORTSMOUTH.

seams and at the various horizons were laid down, and then some great upheaval of the earth uplifted portions of it, tilted others in a more or less acute angle of the horizon, and leaving still other portions apparently undisturbed, where they have since remained under the weight of the overlying earth and rock. The geologists of the school explain these processes in infinitely greater detail, and with greater technique, but this embraces the general and popular idea of the work. In support of this theory the School produces the fossilized and carbonized leaves, fibres, branches and even bodies of ancient vegetation and trees as proof of their theory of the origination and formation of coal. How could those remains have been imbedded in the coal seams, if the indistinguishable and larger evironment, had not also been of vegetable origin? There is no question but that the remains of vegetable life are to be found in all the bituminous coal measures, and they are so frequent and prominent in some localities as to excite the wonder and attention of the most unlettered. Well defined leaves, twigs and sections of trunks of trees may be found in the coals of Perry, Hocking and Athens; and in the latter county the trunk and roots of a tree were found penetrating a coal seam perpendicularly, standing in a natural position, with the roots below the coal deposit, and apparently occupying the precise place of its growth countless ages ago.

The New School accounts for the origin of coal according to the Annular theory of the earth's formation; that is to say, that the earth was once surrounded with equatorial, or nearly equatorial belts or rings, like those which the astronomers tell us surround Saturn, and the existence of which are made known to our school children by their text books on astronomy. These belts or rings were thrown off from the earth, in the form of heated vapors, while the earth was in the cometary or subcometary form of its existence, during millions of years, and driven thousands and possibly tens of thousands of miles into space, but not beyond the sphere of the earth's attractions.

These vapors stratified according to density, when the fires of the earth began to flag, the heaviest and densest near the surface, and the lightest and most volatile at the most distant point. They stratified separately, and formed great belts with intervening spaces. These belts revolved independently of each other around the earth, and accompanied it in its great annual flight around the sun, and, according to the annular theorists, held in suspension the constituent elements of all the minerals and material deposits of the earth's shell, above the

WINONA FURNACE, YOUNGSTOWN.

MINING VIEW IN CENTRAL OHIO.

imagined. Fierce explosions and opening seams, vomiting molten material, not unlike our modern volcanoes, rent and warped the shell of the globe and gave the earth its first montane phenomena. The first debacle brought down the constituents of the lower rock formations and the metals. The inner belt may have fallen entire, or it may have subsided along the lines of density, and fallen in sections. At all events, it was instrumental in changing the whole face of the globe. The steaming water heaved and surged from equator to pole and from pole to equator for centuries, no doubt, until finally it cooled and calmed, and the elements it held in solution and suspension, when distributed under the laws of physics, archaic foundation formed by the solidification of its inner shell, surrounding the molten mass, which is still supposed to, and no doubt does exist, in its interior. They also hold that the greater number of these belts held in suspension all the constituent elements of animal and vegetable life, which only awaited deposition on the earth's surface to develop into existing forms. As the earth cooled and solidified, its attraction increased, and the surrounding belts slowly contracted equally at all points and as slowly approached the globe on all sides, until they came so completely within the power of the earth's attraction that they were precipitated upon its surface in the form of a debacle.

The earth's surface, though hardened and uniformly smooth, like an immense glass globe, was still superheated. The belt falling was aqueos, and the result may be easily

SCENE IN HOCKING VALLEY COAL REGION.

precipitated themselves and formed the basic geological series, and gave the earth a new surface or crust.

Other belts descended, one or more of them holding in suspension the unconsumed carbon thrown oft from the burning mass, as the smoke stack of the factory feebly throws into the atmosphere a large part of the unconsumed carbon contained in the coal which feeds the furnace. A new cataclysm, perhaps less violent than the first, ensued. New depressions sink and new elevations arise. The carbon charged waters sweep and lash the face of the earth, and at last, following the law of gravitation, gather in the basins and depressions, covering vast areas, or forming lateral bayous, and precipitating their carbon upon the bottom, thus laying down the coal measures, even before the earth's vegetation had reached its climax.

Other debacles followed, probably carbon charged, sweeping and grinding the earth's face,

MINES OF MORRIS COAL CO.
Capacity 4,880 tons, 9 hours.

covering the carbon beds and filling the basins, the new impositions stratifying as we now find them and new beds or seams of carbon being laid down, one above the other, of varying depths and often of destructive characteristics and phenomena. When the newer beds were thus laid down in one locality, the violence of the cataclysmical era shifted the horizon of other beds, in other localities, and eventually, after practically all the earth's superincumbent mass was laid down, or changed and shifted as the result of a long series of cataclysms, internal convulsions and titanic complications, mountains and mountain ranges were reared and wide valleys formed, while the diluvial and alluvial torrents eat out the ravines of the elevations and exposed the coal seams upon the slopes of the hills and mountains.

IN THE JACKSON COAL FIELD.

The New School present the vegetable involvment as held by the Old School, in the coal formations, as intelligible evidence of their theory, declaring that it would naturally be involved by the action of the water, and is a necessary phenomenon to sustain the logic of their theory. Then they point the Old School professors to the facts that petrified remains of both animals and vegetables are found in the stratified rocks, and the remains of marine animal life and various forms of vegetation are found in the limestone measures, and gravely ask whether the Old School men contend, because of these facts, that the sand stones and other rocks are composed chiefly of vegetable and partially of animal forms, and whether the lime stones originate chiefly from marine animal life and secondarily from vegetable forms. Of course the Old School philosophers will reply that these animal and vegetable forms were only involved in the rock, at the time of the deposition, precipitation and stratification. And the answer, the New School philosophers say, proves their theory of the coal formations, because the action of the sand grit and lime charged waters on the one hand, and the carbon laden water on the other, are exactly parallel. And we leave the reader to draw his own conclusions.

FURNACE AND MILLS AT YOUNGSTOWN.

The dip, both of the coal measures and the underlying, intervening and overlying rock formations, has a slant to the east of about 25 feet to the mile, as a rule, but there are local instances in which the dip is much greater. When the white settlements began in the coal districts, wood was so plentiful and so much easier of excess and preparation as fuel, that coal, where it was known to exist, from its outcroppings, was regarded with indifference by the

INSCRIPTION ROCK, KELLEY'S ISLAND.

INTERIOR VIEW IN A MINE.

settlers. Of course it soon came into use in the rude smithies, and ere long was introduced into farm and town residences in the coal districts. Elsewhere it was not used, save by blacksmiths and small manufacturers.

Originally it was taken out by "stripping" on the slopes of the hills. The "blossom," or intensely black bituminous earth and yellow scummed copperas water, showed where it might be found. It was readily found lying from two to six feet beneath the soil, according to the acclivity of the slope along the edges of its outcroppings. This superincumbent earth, clay and shale was digged and shoveled aside and tons of coal exposed, which was "prized" up with mattocks and heavy "picks" and hauled away. The "miners" of those days, however, discovered two things: First. That the coal taken out was inferior in quality compared with that lying further back, and under the weight of the ascending hill. Second. That the "stripping" ground was easily exhausted, and that it did not pay to strip more than six feet, the overlying mass becoming harder and more obstinate as it increased in thickness.

Then they resorted to "undermining" or "drifting." A passage way was cut into the hill, through the overlying mass and the coal seam, to a point where the overlay was from eight to twelve feet, and from thence down, a tunnel was sunk with laterals, much after the modern style, in a small way, with rude pick, of almost forgotten pattern; mining methods improved as did mining machinery, until at the beginning of the century the decadence of pick-mining and the smoky lamp is on the wane, and the lanes of Erebus are turned into noon day by the electric current, which drives the machinery, which turns out coal with marvelous rapidity and in enormous quantities. The immemorial struggle between labor and labor-saving machinery goes on underground as well as above ground.

The coal strata are geologically divided into three divisions, the lower, barren and upper measures, and these are again subdivided into seams, some 14 in number, all of which are minable in some portions, but only about half of which are workable over large areas. The lowest coal, or Number 1, in Dr. Newberry's classification, is mined in Jackson, Stark, Summit, Mahoning and Trumbull Counties, and to some extent exhausted in Mahoning and Trumbull. The coal is of high grade. In the last named counties there are peculiarities worth noticing. The seam is not a continuous one. The coal lies in narrow troughs or basins, separated by extensive intervals of barren territory, composed of entirely different materials. Perhaps the original "swamps" had been sectionalized by gigantic causeways—the handiwork of some undreamed of race. As a result large portions of Mahoning and Trumbull, and smaller portions of Stark, Tuscarawas and Jackson, while within the coal measures, are without coal.

Quoting from the distinguished coal expert, Hon. Andrew Roy, "the swamps and basins in which this coal reposes, are long, narrow and serpentine, and seem to have been formed by erosive agencies before the coal flora grew. The rocks underlying the coal are

DRILLING OVERHEAD IN A COAL MINE.

THE FAMOUS RATHBONE ELM, NEAR MARIETTA.
Twenty-three feet girth two feet from the ground, 150 feet in diameter through its branches.

A TUNNEL IN A MINE.

spread out in level sheets with the normal dip to the east, while the coal itself pitches and waves, sometimes, at an angle of 25 degrees. It grows gradually thinner as it rises out of the swamp until, on the edge of the basin, it disappears as a featheredge."

Professor Isaac N. Vail of California, formerly of Ohio, the most distinguished of the modern Annular philosophers, takes these views as a text and calls attention to the fact that the "coal flora" could not, under the laws of physics, take root in the "level sheets" of rocks and flourish. And also to the fact that water charged with carbon in suspension would naturally flow into these long, narrow and serpentine basins, filling and covering them, leaving the intervening elevations uncovered. Then the precipitation of the carbon would ensue, and the coal measure or seam would be laid down upon the rocky floor, with reference to both the horizon and the zenith, growing thinner as it descended upon the slope of the intervening elevation, and featheredging in the shallows of the shore line. The "waves" he accounts for by the laws of physics, by the action of the currents and counter currents caused by storms sweeping the shallow waters and heaping up and undulating the newly precipitated carbon in places. Later came the newer deposits, displacing the water with stratifications and superficial soil.

The other lower measures, which are actively and successfully operated, are the Wellston beds of Jackson County, and the Nelsonville or great vein deposits lying in Athens, Hocking and Perry, where they join midway of the Hocking Valley and its laterals. The Wellston lies 100 feet higher than the Number One in Jackson County, and is of unusual purity and value. The seam runs from three to four feet in thickness, in a homogeneous mass, of high burning, heating, smelting and steam value, and is shipped in large quantities throughout the entire Northwest, where it is preferred for steam purposes.

The Nelsonville, or great vein coal, has been more extensively mined, perhaps, than any other seam in the series, as well as being the most productive. As heretofore stated, it is the thickest bed in the entire State, running from 5 feet 6 inches, the minimum, to bands of 8, 10, 12 and 14 feet in thickness. The bed may be said to lie in three divisions or trenches of varying thickness, separated by thin bands of slaty shale. The lower trench is the thinnest, and the upper the thickest. At those points where the seam rises to unusual thickness, from eight feet and above, there is apparently a joinder or overlapping of two separate seams, forming a rider of the main seam at the point of union, and extending in width on either side and following the line of joinder.

In many of the seams of the same district, there are "pinches" that are difficult to account for. They are not the feathering out of the seam by the gradual ascent of the floor, as in the Mahoning mines, above mentioned, but are "pinched" from above upon a perfectly level floor, the compression having been so great as to pinch a five foot vein down to 20 inches or two feet, the coal being so compressed and hardened as to be as flinty and as free from laminations as anthracite. The writer has explored and lifted portions of these pinches, following the lines of small ravines which had been eroded in the hills and overlaid with a shallow deposit of unstratified clay, sand and gravel, which clearly had accumulated since the erosion, from natural causes. But

DRILLING IN A COAL MINE.

INTERIOR VIEW IN AN OHIO COAL MINE.

the original erosion had no connection with the "pinch" for the shale band overlying the entire seam was unbroken, regularly depressed and reduced to the hardness of chert. The fact that so many of these "pinches" are to be found in the shallow ravines and end after passing into the hill, where the pressure is greatest, adds to the puzzling features of the phenomenon. Occasionally they reappear in the seam on the opposite side of the greater valleys which are eroded so deep as to entirely destroy the coal beds and the underlying sand rocks. They were, probably, the result of local causes at a time when the coal deposit was completely exposed, and in an impressible condition.

There are in all from ten to fifteen districts in the State where coal is extensively mined from one or more of the seams in the lower coal measures, in the Mahoning, Sherodsville, Tuscarawas Valley, Salineville, Coshocton, Cambridge, Jackson, Hocking Valley, Steubenville and Zanesville districts. Of the upper measures, but one seam is mined, known as the Pittsburg seam, found at Bellaire and Pomeroy, widely separated points on the Ohio River. The mines, are opened by drifts, shafts and slopes, according to the conditions of each particular locality. Where the vein crops out, free, level and clear, and above the level of the drainage quarter, it is entered by drifting or driving a tunnel direct into the hill and following its trend with the main tunnel, with laterals branching off. The roof is supported and made safe by timber bracings, unless a solid stone roof makes this precaution unnecessary. In most mines, especially those opening to the east and southeast, the drainage is easy and natural. In other cases the water which accumulates in the very large majority of the mines must be removed by artificial means to make them workable.

Slope mining is a modified form of shaft mining, and with the improvements in hoisting machinery it is being abandoned, except at shallow depths. Where, for instance, the coal seam lies from 10 to 100 feet below the drainage horizon of the streams, a sloping excavation is made from the surface of the coal deposit at an easy angle for tramways up which to bring the coal laden trains or cars. The length of the slope, of course, depends upon the underlying depth of the coal. Formerly it was sloped the depth of 100 feet, but now it does not exceed 50 feet, if indeed, it goes to that depth.

The shaft is used where the coal is enveloped and covered by the heavy overlay, from 50 or 100 feet, to whatever depth it may occupy. It may be 100 feet or less and it may be 200 feet or more. The shaft is made as large and commodious as the machinery may require, housed in and made secure. Down this shaft

VIEW IN MARBLEHEAD STONE QUARRY.

the miners descend, the mules are taken for years of imprisonment in its chambers, the electric wires are strung, and the output is hoisted; and there, day after day, tons and thousands of tons are mined, lifted, dumped into the waiting cars of the steam railways and shipped to the markets. Ventilators are sunk into the chambers, or rather the system of chambers, and every precaution taken to guard against the fire damp and other deadly gases liable to accumulate, as well as against all other accidents which menace, especially when lack of vigilance and a thorough knowledge of the science of mining prevail.

MARBLEHEAD LIME KILNS.

None of the Ohio shafts, however, penetrate to a greater depth than 300 feet, and the most of them are from 100 to 125 feet. The prevalent opinion of geologists and mining engineers and experts is, that the lower coal beds, which are due on the Ohio River at Bellaire and Pomeroy, 1,000 feet below the surface, do not exist there, and in this view they are sustained by the results of boring for salt, oil and gas in those districts to that depth and beyond.

There are numerous and extensive areas of barren ground in nearly all the regions of the State, and there is, and in the absence of complete and detailed explorations, cannot be any absolute certainty as to the appearance or non-appearance of a coal seam in any of the coal bearing regions and districts. These areas are due to a number of causes, none of which have been or can be clearly explained in the scientific lights of the present epoch.

The development of the coal mining and coal trade in Ohio runs back but little more than half a century. Cannel coal is one of the phenomena of the coal deposits, being smooth, hard and brittle, burning with a bright flame, carrying a large volume of gas and oil, and for a time assumed much importance as a probable supply of petroleum or coal oil. The work of extracting oil from it for commercial purposes was begun about 1855, and several "stills" for the purpose were erected. The Civil War interrupted its immediate prosecution, and in the 60's the discoveries made in the Western Pennsylvania oil fields put an end to it entirely. The cost of producing and refining oil from Cannel coal was so great that it could not compete with the natural product. The remains of some of these old oil mills or stills are yet to be found in the Cannel coal districts, and the new generation are mystified as to the purposes to which they were once devoted, until the "oldest inhabitant" comes along and enlightens them. The heating values of the different coals soon came to be understood, and where the best grades were

CLEVELAND STONE COMPANY'S QUARRY, NORTH AMHERST.

CLEVELAND STONE COMPANY'S QUARRY, NORTH AMHERST.

found; and the development first began in the fields most eligibly placed with reference to the market.

The northeastern coal field, including the Mahoning Valley, was developed in 1845, by Governor David Todd, and Briar Hill Coal became a market standard, by which other coals were guaged and graded for many years. At Mineral Ridge, near Briar Hill, the vein split in twain, interlaced with a seam of black band iron ore from four to 14 inches thick, and was mined in connection with the coal. Whether an "iron flora" crowded out the "coal flora" in the peat bogs for a period and laid down a deposit of iron, and then perished, permitting a new growth of "coal flora," the peat bog philosophers do not explain. Professor Vail cites it in support of his theory of Annular deposit, and as going to show that water charged with carbon had precipitated its cargo on the floor of the basin; was followed by an inflow charged with iron, which deposited its load, and this was followed in turn by an inflow of carbon charged waters which laid down a new seam of coal, and this was covered with superimposed stratifications by like processes. The coals in Northeastern Ohio went alike to the lake and the Ohio for transportation to the distant markets. Before the era of successful railway transportation, the coals from the southern districts went down the Ohio for markets, but to-day the greater bulk of the coal in the State is carried northwest, north and northeast to the lake ports for shipment, and vast quantities of it come from beyond the Ohio River from Pennsylvania and West Virginia, across Ohio to the same ports for transhipment.

HAULING COAL OUT FROM THE MINE.

The remainder of Ohio's product, and some from beyond Ohio, is carried by rail to the various centers of population and manufacturers within or beyond the State. The chief coal supply for Cincinnati goes by the Ohio River, and but little of it is mined in Ohio, coming chiefly from Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The construction of railways resulted in the development of the greatest and most valuable coal fields of the State.

MCKINLEY BLAST FURNACE.
First blast furnace built west of Allegheny Mountains. Built and operated by President McKinley's father.

In 1818, the shipment of coal by float boats down the Ohio to Cincinnati, Louisville, and points below, aggregated 116,000 bushels. To-day it comes nearer aggregating that number of tons, and indicates the extent of the development of the Appalachain coal measures. The pioneers in coal, iron and salt mining and production in Ohio were former United States Senator Thomas Ewing, former Congressman Samuel F. Vinton, former Governor David Todd, Nicholas Biddle, the Philadelphia capitalist and banker, Elihu Chauncy, Resolved Fuller,

Samuel Wyllis Pomeroy, Chauncey Andrews, Henry Newberry, Dr. John S. Newberry, his son, a learned geologist and scientist, H. V. Bronson, Thomas Taylor and Jacob Heatherington. They uncovered and began the development of the rich deposits and the later generations brought the work to its present high state.

The capacity or output of the mines of the State varies according to location and evironment, and the prime cost of the product ready for the market is dependent on the seam and similar conditions. In some localities the investment necessary to begin mining operations is trifling as compared with others, and these conditions are responsible for most of the differences between operators and miners, which break out from time to time in the shape of lockouts and strikes. The cost of production and the market price necessarily exercise a potent influence in the wage scale, and the operators in the favored and unfavored districts frequently come into sharp

CLEVELAND STONE COMPANY'S QUARRY, BEREA.

competition for the control or lion's share of the market, and during its continuance the miners in one or both sections suffered in consequence, and employment is interrupted. Of late years delegate conventions of operators and miners meet annually to fix and adjust the wage scale in the various districts, and usually put all of them on a measurable equality as to the labor cost of production, differentiated with the maket value of the product, but often they fail and long periods of idleness, and consequent acerbity ensue, until terms of accommodation are reached.

The three dangerous and noxious gases met with in Ohio mines are: First. Fire damp. Second. Black damp. Third. White damp. Fire damp is the light carbonetted hydrogen of

THE SENECA WHITE LIME COMPANY'S WORKS, FOSTORIA.

chemistry, which, when mixed in certain proportions with atmospheric air, explodes, when coming in contact with flame, with frightful and often fatal effects to the miner. Black damp is carbonic acid. White damp is carbonic oxide gas. They result from the gases liberated in powder blasts, the respirations and expirations of men and animals, and are emitted from the associated coal strata. The black damp, with its asphyxiating characteristics, is the greatest annoyance in the mines of Ohio. Fire damp explosions are not generally liable to occur in the shallow excavations of less than 100 feet.

But few disastrous fire damp explosions have occurred in the Ohio mines, but this is, no doubt, largely due to the admirable mining laws of the State, originating with practical miners and mining engineers, and rigidly enforced under the supervision of the Department of Mine Inspection. However,

VIEW OF THE MINING TOWN OF CONGO.

the mines of Ohio are less liable to accumulate the gas in dangerous quantities, so that the enforcement of reasonable rules of ventilation, and care with reference to miner's lamps, render them much safer than the miners are in other districts. By far the greatest number of fatalities in Ohio mines result from the falling of mine roofs, or the giving away of the timber or coal supports provided for the retention of the superincumbent mass in place. These accidents occur at frequent intervals, involving one or a small group of miners. There are other accidents arising from defects in the careless operation of machinery and from other causes, but they are kept at a minimum by the enforcement of appropriate legislature enactments.

Not until 1874, when the Department of Mine Inspection was created, were there any reliable statistics as to coal production in the State gathered and preserved. Since that time the output in tons, marketed and locally consumed and only partially reported has run from 6,000,000 to 18,000,000, and the average for a decade has been, at a moderate figure, between 15,000,000 and 16,000,000 tons.

The pig iron industry of Ohio, which was once so important a factor and which now occupies such a subordinate position, was developed early in the States. The ore beds in association with the coal measures were generally and popularly designated black band, clay band, limestone, block and kidney. The black band, a dark grey, bituminous

MARION LIME STONE QUARRIES ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

shale, with reddish streaks running through it, is most largely placed in the Mahoning Valley, with lighter deposits in portions of the Tuscarawas Valley and a few other points. In the Mahoning Valley it was mined most extensively, and is still mined there, in connection with the coal with which it is in immediate contact. At the richest points it was capable of producing a ton of ore to a ton of coal, but the rule was one ton to three. At all other points in the State where it appears in connection with the coal measures it is in such insignificant quantities and of such low grades, and involved so much with impurities, that no attempt is made to utilize it.

The limestone ores, appearing as calcareous and argillaceous carbonates and hydro-peroxides, or linonites, are very abundant in nearly the whole of the coal measure district of the State, at smaller or greater intervals, and were successfully mined, more than half a century ago, in the Hanging Rock region, embracing Lawrence County, and in Kentucky, and later in Scioto, Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Southern Perry, and at other points in that section of the State, and is far from exhausted, although mining has fallen into disuse very largely for the reasons already stated. These carbonates were the basis for the production of charcoal iron—the ores being smelted with wood—which gave distinction and wealth to this particular region, establishing a grade of commercial iron, the production of which is practically stopped by the destruction of the great forests with which the iron-bearing hills were crowned. This iron,

CLEVELAND STONE COMPANY'S MILL No. 1 AT BEREA.

and especially the cold blast iron, was held in high regard for the manufacture of ordnance, car wheels, and all other iron products; for casting and the like require a tough and cohesive grade of iron.

In the production of charcoal and coal blast iron the linonite ore had the first preference. As this, and in fact most of the various ores, "cropped out," it was mined by stripping away the overlying surface. The hills, throughout this entire district, have long since been worked over and terraced by the "strippers," who excavated from eight to 12 feet, exposing the ore beds, which lay in a thin seam varying from six to 18 inches in depth. Unlike the coal deposits, the best and most amenable grades of these ores lay at the edge of the outcrop, or under the lightest covering. But in the nature of things this supply was soon worked out, and the less valuable linonites were pursued into the hills by tunneling, after the manner of coal mining, but the bulk of the valuable ore was small, compared with the corresponding coal bulk. To take out the ore seam it was necessary to drive a tunnel nearly or quite four feet high, and of a width which would secure results, and the mass of worthless material carried out of the mine was twice or thrice the bulk of the ore. This tunnel, owing to the character of the overlay, had to be timbered and supported even more substantially than the coal drift to secure the safety of the miner. As these ore mines carried the smallest perpendicular possible for

KELLEY'S ISLAND LAKE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S KILNS AT KELLEY'S ISLAND.

the miner's working requirements, ore mining was more onerous and less desirable than coal mining, when the hills were penetrated; and although the wage per ton was greater, the daily compensation was often less and the labor greater. The ore miners and smelters were more essentially a distinctive class than the coal miners. They were the servitors and not the associates of Tubal Cain.

There are in the Hanging Rock region from six to eight distinct and well defined horizons, of different and differing qualities, but none of the deposits bear favorable comparison with the gray limestone ore, either as to the quality of the ore produced or as to the thickness and other desirable qualities of the limestone deposits.

The various ores of commercial and practical value in the horizons of the regions of the Hanging Rock, are locally known as the big red block, the sand block and the little red block, according to their characteristics. They lie considerably lower than the limestone ore in the geological scale, and were obtained most largely by stripping, during the higher points of the industry. The big red block occasionally rises to the height of 18 inches in thickness, but, as a general proposition, is found in a seam of six inches or even less. When stripping was light, even the thinnest deposits were not neglected. The little red block never exceeds four inches in thickness, and three inches is

a high average. The sand block runs between four and six inches, and is greatly inferior to both the big and little red in quality, containing a smaller percentage of iron and a larger percentage of silica. These ores were mined in connection with lime stone ores wherever they were met in quantity and quality worth pursuing. The two thin varieties, lying alone, were not worth pursuing into the hills. An exceptional deposit, known as the Boggs, entirely local, rose to the height of from three to four feet. This, and the heavier deposits, were reached by drift mining, as already described.

In almost every part of the coal fields of Ohio, either at intervals, or in large areas, iron ore occupies its original implacement, and in a great number of places it was formerly mined extensively, but there are millions of acres yet untouched, and will remain so until changed conditions and new scientific methods of extracting the metals from the ores makes their development profitable. These deposits appearing in the Hanging Rock region, reappear as equivalent strata in the other regions on the same geological horizons in all parts of the field.

When early in the tenth decade of the Nineteenth Century the vast deposits in Minnesota; and especially in the Mesaba Range were uncovered, and ores assaying 57 per cent. and above could be mined and loaded on flat or open

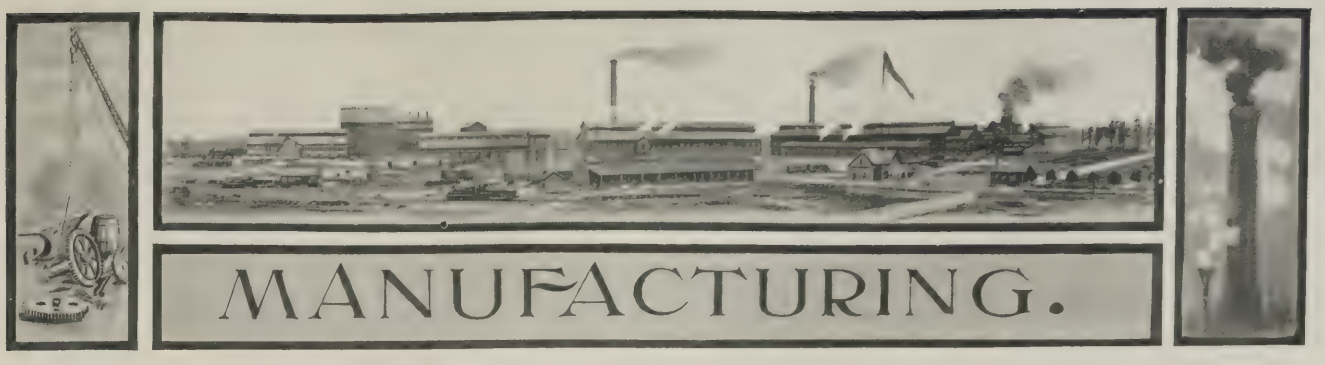
OLD PAVILION ON SITE OF IDORA INDIAN VILLAGE, YOUNGSTOWN.

cars for transportation to the docks on Lake Superior, with the steam shovel, the 20 and 40 per cent. ores of Ohio were relegated into disuse, and when the higher and richer grades were delivered at the Lake Erie ports on barges at a cost even lower than the cost of mining the lean ores of Ohio, the blast furnaces took the foreign supply as a matter of intelligent business, and our native ores were given a surcease of the drill, pick, shovel and tram car.

When the Ohio production was at the highest, it reached as much as 600,000 tons a year. In 1880 it had fallen to 300,000 tons approximately; in 1890 to 200,000 or less; and are now hardly worth mentioning as a producing factor. Many of the older furnaces have fallen into hopeless decay, and have become the habitation for owls and bats, but new ones have arisen, largely contiguous to the Lake Erie region, and upon the very line of large delivery, but their enormous output in no way concerns Ohio's mining history, since the ores are of foreign and outside production.

The salt wells, flowing from great depths, or pumped from the liquified salt strata which underlies a great portion of the State, once an important, and now a feeble industry, were unable to compete with the limitless deposits in Michigan, Kansas and other western states; as these states were once unable to compete with the salt bearing regions of New York, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, because of the great revolution in transportation.

William A. Taylor.



# MANUFACTURING.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### MANUFACTURING IN OHIO.

MANUFACTURING in Ohio was evolved from necessity and developed by opportunity, aided by inventive and conductive genius, and the commercial instinct.

Of course, manufacturing was not unknown to the pioneers. The most of them had come from communities one or two centuries old, in which manufacturers and the arts and sciences were quite or nearly abreast the age, while others came from European cities that had been founded before the Middle Ages, and where it was then supposed the manufacture of textile fabrics, weapons and implements had reached its highest limits.

But only a comparatively small number of them were mechanics, artificers and artisans. They all had a general idea of the mechanical and manufacturing, as well as the agricultural arts, when they came into the wilderness to subdue it, and nearly all of them were required to practically apply that general knowledge to further the weapons of conquests of peace as well as the conquests of war.

The earlier legislators, appreciating the wonderful possibilities of the future, set about encouraging the people in the arts of manufacture, not only to meet present and unsupplied necessities, but to make the vast populations they foresaw, absolutely self-sustaining and independent of distant centers of population and commerce.

Some of the most striking and interesting chapters of Ohio's history are to be found in the musty, crumbling and long forgotten tomes of its legislative enactments between 1803 and 1830. Men and women were alike encouraged to excel in the production of useful articles, and rewards, insignificant when judged by the present standard, but containing great inducements in that day, were offered to all who would exert themselves in any line of production and manufacture. The production of flax and wool and their manufacture into cloths received special attention, and silk culture and the manufacture of the finer textile fabrics was not left unconsidered.

The old fashioned "cards," spinning wheels, distaff, flax brakes, scritching knife and loom, with its treads, beam, reeds, gills, quills, and shuttles, were all badges of the nobility of industry in the farm houses, and the housewives who produced the best cloths, flannels, linseys, jeans, linens, yarns and threads were the leaders of society to whom the law makers and statesmen paid their homage and devoirs.

As time passed the hand cards gave way to the carding machine, operated by a heavy pair of oxen, walking on a huge tread wheel, stepping from sun

AKRON SEWER PIPE COMPANY'S WORKS.

HILL SEWER PIPE COMPANY, AKRON.

to sun without making an inch of progress. Then water power that carded, spun and wove the wool, and lastly steam and electricity, which have brought the methods of production down to our time.

On many of the farms were cooper shops, where hand made salt, flour and "tight" barrels were made from the "stump" and from the rough, which gave way to large hand cooperages, and then in turn to the great steam factories, which utilized the timber which the earlier wood workers would have passed by with a smirk, turning out barrels, tubs, pails, bent work and wood products in innumerable useful forms, from immense hogsheads, wagon materials and other accessories down to tooth picks counted automatically and bound into bundles with mathematical precision.

The ancient saw mill on the creek bank, with its muley saw and dam, race and forebay, broke the stillness of the narrow valleys, as it turned out a few thousand feet of boards, scantlings and sawed timber daily, and then the dam "washed out," the race filled up with the accretions and precipitations of floods, and the forebay ceased to be even a "fishing hole"; for the little steam giant laughed at creeks and water power, climbed the hills and penetrated the forests and there sat down with its serrated and sharp toothed circular bit of steel to eat up the timber, oak, walnut, poplar, cherry, chestnut, linden and beech by the hundred thousand and million feet, always ravenous and unsatisfied. The planing mill, the door and sash mill, and all manner of wood working machinery came in due time, and the barefoot boy who danced on the puncheon floor at the imminent risk of his toe nails, in vigorous old age in patent leathers and full dress led the lanciers at the governor's reception on a polished hard wood floor.

INDIA RUBBER COMPANY'S PLANT AT AKRON.

The "mortar," bored, burned and hollowed out the conical section of an oak, set upright, with its tapering pestle of hickory, riven at its larger end, carrying an iron wedge, held in the grip caused by driving down an iron ring, was the fountain that furnished, through much tribulation and backache and armache, the hominy that went with the hog. The horse power mill ground the meal for the corn pone, the hoe cake and the dodger, while the little one or two burr grist mill on the stream turned out the flour, while the miller "tolled" out the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth peck, according to the custom, and they do say that some of them, fearing that they had overlooked their own business, "tolled" it a second time. At all events, the miller was never known to rob himself. There might have been such instances, but modest conscience kept it concealed as with a horse blanket. To-day we have roller process flour, turned out in immense quantities from the big mills, and some of the acute

B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY'S PLANT AT AKRON.

millers have learned that there are certain white earths that cost less per 100 pounds than wheat at a dollar and above.

At first the fire clays were regarded as only valuable as "white wash" for the interiors of houses and picket fences. Then some genius discovered that its real mission was to be converted into rough stone ware; and rude potteries sprung up in the coal bearing regions, burned with dry wood, turned by hand and glazed with salt, in unsightly kilns made of sandstone and mud. To-day these clays and others are turned out as white ware, Rookwoods, Louwelsas, and other attractive names. Tiling, encaustic tiles, terra cotta, bricks, trimmings and sectional pillars, to build and give architectural effect to houses, to ornament their interiors, and to pave streets, are turned out by machinery from great factories run by steam and electric power. Glass, too, first made

SEWER PIPE WORKS, AKRON.

laboriously and in small quantities, blistered and semi-transparent, taking the place of greased paper for windows, is turned out in vast quantities, with all the modern appliances and methods.

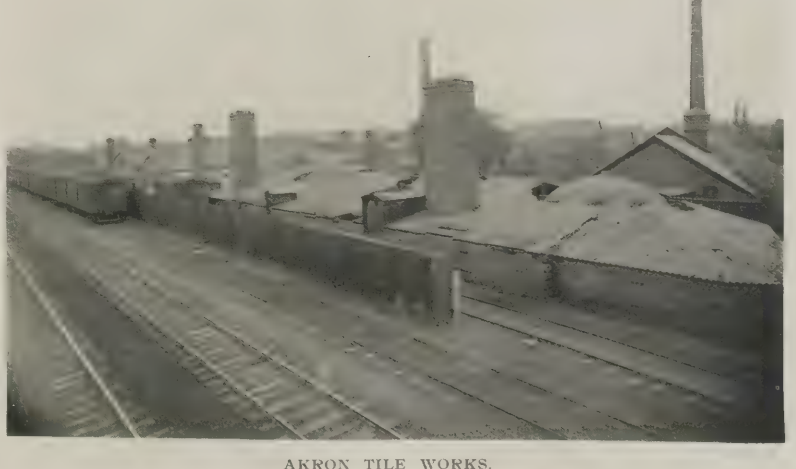
Almost a century ago, the pioneer iron smelter began work in the coal measures, turning out pig for castings and converting it into a species of wrought iron, from which the blacksmith made the rude axes, the edge laid with steel imported from the east, which regularly needed "upsetting." At first the bars and nail rods were hauled across the mountains, and then they were made at home. But the industry grew, until to-day Ohio does not uncover in the presence of any one in its steel and iron products, but proudly and confidently lays them down in the markets of the remotest corners of the world.

AKRON CHINA WORKS.

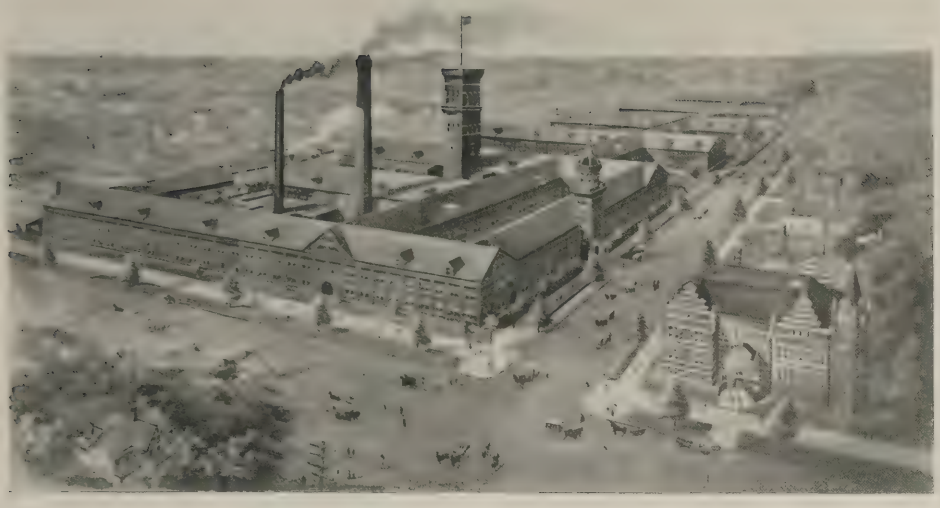
These are but the merest outlines of Ohio's progress in manufacturing during the century, developed from the primitive raw material, until it supplies the wants of her millions at home and measurably those of a greater number of millions in all portions of the earth, employs and pays remunerative wages to hundreds of thousands of her sons and daughters, and sees the Pactolian delta spread from lake to river and from state line to state line.

The interests of capital and labor should be mutual, and yet they encounter the frictions that are inseparable from a virile and energetic population. The social phase of the labor question is necessarily involved. Mr. William J. Kerby, writing on the subject of Labor and Labor Bureaus in their relation to employing capital, contributes much to the subject in hand.

The almost universal demand for information concerning social questions, and



AKRON TILE WORKS.



THE WERNER COMPANY'S PLANT, AKRON.
One of the largest printing concerns in America.

particularly the condition of the laboring man, he says, is so urgent that "we are not surprised at seeing the professor take up his residence with the laboring man for months, in order to enter into the latter's world and see how he lives; it is not unusual for the student of social conditions to cross the ocean in steerage quarters in order to learn how the poor are treated; the scholar enters the factory as a workman for the purpose of studying its spirit. Studies, lectures, books, newspapers are all devoted to spreading information on every side. This demand for such knowledge is more than popular, something other than a passing fad. Economists, sociologists, historians, legislators, and statesmen are seriously at work, seeking a knowledge of social conditions, and attempting to correct and develop science, to make laws and shape State policy in the light of the facts of modern life. Without attempting to be exhaustive or critical, we may broadly classify the kinds of investigations carried on into three groups. First, we have private study of social conditions, conducted by individuals, associations and schools. We might mention as belonging to this class such studies as Booth's "In Darkest England," Professor Wyckoff's "The Workers," Gohre's "Drei Monate Fabrikarbeiter." Levasseur's "L'Ouvrier American;" the list is endless. Here belong also the work of such societies as the American Economic Association, the American Statistical Society, the American Academy of Social and Political

CLEVELAND STONE COMPANY'S GRINDSTONE FACTORY AT BEREA.

MANUFACTURING PLANT AT MIDDLETON.

Science; the work of University students; in a word, all efforts of private individuals or societies to study social conditions. The value of this kind of work depends on the character of the student; his judgment, methods of research, his accuracy and ability in grouping and presenting facts. A second group of agents of investigation is had in temporary legislative committees, created by law, whose duty it is to study a given condition or problem, report on it and suggest laws. Such committees are frequently formed in our States; such was the Senate committee created in 1883, which heard and published over 4,000 pages of testimony on the relations of capital and labor; another was the commission formed to investigate the Chicago strike; the Industrial Commission which began its sitting in 1899, is another institution of this kind. Such committees or commissions do not as a rule aim at statistical accuracy. They seek opinions of representative men, aiming to reach a

A. E. TILE WORKS, ZANESVILLE, ONE OF THE LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY.

correct knowledge of conditions thereby, and upon such conclusions they base suggestions for legislation. The first kind of investigation is purely private, the second is official, but temporary. A third form is official and permanent, its duty being the regular methodical investigation of social conditions. This institution is called the Labor Bureau. In the United States there are 33 State Bureaus and one Federal Bureau, while nearly every foreign government has created one after the model furnished by this country. The remarkable development which the bureaus have had and the importance of their work make them an object worthy of attention. Their organization, history, work, publications, and their shortcomings offer opportunity for most interesting

ROBINSON SEWER PIPE COMPANY'S PLANT AT AKRON.

description and critical study. We restrict ourselves in this article, however, to a simple description of their nature, number, work and difficulties, attempting no critical appreciation of their publications, organization or methods.

A labor bureau may be defined as a permanent office created by law whose general purpose is the collection and publication of information concerning social conditions. In some states it is a sub-division of the executive branch of the government. In Nebraska the governor is ex-officio commissioner of labor; in Colorado the Secretary of State is chief, while in Pennsylvania it is Secretary of Internal Affairs. In Indiana the office is in the General Bureau of Statistics. Generally, however, the Bureau of Labor is a distinct department, with suitable quarters in the State House, and the commissioner is appointed by the governor, to whom reports are made. There is considerable difference in the scope of the various bureaus. They may really be regarded as a

WELLER'S POTTERY, ZANESVILLE.
One of the largest in the country.

concession to the labor forces of the country; their institution is certainly due in a measure to the agitation and demands of labor. The primary duty of every bureau, then, is to collect and publish information on the condition of labor in the broadest sense of the term. But in nearly every case the scope has been widened. In many states the law creating the bureau requires that it collect and publish information on the general condition of the industry of the state, its resources and advantages. In some cases the bureau must aim to advertise the state, encourage immigration, carry on correspondence, attempt to attract capital, secure advantageous rates on railroads for prospective settlers. Others are required to conduct investigations of the condition of agriculture, crops and soil. Again, the office of factory inspector is included in the labor bureau, the Commissioner of Labor being inspector, or at least

HANGING ROCK FURNACE, NEAR HANGING ROCK.

GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY'S PLANT AT YOUNGSTOWN.

responsible for factory inspection. In some states the bureau is also a free employment agency, where laboring men seeking work may register and employers seeking men may apply. In Colorado the labor bureau may act as mediator in labor disputes, if invited. In many cases the law requires investigations to extend to prisons, jails and reformatories. We do not find all of these duties performed by any one bureau, but viewed in their ensemble they present variety to which reference is made. The official titles of the bureaus give a clue to the character of the work imposed upon them by law. In all cases the bureau is a labor bureau, but many states add the word inspection, agriculture, mines or immigration, thereby indicating the nature of the investigation undertaken. Without attempting any further analysis of functions, we may confine ourselves to citing from some laws which are thoroughly representative. The citations will convey an exact idea of the fields of investigation of the bureaus. The Michigan law contains the following: "The duties of such bureau shall be to collect * * * * assort, systematize, print and present in annual reports to the governor * * * * statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, including the penal institutions thereof, particularly concerning the hours of labor, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade * * * * wages earned, the savings from the same, the culture, moral and mental, with age and sex of laborers employed, the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, as well as the influence of the several kinds of labor and the use of intoxicating liquors upon the health and mental condition of the laborer * * * * the

AT WORK IN OHIO FOUNDRY COMPANY'S PLANT, Steubenville.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY'S NEW PLANT AT YOUNGSTOWN.

proportion of married laborers and mechanics who live in rented houses, with the average annual rental of same * * * * the subjects of co-operation, strikes or other labor difficulties, trades unions, and other labor organizations, and their effects upon labor and capital, with such other matter relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of the laboring classes and permanent prosperity of the respective industries of the State as such bureau may be able to gather, accompanied by such recommendations relating thereto as the bureau shall deem proper." The law creating the Federal Bureau in Washington contains a section according to which the aim of that bureau shall be "to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity." It is also stated that the bureau shall investigate the cost of production, comparative cost of living, articles controlled by trusts, causes of and facts relating to controversies between employer and employe which tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States.

The Labor Bureau has three general characteristics; it is permanent, official and educational. The meaning of the first is clear. Its official character implies that it is created by law, its work is directed by law, expenses are paid from public funds, reports are made to public authorities in the interests of general welfare. There is absolutely no guarantee as to the scientific value of the work, its accuracy, completeness or fairness. It depends entirely on the conscience, intelligence, energy, and

GENERAL VIEW IN THE OHIO FOUNDRY COMPANY'S WORKS.
Steubenville.

THE HAMPDEN WATCH WORKS, CANTON.

methods of the officials in charge, as is the case with every public office. The educational character of the bureaus follows from its duty of collecting and publishing facts. This is done in the interest of no school, theory or party, but merely that legislators, students and the public may know conditions. Whether or not the institution of the bureaus was a concession to labor, they are not offices whose purpose is to teach a theory or advocate a line of reform. This was clearly indicated in the organic laws of the bureaus. Though Maine, West Virginia and Kansas laws require that the Commissioner of Labor be identified with the labor interests of the state, and the Illinois law requires that three members of its board of five be manual laborers and two employers, the settled policy and practice of the bureaus is to hold severely to the domain of fact. This is clearly seen, not only in the work of the bureaus, but as well in the proceedings of the conventions of officials of labor bureaus whose spirit is invariably in favor of holding to the work of actual investigation of facts.

SECTION OF THE A. B. CHASE PIANO FACTORY, NORWALK.

It is stated that the first demand of workingmen for the creation of labor bureaus was made at a labor congress in Cleveland in 1867, and the first bureau in the world was established in Massachusetts in 1869. The eight-hour agitation of the preceding years, the spirit of unrest, dissatisfaction, the evils known to exist in the condition of working women and children, were factors which led to the institution of the bureau in 1869. Pennsylvania was the next state to create one, in 1872. Others quickly followed. Connecticut, 1873, abolished in 1875, reorganized in 1885; Kentucky in 1876; Ohio in 1877; New Jersey, 1878; Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, 1879; New York, California, Michigan, Wisconsin, 1883; Iowa, Maryland, 1884; Kansas, 1885; Rhode Island, Nebraska, Colorado, North Carolina, Maine, Minnesota, 1887; West Virginia, 1889; North Dakota, 1890; Tennessee, 1891; Montana, New Hampshire, 1893; Washington, 1897; Virginia, 1898. South Dakota and Utah created bureaus, but they have been abolished. In 1879 the Massachusetts legislature petitioned Congress to establish a national bureau in Washington. Bills to that effect were introduced in 1880 and 1882. In 1884 the bill was passed and the Department of Labor was created. In most states, the chief of the bureau is called the Commissioner of Labor. He is as a rule appointed by the governor with the consent of the council or senate. The term of office varies from two to four years, according to American political customs; the appointment follows party lines as a rule. In North Dakota, Kentucky and Indiana the chief is elected by popular vote. In Illinois

HEISEY GLASS WORKS, NEWARK.

a board of five is named by the governor, three of whom must be manual laborers and two employers; they choose a secretary—not one of themselves—who is virtually chief. In Nebraska the governor is chief ex-officio, but the work of the bureau is conducted by a deputy. In Colorado and Washington the Secretary of State is chief, while in Pennsylvania it is the Secretary of Internal Affairs. The federal commissioner is appointed by the president for a term of four years. Hon. Carroll D. Wright has been commissioner since 1885, when the bureau was organized.

The methods of investigation by the bureaus are as a rule left to the choice of the chief, except in a few states whose laws distinctly state that information shall be collected by means of circulars containing questions which are mailed to parties from whom information is sought. This method is not at all expensive, hence it commends itself readily

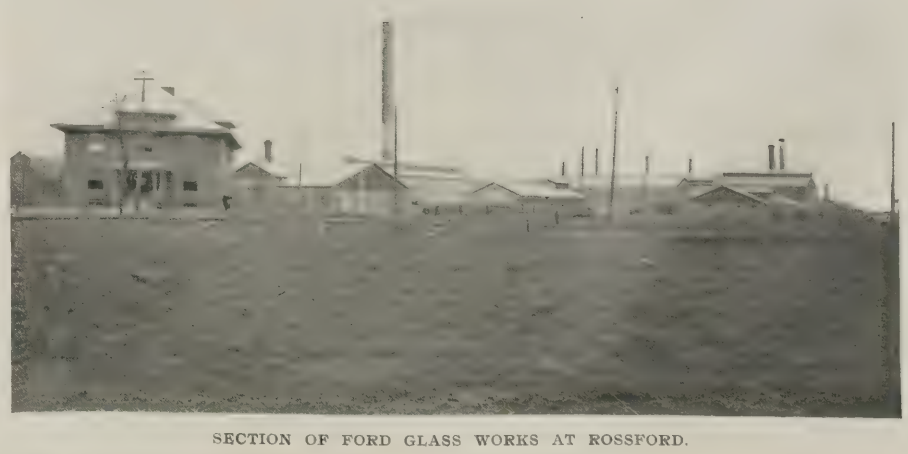
INTERIOR VIEW OF FORD GLASS WORKS AT ROSSFORD.

where appropriations are limited, as is frequently the case. The circular which varies in form and character with its purpose, generally allows for and invites the expression of opinions on social conditions. The reliable answers are selected, and from them reports are compiled. Names and addresses are always omitted, lest any clue to those furnishing information be given. In some states the law requires specified institutions or parties, such as manufacturers or building and loan associations, to report the condition of business annually to the Bureau of Labor. In this manner valuable service is rendered, the efficiency of the bureau greatly increased, and difficulties reduced. In a number of states, too, town, city, district, and state officials are required to assist the Bureau of Labor by supplying information to be found in their hands and even by undertaking investigations with the bureau. The most effective method

FIRE BRICK WORKS AT PORTSMOUTH.
One of the largest in the State.

of investigation, however, is the personal visit of an agent, ordinarily an expert, to the place or institutions being studied. He makes a methodical examination of books, documents and places, invites the expression of views from competent persons and from the results of such examinations reports are made.

In carrying on these investigations, the bureaus have considerable powers, accorded by their organic law. They may administer the oath, send for persons, papers, records; they may have access to any public institution or factory, and compel



SECTION OF FORD GLASS WORKS AT ROSSFORD.

THE OHIO FOUNDRY COMPANY'S PLANT, STEUBENVILLE.

the production of business records as far as the examination which they are making, demands. Persons are not, however, forced to leave their vicinity in order to testify, nor are they required to answer questions about affairs which are strictly private. Those who refuse to co-operate or who place obstacles in the way of investigations are guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by fine or imprisonment. In Ohio the maximum fine is $500.

The publications of the bureaus are called reports. Nearly two-thirds of the states issue them annually, the others, biennially. In some cases the bureau reports annually to the governor, but the report is published only biennially. A few bureaus issue bulletins, which contain material of current interest. The Federal Bureau issues annual reports, special reports, and a bulletin which appears every two months. The bulletin contains original essays by men of authority on subjects falling within the field of investigation of the bureau, the resume of current reports of state bureaus, a digest of all court decisions affecting labor, the text of new labor laws and notices of government contracts. All the publications of all the bureaus are distributed gratis upon request, to any citizen, to any institution, library or society. The only restriction is that resulting from the fact that in some states appropriations are small, and hence editions of reports cannot be large. The law of North Carolina requires that a copy of the report of its bureau be sent to every newspaper publisher in the state, to each member of the assembly, to each state and county officer, to any citizen who requests it, and 100 copies to each labor organization. Up to the present over 300 volumes of reports have been issued by the bureaus in the United States. It is useless to attempt any sketch of their contents. The reader will understand

ELEVATOR BUCKET DREDGE
From Vulcan Iron Works, Toledo, working in Montana.

STEEL MILLS AT YOUNGSTOWN.

MAKING SALT AT SALT WORKS, POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY.

from the preceding what is in general their character. The Federal Bureau and a number of state bureaus would merit particular notice for the high scientific character of their work, were we to undertake a critical examination of it. But that falls outside of the scope of this article.

TILE ROOFING PLANT OF HAYDENVILLE COMPANY,
On Hocking Valley Railway.

The services rendered by the labor bureaus are valuable to history, economics, sociology, to industry, to legislatures. It would be an interesting study to trace out the abuses in social conditions which were made known by the work of the bureaus, to show their influence in labor legislation and to examine the practical services rendered by them to the industrial and social development of the states. The reports are eagerly sought by universities, public men, students, libraries, foreign scholars and governments. The good done by the bureaus has been accomplished in spite of great difficulties which are all but disheartening. It may assist the reader to appreciate the work of the bureaus justly if the

PANORAMIC VIEW OF PROCTOR & GAMBLE SOAP FACTORIES, CINCINNATI.

obstacles which are in their way be understood. One might say that the field of investigation should be more definitely determined and that the bureaus should not be required to exercise too many functions. Too many lines of investigation are imposed on a large number of bureaus, too many duties exacted, particularly since the bureau is greatly hampered by lack of funds. There should be a reaction against this undue expansion, so that investigations might be kept in the narrower circle of problems in the condition and relations of capital and labor. In addition, the bureaus require men, money and co-operation from outside. The work is important and difficult; trained investigators are needed. Care is necessary in the choice of subjects, in the manner of investigation and of presentation. Men are needed who have the gift of quick and accurate insight into conditions; men thoroughly acquainted with the methods of statistics and their limitations. Honest men are necessary, men who are stronger than any theory they hold and who can bravely present the result of their investigations in an objective manner. The process of selection which obtains in the United States does not always insure the choice of such men as commissioners; or when chosen it does not secure them in their position. The salary is not large enough to attract men of great capability unless they are willing and able to make pecuniary sacrifices. The incumbent of the office depends upon political fortunes, hence the uncertainty of tenure of office is a deterrent. But the American is versatile. He is quick to learn when he will, and he soon schools himself in the spirit, methods and work of his office. No sooner master of it than he is dismissed, and his experience is lost. Insufficient funds are a serious drawback. The appropriations, are, as a rule, limited. This sometimes forces the bureaus to forego an investigation which might

INTERIOR VIEW OF HARTER FLOUR MILL, FOSTORIA.

WHERE IVORY SOAP IS MADE.

be expensive ; it compels it to employ less perfect ways of investigation and necessarily limits the expenses that the commissioner may incur, either in travel, hiring agents or publishing reports. The bureaus complain of a general lack of co-operation and of indifference, even opposition from sources to which inquiry must be addressed. Labor organizations have at times antagonized the bureaus, though in general they are willing helpers. Occasionally the individual resents the inquiry as an intrusion. Employers at times refuse to furnish information or assistance of any sort. The general public seem indifferent, when not a third or fourth of the circulars sent out are returned. The strangest kind of accusations are sometimes made. It is claimed that the purpose of the bureau is to organize strikes, to work for capitalists, to reduce wages, and increase taxes. All this has arisen from a misunderstanding of the work and nature of the bureaus and a prejudice based on pure imagination. Fortunately, both are being dissipated, and there is a promise of wider co-operation. Even when the law has required city, county and state officials to aid the bureaus, they have shown reluctance, and have done only imperfect work. The Federal Bureau has been singularly free from most of these difficulties. Appropriations by Congress have been ample. The bureau has been under the direction of the eminent Hon. Carroll D. Wright since 1885. There are over a hundred persons in the office force and trained scholars to do much of the work.

Though no official relations of any kind exist among the bureaus of the United States, their officers have recognized the need of co-operation and co-ordination in the work done. To bring this about they formed in 1883 the National Association of Official Bureaus of Labor Statistics. It holds annual conventions, whose purpose is—to quote from

A MIDDLETON MANUFACTURING PLANT.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER PLANT, DAYTON.
A holiday demonstration—Mr. Patterson, the proprietor, called on.

its rules—"the discussion of the methods of work, current and otherwise, pertaining to bureaus of labor or industrial statistics and kindred departments with which its members are connected in their respective states; also to foster the ties of friendship, interchange ideas, and in various ways seek to promote the welfare of these bureaus of statistics; to present subjects for investigation and to transact all such business as is deemed consistent with the duties of statisticians." The reports of the conventions, to which frequent reference has been made in these pages, are valuable since they contain the best expression of the views and work, methods and difficulties of all the chiefs of bureaus.

America has led the world in governmental statistical work, hence it is not strange that we should have had the first labor bureaus. Canada established one in 1882, Switzerland in 1886, New Zealand in 1892, Great Britain in 1893, though some work had been done as early as 1886; Germany and France in 1891, Belgium in 1895, though its Counseil Superieur du Travail was established in 1892. Spain and Austria have created bureaus more recently. The character, composition, work and powers of these bureaus vary, but they are all essentially labor bureaus as we use the term. The organization and methods of American bureaus have been of much service in the creating of European bureaus, and due credit is usually given this country for the service implied. As yet, no international organization of labor bureaus has been effected, but we may hope that the day is not far distant when this will be brought about. The problem has been discussed because of its close relation to the greater problem of international labor legislation. The idea of an international bureau originated in Switzerland in 1889. It was discussed at the famous Berlin Conference of 1890, at which a resolution was adopted recommending that all the nations represented at the conference make regular investigations of the questions discussed, and that the governments exchange with one another all legislative and administrative measures taken in view of accepted principles, and all reports of those appointed to execute them. Nothing more was done. A Socialist Congress in Brussels, in 1891, adopted a resolution favoring the appointment of national secretaries of labor in different countries. An international congress, interested in custom regulations, held in Antwerp in 1892, declared in favor of a well systematized international organization of bureaus. The International Statistical Institute expressed the same sentiment at Berne, in 1895, as did the congress in Zurich, in 1897. The last attempt was made in the International Congress of Labor Legislation held in Brussels in September, 1897. The seventh question proposed and discussed was, "Is it desirable that international relations be established among the bureaus of labor, and that there be an

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT,
National Cash Register Works, Dayton.

THE KNOWLES, TAYLOR & KNOWLES POTTERIES, EAST LIVERPOOL.
Largest in the world.

international organization of the statistics of labor?" The leading paper on the question was read by Professor Denis of Brussels, favoring such action. In the discussion of the paper, it was evident that though all regarded it as desirable, the obstacles presenting themselves seemed too great to permit any hope of immediate realization. The regulations of the congress allowed no vote on the questions discussed, hence no recommendation was adopted.

Labor bureaus have so entered modern life that we may regard them as permanent. The line of development has been from the simple state bureau to the international. It is only necessary now to begin the work of elimination, direction and correction. The duties must be more exactly defined, and such work as does not closely bear on the condition of labor must be transferred to other agents. The errors in our system must be corrected so that efficient men be insured, the best quality of work be obtained, and methods perfected. The public must be ready and willing to co-operate in every way in order that the work will be well done. At best, the work is difficult. When needless obstacles shall have been removed, and the bureaus are properly organized and thoroughly equipped, we may expect great aid in our studies of social conditions. As the United States led in creating bureaus, may it lead in perfecting them. If it does, another hope may not be in vain, namely, that we may be first to find the solution of the great problem that labor presents to our age and thus bring industrial peace to the world.

The Ohio bureau, owing to the inadequacy of sufficient funds, already spoken of, somewhat tardy at times in the publication of the important facts which come into its possession, is nevertheless a great factor in maintaining cordial relations between capital and labor and promoting the best interests of both. In this work it is greatly assisted by the State Board of Arbitration which intervenes whenever differences assume an irreconcilable shape, and generally successfully.

Beginning in 1803, manufacturing establishments have gradually grown into importance, and embrace more than one hundred lines of manufactures, among them being those of agricultural implements, awnings, tents and flags, paper and jute bags, bicycles, billiard tables and bar fixtures, boilers, engines and tanks; bolts, nuts and rivets; boots and shoes; boxes of wood and paper; bread and all baking products; brick and tiles; brooms and brushes; canned goods of all kinds; carriages and wagons, and carriage and wagon material; casting of all kinds; chains, pulley and tackle block; clothing for men and women; coffee and spices; coffins and burial cases; confectionery; cooperage; copper and brass casting; mouldings and fittings; clothes, clothing and shoddy; cutlery and edge tools; drugs and chemicals; electrical machinery and supplies; flavoring extracts; flour and flouring mill products; foundry and

INTERIOR NATIONAL CASH REGISTER WORKS.
Screw making department.

WOMEN'S DINING ROOM.
National Cash Register Works, Dayton.

strawboard and paper; tailoring, merchant and custom; tinware, sheet iron and galvanized iron ware; tobacco, chewing and smoking, cigars and cigarettes; tools of all kinds; types and presses; trunks and valises; wire rods, wire cloth, wire screens, wire fencing and wire goods generally; woolen goods, and many others of a miscellaneous character.

These various manufacturing establishments, great and small, aggregate some 2,700, representing a total capital invested of $210,000,000, and an annual average output of finished material of the value of $275,000,000. The value of the raw materials used averages $140,000,000. The total average number of employes, male and female, in all capacities, 135,500. Average amount paid in wages $60,000,000. The daily wages of the employes runs from $1.00 for rough and unskilled labor to $5.00 or above for skilled, the average wage per capita of the whole being, for operatives, about $2.45, and for managers, superintendents, foremen, bookkeepers, clerks and salesmen from $36 to $200 or above per month. Of the manufacturing establishments, more than 2,000 of them are located in the five great cities, ranking in that regard, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo and Dayton, and the remainder of them in the cities of Akron, Alliance, Bellaire, Bucyrus, Canton, Chillicothe, Circleville, Defiance, Delaware, East Liverpool, Findlay, Fostoria, Fremont, Galion, Gallipolis, Hamilton, Ironton, Kenton, Lancaster, Lima, Mansfield, Marietta, Marion, Martin's Ferry, Massillon, Middleton, Mt. Vernon, Newark, Norwalk, Piqua, Pomeroy, Portsmouth, Salem, Sandusky, Sidney, Tiffin, Troy, Urbana, Warren, Wooster, Xenia, Youngstown and Zanesville, and numerous small machine shop products; furnaces; furniture; glass; gunpowder, and other explosives; handles and hoops; hardware; harness; hats and caps; ice of artificial production; inks and printers' supplies; interior finish; iron, both architectural and structural; jewelry; knit goods; leathers; lime and cement; liquors, distilled and malt; lithographing; lumber, sawed; machinery of all kinds; malt; mattresses and pillows; monuments; mouldings; oil, refined petroleum, linseed and oil cake; paints and varnish; patterns and models; pianos and musical instruments generally; pickles, preserves and sauces; plating, copper, silver, gold and nickle; printing and binding, printing and book papers; pump and water wheels; regalia, roofing iron, tin and steel; rubber goods; safes, vaults and locks; salt; sash, doors, blinds and flooring; shirts and overalls; slaughtering and meat packing; soap and candles; soda and mineral water; staves and headings; steam and gas fittings; stone, cut, sawed and polished; stoves and ranges;

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER WORKS, DAYTON.
General view from rear.

AUSTIN POWDER WORKS, NEAR CLEVELAND.

YELLOW POPLAR LUMBER COMPANY'S PLANT AT COALGROVE, LAWRENCE COUNTY.
The largest concern of its kind in Ohio.

villages. The sixteen leading and ranking industries in their order are: Machinery, malt liquors, boots and shoes, clothing, soap and candles, carriages and wagons, flouring mill products, printing and binding, structural iron, leather, boilers and tanks, tobacco and cigars, foundry products, furniture and castings; and they represent about 50 per cent. of the total manufacturing product.

The commissioners of the Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics, since its creation in 1877, have been: Harry J. Walls, Henry Lusky, Larkin McHugh, A. D. Fassett, John McBride, William T. Lewis. William Ruehrwein, John P. Jones and M. D. Ratchford.

BARNEY SMITH CAR WORKS, DAYTON.

In addition to the Labor Bureau and Arbitration Commission at Columbus, Free Employment Agencies are maintained in the cities of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton, for the purpose of securing employment for artisans and laborers as wells as girls and women, without cost to them.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

BRIER HILL FURNACES, NEAR YOUNGSTOWN.

THE OLD NATIONAL ROAD IN OHIO.—"This road, conceived in the brain of Albert Gallatin, took its inception in 1806, when commissioners to report on the project were appointed by President Jefferson. In 1811 the first contract was let for 10 miles of the road west of Cumberland, Maryland, which was its eastern terminus. The road was opened to the Ohio River in 1818.

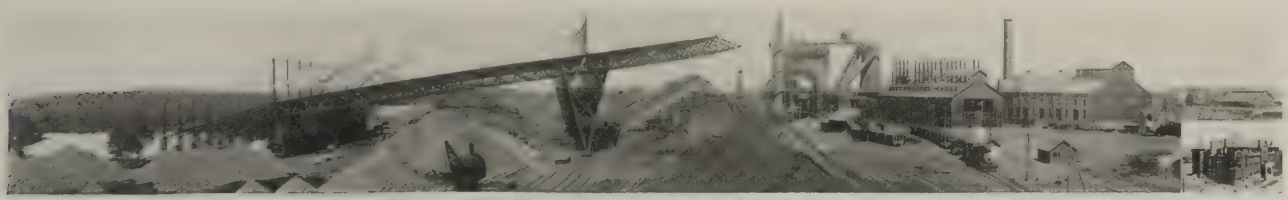
In a moment's time an army of emigrants and pioneers were en route to the West over the great highway, regiment following regiment as the years advanced. Squalid cabins, where the hunter had lived beside the primeval thoroughfare, were pressed into service as taverns. Indian fords, where the water had oft run red with blood in border frays, were spanned with solid bridges. Ancient towns, which had been comparatively unknown to the world, but which were of sufficient commercial magnetism to attract the great road to them, became, on the morrow, cities of consequence in the world. As the century ran into its second and third decades the National Road received an increasingly heterogeneous population. Wagons of all descriptions, from the smallest to the great "mountain ships" which creaked down the mountain sides and groaned off into the setting sun, formed a marvelous frieze upon it. Fast expresses, too realistically perhaps called "shakeguts," tore along through

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCH FACTORY AT CANTON.
One of the largest watch manufactories in the world.

valley and over hill with important messages of state. Here, the broad highway was blocked with herds of cattle trudging eastward to the markets, or westward to the meadow lands beyond the mountains. Gay coaches of four and six horses, whose worthy drivers were known by name even to the statesmen who were often their passengers, rolled on to the hospitable taverns where the company reveled. At night, along the roadway, gypsy fires flickered in the darkness, where wandering minstrels and jugglers crept to show their art, while in the background crowded traders, hucksters, peddlers, soldiery, showmen and beggars—all picturesque pilgrims on the nation's great highway.

THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY'S MILLS, LORAIN.

It is a fair question whether our western civilization is more wonderful for the rapidity with which new things under the sun are discovered, or for the rapidity with which it can forget men and things to-day which were indispensable yesterday. The era of the National Road was succeeded in half a century by that of the railway, and a great thoroughfare, which was the pride and mainstay of a civilization, has almost passed from human recollection. A few ponderous stone bridges and a long line of sorry looking mile-posts mark the famous highway of our middle age



Black River. Docks. Ore Hauling Machinery. Blast Furnaces. Gen. Office.
THE LORAIN STEEL WORKS, LORAIN.

from the network of cross-roads which now meet it at every step. Scores of proud towns, which were thriving centers of a trans-continental trade, have dwindled into comparative insignificance, while the clanging of rusty signs on their ancient tavern posts, tell, with inexpressible pathos, that "there hath passed away a glory from the earth."

THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY'S BLAST FURNACE PLANT, LORAIN.

* * * * The great work of building and keeping in repair the National Road, and of operating it, developed a race of men as unknown before its era as afterward. For the real life of the road, however, one will look to the days of its prime—to those who passed over its stately stretches and dusty coils as stage and mail coach drivers, express carriers and "wagoners," and the tens of thousands of passengers and immigrants who composed the public which patronized the great highway. This was the real life of the road—coaches numbering as many as 20 traveling in a single line; wagon-house yards where a hundred tired horses rest over night besides their great loads; hotels where 70 transient guests have been served breakfast in a single morning; a life made cheery by the echoing horns of hurrying stages; blinded by the dust of droves of cattle numbering into the thousands; a life noisy with the satisfactory creak and crunch of the wheels of great wagons carrying six and eight thousand pounds of freight east or west.

The revolution of society since those days could not have been more surprising. The change has been so great it is a wonder that men deign to count their gain by the same numerical system. As Macauley has said, we do not travel to-day, we merely "arrive." You are hardly a traveler now unless you cross a continent. Travel was once an education. This is growing less and less true, perhaps, with the passing years. Fancy a journey from St. Louis to New York in the old coaching days, over the National Road and the old York roads. How many persons the traveler met! How many interesting and instructive conversations were held with fellow travelers through the long hours; what customs, characters, foibles, amusing incidents would be noticed and remembered, ever afterward furnishing the information necessary to help one talk well and the sympathy necessary to render one capable of listening to others. The traveler often sat at the table with statesmen whom the nation honored, as well as with stage coach drivers whom a nation knew for their skill and prowess over six galloping horses. Henry Clays and "Red" Buntings dined together, and each made the other wiser, if not better. The greater the gulf grows between the rich and poor, the more ignorant do both become, particularly the rich. There was undoubtedly a monotony in stage coach journeying, but the continual views of the landscape,

OHIO FLINT GLASS WORKS OF THE NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY, Lancaster.

THE DALZELL GLASS FACTORY, FINDLAY.

This competition extended into every phase of the business—fast horses, comfortable coaches, well known and companionable drivers, favorable connections.

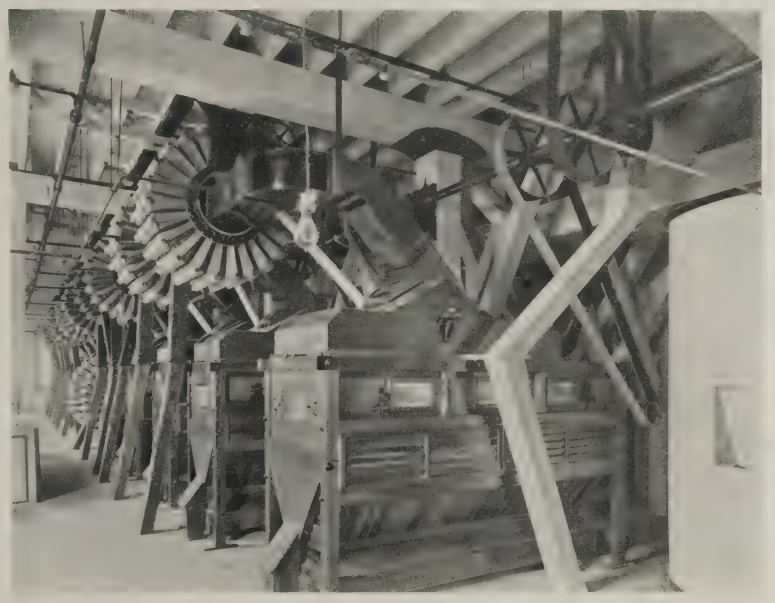
However, competition, as is always the case, sifted the competitors down to a small number. Companies which operated upon the National Road between Indianapolis and Cumberland became distinct in character and catered to a steady patronage which had its distinctive characteristics and social tone. This was in part determined by the taverns which the various lines patronized. Each line ordinarily stopped at separate taverns in every town, as our railways formerly entered individual depots. There were also found Grand Union taverns on the Old National Road. Had this system of communication not been abandoned, coach lines would have gone through the same experience that the railways have, and for very similar reasons.

Some of the first lines of stages were operated in sections, each section having

C. E. SEARS CANNING FACTORY, CIRCLEVILLE.
The first built west of the Alleghenies. Built in 1873. Capacity 200,000 cans per day in ten hours.

the ever-fresh air, the constantly passing throngs of countless description, made such traveling an experience unknown to us "arrivers" of to-day. How fast it has been forgotten that travel means seeing people rather than things. The age of sight seeing has superseded that of traveling.

In the old coaching days the passenger and mail coaches were operated very much like the railways of to-day. A vast network of lines covered the land. Great companies owned hundreds of stages operating on innumerable routes, competing with other companies. These rival stage companies fought each other at times with great bitterness, and competed, as railways do to-day, in lowering tariff and in out-doing each other in points of speed and accommodation. New inventions and appliances were eagerly sought in the hope of securing a larger share of public patronage.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HARTER FLOUR MILL, FOSTORIA.

different proprietors who could sell out at any time. The greater lines were constantly absorbing smaller lines and extending their ramifications in all directions. It will be seen there were trusts in the "good old days" of stage coaches, when smaller firms were "gobbled up" and "driven out" as happens to-day, and will ever happen in mundane history, despite the nonsense of political garblers. One of the largest stage companies on the old road was that of Neil, Moore & Company of Columbus, which operated hundreds of stages throughout Ohio. It was unable to compete with the Ohio National Stage Company, to which it finally sold out, Mr. Neil becoming one of the magnates of the latter company, which was, in its day, a greater trust than anything known in Ohio to-day.

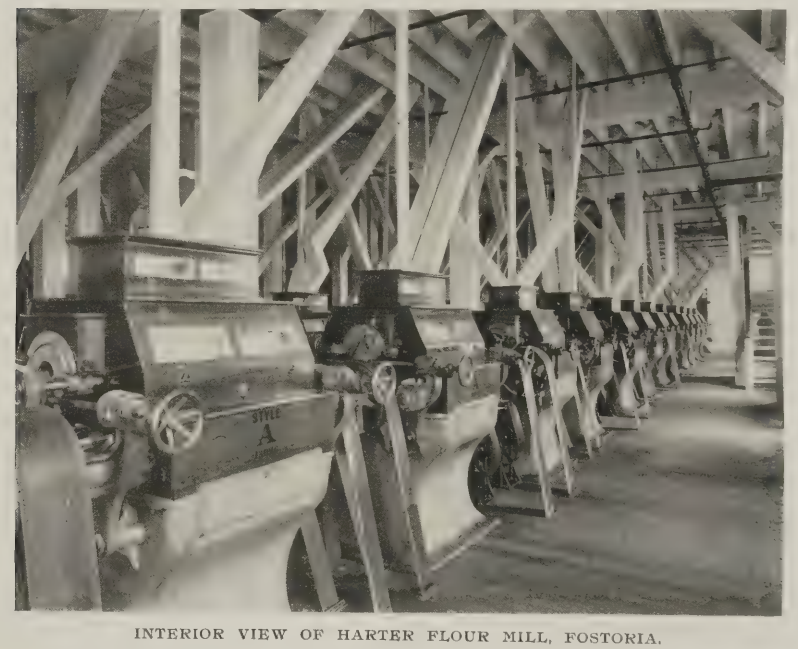
To know what the old coaches really were, one should see and ride in one. It is doubtful if a single one now remains intact. Here and there inquiry will raise the rumor of an old coach still standing on wheels, but if the rumor is

traced to its source, it will be found that the chariot was sold to a circus or wild west show or has been utterly destroyed. The demand for the old stages has been quite lively on the part of the wild west shows.

These old coaches were handsome affairs in their day—painted and decorated profusely without, and lined within with soft silk plush. There were ordinarily three seats inside, each capable of holding three passengers. Upon the driver's high outer seat was room for one more passenger, a fortunate position in good weather. The best coaches, like their counterparts on the railways of to-day, were named; the names of states, warriors, statesmen, generals, nations and cities, besides fanciful names, such as "Jewess," "Ivanhoe," "Sultana," "Loch Lomond," were called into requisition.

CORNER OF MARION STEAM SHOVEL COMPANY'S WORKS, MARION.

The first coaches to run on the old National Road were long, awkward affairs, without braces or springs, and with seats placed crosswise. The door was in front, and passengers, on entering, had to climb over the seats. These first coaches were made at Little Crossings, Pennsylvania.



INTERIOR VIEW OF HARTER FLOUR MILL, FOSTORIA.

The body of succeeding coaches was placed upon thick, wide leathern straps which served as springs and which were called "through braces." At either end of the body was the driver's boot and the baggage boot. The first "Troy" coach put on the road came in 1829. It was a great novelty, but some hundreds of them were soon throwing the dust of Maryland and Pennsylvania into the air. Their cost then was between four and six hundred dollars. The harness used on the road was of giant proportions. The backbands were often 15 inches wide, and the hip bands, 10. The traces were chains with short thick links and very heavy.

But the passenger traffic of the Old National Road played the same relation to the freight traffic as passenger traffic does to freight on the modern railway—a small item, financially considered, It was for the great wagons and their wagoners to haul over the mountains and distribute throughout the west the products of mill and factory and the rich harvests of the fields. And this great freight traffic created a race of men of its own, strong and daring, as they well had need to be. The fact that teamsters of these "mountain ships" had taverns or "wagon houses" of their own, where they stopped, tended to separate them into a class by themselves. These wagon houses were far more numerous than the taverns along the road, being found as often as one in every mile or two. Here, in the commodious yards, the weary horses and their swarthy Jehus slept in the open air. In winter weather the men slept on the floors of the wagon houses. In summer many wagoners carried their own cooking utensils. In the suburbs of the towns along the road they would pull their teams out into the roadside and pitch camp, sending into the village to replenish their stores. The bed of the old road freighter was long and deep, bending upward at the bottom at either end. The lower broad side was painted blue, with

THE FINDLAY CLAY POTTERY FACTORY, FINDLAY.

FURNACES OF OHIO STEEL PLANT,
National Steel Company, Youngstown.

in consequence were dubbed "sharp shooters" by the regulars. The width of the broad tread wheels was four inches. As will be noted, tolls for broad wheels was less than for the narrow ones, which tended to cut the roadbed more deeply. One ingenious inventor planned to build a wheel with a rim wide enough to pass the toll gates free. The model was a wagon which had the rear axle four inches shorter than the front, making a track eight inches in width. Nine horses were hitched to this wagon, three abreast. The team caused much comment, but was not voted practicable.

* * * * The old taverns were the hearts of the National Road, and the tavern life was the best gauge to measure the current of business that ebbed and flowed. As the great road became superseded by the railways, the taverns were the first to succumb to the shock. In New England, as in the central west, the first traveled courses were on the summits of the watersheds. These routes of the brute were the first ways of men. The tide of life has ebbed from the New England hilltops since the beginning. Sufficient is it for the present subject that the National Road was the most important "stream of human history" from Atlantic tidewater to the headwaters of the streams of the Mississippi. Its old taverns are, after the remnants of the historic road-bed and ponderous bridges, the most interesting "shells and fossils" cast up by this stream. This old route, chosen first by the buffalo and followed by red and white men, will ever be the course of travel across the mountains. From this rugged path made by the once famous National Road, the tide of life can not ebb. Here, a thousand years hence may course a magnificent boulevard, the American Appian way, to the commercial, as well as the military, key of the eastern slopes of the Mississippi basin at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers."—From "The Old National Road—The Historic Highway of America," by Archer Butler Hulbert.

a movable board inserted above, painted red. The top covering was white canvas drawn over broad wooden bows. Many of the wagoners hung bells of a shape much similar to dinner bells, on a thin iron arch over the hames of the harness. Often the number of bells indicated the prowess of a teamster's horses, as the custom prevailed, in certain parts, that when a team became fast, or was unable to make the grade, the wagoner, rendering the necessary assistance, appropriated all the bells of the luckless team.

The wheels of the freighters were of a size proportionate to the rest of the wagon. The first wagons used on the old roads had narrow rims, but it was not long before the broad rims, or "broad tread wagons" came into general use by those who made a business of freighting. The narrow rims were always used by farmers, who, during the busiest season on the road, deserted their farms for the high wages temporarily to be made, and who

WHERE STAR SOAP IS MADE AT ZANESVILLE.

DAVIS SEWING MACHINE AND DAYTON BICYCLE WORKS,
Dayton.

THE LORAIN STEEL COMPANY'S DOCKS, FROM WEST END OF HOISTS.

# TRANSPORTATION

## CHAPTER XVII.

### TRANSPORTATION.

NO THOROUGHFARE led into what is now Ohio, when the tide of emigration turned toward the Northwest Territory, immediately after the adoption of the Ordinance of 1787. Its vast area lay beyond the confines of civilization, and it was a sort of wonderland to the people east of the Appalachian Range.

At best it was approached only by Indian trails and crude military roads, the principal of which came through the mountain range east and southeast of Fort Pitt, now the great city of Pittsburg, where the Allegheny and Monongahela uniting formed a natural highway to the southwest. Converging at this point other trails came across the mountains from the northeast, and along the Allegheny from the north, so that Pittsburg became the principal entrepot to the Promised Land.

Still further north and northeast, the spirit of adventure followed up the chain of eastern lakes and emerged upon Lake Erie at the extreme northeastern corner of Ohio. The march of civilization had pushed back from the tide water of Virginia and the Carolinas and Lower Georgia, into West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, so that when the population began to pour into the great Ohio basin from the east and northeast, a third, but lighter stream, began to flow in from the southeast.

The great thoroughfares of commerce and transportation, or a least a large proportion of them, follow the same general lines to-day, but what a strange mutation in six score of years. Past methods are but a reminiscence, and those of the present are in process of an evolution which bids fair to convert them, in their turn, into a mere memory. The ox wagon, the cone stoga, and the flat boat, followed by the trim steamer, the jolting and unballasted railway, contesting with the stage coach, and then the solid road bed of the modern steam railway, and its luxurious passenger, sleeping and dining coaches.

The people who came over the routes of entrance indicated, in vehicles of all kinds, on horseback and on foot, as choice or necessity dictated, found no roads, such as marked the civilization from which they had migrated — only Indian and buffalo trails, leading to and through the most fertile districts, all leading to the aboriginal Rome, the best hunting grounds and the best pasturages.

The engineering of the Indian and the buffalo was

LOCK No. 15, OHIO CANAL AT TUSCARAWAS.

ELKTON BRIDGE IN COLUMBIANA COUNTY.
One of the finest pieces of structural iron work in the State. Built by Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Railway.

simplicity itself. The Indian trail was drawn along the line where surprise was best guarded against. The buffalo trail showed the line of least natural obstruction and least resistance, i. e., the least acclivity and the least declivity.

Sections of these roads or trails, older perhaps than the Appian Way, may yet be found in different parts of the State, so beaten down with the century after century tread of innumerable feet, that the forest trees do not and can not take root in them. And the engineering of the wild men and wild animals of a past age, in countless instances, was accepted by the road makers of the first half of the Nineteenth Century. The writer has in mind sections of country roads over portions of these trails, that are as hard and impervious now as they were half a century ago, and which have never required the service of a "supervisor" and his "hands" to keep them in repair.

FIRST RAILROAD IN NORTHWEST TERRITORY.
Erie & Kalamazoo Railway, opened for business between Adrian and Toledo in fall of 1836.
Now part of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway System.

But as excellent as these roads were, only a portion of them could be utilized at best, so that new and more convenient roads had to be opened up and located with regard to

DOUBLE TRACK AND LEDGE ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

settlements. The building of "state roads" was entered upon contemporaneously with the organization of the State, and largely paid for by the United States Three Per Cent. Fund. For 25 years the building of state and county roads was the most important matter of legislation.

An extensive roadway system was entered upon and improved as population increased, but owing to the natural obstacles and a disinclination to be taxed to construct and repair them, and considering the bulk of products to be marketed, and the great difficulty of hauling them to market, our early statesmen set about increasing transportation facilities in new directions, and the canal system was the result.

Toll roads, or turnpikes, were constructed in favored and prosperous localities, stimulated by the building of the National Road, and they too took rank as only secondary to the canal system, and became the lines of rapid transit for passengers and lighter freights.

But it was not until the last quarter of the century, and the latter years of that quarter, that the system of free turnpikes was inaugurated, and this transformed the larger portions of the roads between the farms, towns and cities, from a chain of quagmires into passable highways. Much room for improvement in that line yet remains in the most favored localities.

But at no time in the earlier history of the State was the system of roadways more than a local or neighborhood convenience. Along the northern border of the State, for nearly its whole distance, lay Lake Erie, a natural line of transportation. Along part of the eastern and the whole of the southern border, lay that other natural line of transportation, the Ohio River.

On the southern watershed, the Muskingum, Hocking, Scioto and Miami Rivers, and on the northern shed, the Maumee, Sandusky and Cuyahoga, with many intervening smaller

LAKE SHORE LIMITED TAKING WATER AT SANDUSKY.

A LAKE STEAMER.

streams, furnished natural lines of transportation toward the fertile lands of the interior, from both directions.

The two great markets for Ohio's products were at the mouth of the Mississippi, and later at intervening river points, and at tide water at New York. To reach both of these, partly over nature's highway, and partly over artificially constructed highways, the canal system was conceived and built, and at its zenith was second only to the great waterway system of New York.

The marvellous work of that great system seems rather slow to-day, but it looked almost miraculous three-quarters of a century ago, to bring the markets of New Orleans and New York within twenty and twenty-four days of the productive valleys of Ohio. But it did, and caused the young state to out-strip all her elder sisters, except two, long before the close of the first half of the century. The far-seeing statesmanship of DeWitt Clinton of New York, comprehended the boundless possibilities and limitless resources of the new state, and he addressed a communication to Governor Thomas Worthington, pointing out the importance of a complete waterway system, connecting the lake and river, and emphasizing the desirability of connecting it, directly or indirectly, with the similar systems being pushed in our direction by the State of New York.

This communication, accompanied by a special message, was laid before the Fifteenth General Assembly in the winter of 1816-17. This project was so vast that it dazed the legislators, and they took no definite action upon it. The ten to twenty millions of expenditures necessary to complete the suggested system, when the total tax values of the State scarcely exceeded that amount, seemed to be an insuparable barrier.

But the more the people and the legislators thought and talked about it, the more feasible the project became, and the more determined were the law making and executive branches of the government to push it forward.

Five years afterward the question was mooted, definite steps were taken. The legislature created a Canal Commission, composed of Thomas Worthington, Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelly, appointed by the General Assembly, to officially investigate and report upon the plans which had been submitted in different forms, and report their findings. They entered upon their work vigorously, and at the session of

WEST END OF BOWERSTON TUNNEL ON PAN-HANDLE RAILWAY.

1822-23 they submitted a plan or system, so complete in every detail that it was a history of its construction written in advance of the beginning of the work.

They estimated the cost of the work at $16,000,000, in round numbers, and the time within which the system could be completed at ten years. Alfred Kelley had charge of the work, and it was completed within the estimates, both of money and time. Nearly 800 miles of canals were constructed, with reservoirs, feeders, and other necessary adjuncts. The best conservative estimates and figures show that the system reimbursed the State for all of its outlay, and it remains as a valuable asset.

EAGLE TUNNEL ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY, VINTON COUNTY.

Between 1825, when the first spade full of earth was turned, and the date of its completion, taxable values rose from $25,000,000 to $125,000,000, and ten years later the values rose to $250,000,000, not entirely, but most largely, the result of this great system of transportation, and which put Ohio in the lead of every state except New York and Pennsylvania.

Ethan Allen Brown, Ebenezer Buckingham and Allen Trimble were the fund commissioners, through whom the loans for canal purposes were negotiated. The first bonds were sold at par and bore five per cent. interest. Subsequently they were sold at a premium and bore six per cent. interest. Eventually they were refunded at a lower rate of interest, and largely constituted the insignificant State debt at the beginning of the present century, a portion of which fell due and was extinguished annually.

UNION DEPOT, DAYTON.

Making allowance for every natural weakness, the construction and management of the canal system was successful and its influence in the upbuilding of the State can hardly be estimated. It compressed the progress of a century into two or three decades.

And yet it was inadequate to meet the growing demand for transportation, both as to detail of distribution and rapidity of transit.

Then came the steam railway, crude and experimental at first, but the child of constant evolution. It is doubtful whether

VIEW OF CANAL AND BIG FOUR RAILWAY NEAR MIAMISBURG.

the original promoters of our railway system had anything like an adequate idea of what it was to grow into eventually. At most they seem only to have regarded it as a promising possibility, which would multiply transportation facilities and establish lines when the absence of available watercourses or natural topographical obstructions, forbade canals and navigable waterways.

This is established by some of the curious provisions in the earlier charters granted by the legislature, which, enpassant, reserved the eventual right of ownership to the State itself. The first railway in Ohio was an unchartered affair, known as the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad, connecting Adrain, Michigan, and Toledo, Ohio. This was built early in the 30's, and was operated by horse power up to 1837, when steam power was substituted. And this, too, was the first railway operated west of New York up to the date mentioned.

The session of the Thirtieth General Assembly, 1831-1832, began the era of railway incorporation, and at that session the following were incorporated, the distinguished names among the incorporators indicates the character of the men who were behind the earlier railway enterprises.

First.—The Richmond, Eaton & Miami Railroad Company, by the act of December 29, 1831, to have the sole and exclusive right to construct a railroad from Richmond, Indiana, through Eaton to some point on the Miami Canal, between Dayton and Hamilton, deemed most eligible, to "carry persons and property upon the same by the power and force of steam, of animals, or of any other mechanical force or power, or any combination of them." The capital stock was $500,000, in shares of $50 each. The incorporators were Cornelius Van Ausdal, Joseph C. Hawkins, William Hall, Peter Van Ausdal, Benjamin Sayre, David Powell, Abraham Troxell, Samuel Caldwell, Jonathan Martin, Robert Milliken, James McBride and Abraham Chittenden of Ohio, and John Erwin, Warren B. Leeds, Samuel Shutes and Robert Morrison of Indiana.

Second.—The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, by the act of January 5, 1832, to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Dayton, thence to Springfield, Urbana, Bellefontaine, Upper Sandusky, to or near Tiffin to Lower Sandusky, or making such other points en route as may be deemed most eligible. The incorporators were: Samuel W. Davis, Ethan Stone, Francis Carr of Hamilton County; Horatio G. Phillips, Alexander Grimes and Charles G. Swain of Montgomery; Pierson Spinning and Henry Bechtle of Clark; Joseph Vance, John C. Pierson and Robert Barr of Champaign; Lincoln Goodale, Samuel Parsons and Joseph Ridgway of Franklin; Hosea Williams and William Little of Delaware; Eber Baker of Marion;

VIEW SHOWING MIAMI RIVER, CANAL AND BIG FOUR RAILWAY,
Near Franklin.

ORE TRAIN AT CONNEAUT, ON LAKE ERIE.
Largest Locomotive in the World.

VIEW OF WILD TURKEY LOCK, LOOKING NORTH, NEAR COSHOCTON.

A. B. Merriman and John Cary of Crawford; Noah Z. McCulloch and Benjamin M. Piatt of Logan; Milton McNeil and Henry Cornise of Seneca; Rudolphus Dickson, and Daniel Brainard, Jr., of Sandusky, and William Townsend, Henry H. Wilcoxon and George Anderson of Huron. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Third.—The Franklin, Springborough & Wilmington Railroad Company, by the act of January 25, 1832, to construct a railroad from the town of Franklin, on the Miami Canal, through Springborough to Wilmington. The incorporators were Michael Gunckel, John Stump and Lewis Shuey of Montgomery County; Samuel Caldwell, Stephen R. Burrow, Jacob Long, John Kelsey, Joseph Staunton and John C. Brooks of Warren; Thomas Hibbin, Isaiah Morris and James Fife of Clinton. Capital stock, $500,000.

Fourth.—The Erie & Ohio Railroad Company, by the act of January 26, 1832, from a point between the west line of Geauga County and the east line of Ashtabula, through Trumbull County, and to terminate at such a point on the Ohio River in Columbiana County as the directors should determine. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Fifth.—The Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company, by the act of February 3, 1832, from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Massillon, Ohio, via Little Beaver Creek, New Lisbon and Canton, or such other points as may appear most eligible. The incorporators, resident of Pennsylvania, were: Benjamin Bakewell, Abeshai Way, William Robinson, Jr., Samuel Church, Renssalear N. Havens, Isaac Lightner, Charles Avery, William Bell, John Irwin, Frederick Rapp, Thomas B. Hoops, William Haskins, John B. Trevor; and of Ohio, Benjamin Hanna, Andrew W. Loomis, John Myers, John Harris, James Duncan, Hiram B. Wellman, Elderkin Potter, David Beggs, John Saxton, Alex McCully, William Fogle, John Everhard, Martin Helman, Daniel Harbaugh, William Christmas, Peter Williams, Riason Pritchard, Lewis Vail, Timothy Reed, Morris Miller, John Pool,

LAKE SHORE RAILROAD BRIDGE AT PAINESVILLE.

TUNNEL ON HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

James Robinson, Michael Arthur, James Donaldson, James Cocker, Henry Bough, Hugh King, Roger Morledge, James Downing, Isaac Wilson, David Schofield, Nathan Hunt, Zadoc Street, John Sloan, Cyrus Spink, Samuel Quimby, Martin Armstrong, William McKaig and Robert Fleming. The State reserved the right to purchase and hold said road, and all of its lateral branches, and authorized connections within Ohio, after 40 years, from the time fixed for its completion. Capital stock, $2,000,000.

Sixth. — The Milan & Newark Railroad Company, by the act of February 7, 1832, from the head of the Milan Canal, at Milan, Huron County, through Norwalk, Mansfield, Belleville, Mt. Vernon, Utica, and terminate at Newark. The incorporators were Timothy Baker, Abertha Sherley and N. M. Standart, Huron; Hugh McFall, E. P. Sturges and Robert Rowland, Richland; Daniel S. Norton, Jessie B. Thomas and Homer Curtis, Knox; Calvin K. Warner, Bradley Buckingham, John J. Brice, William Robinson, James Maholm, Ezekiel S. Woods, George Baker and Joshua Mathiot, Licking. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Seventh.—The Columbus, Delaware, Marion & Sandusky Railroad Company, by the act of February 8, 1832, from Columbus, through Delaware, Marion, and Bucyrus to Sandusky. The incorporators were Lincoln Goodale, Gustavus Swan, Joseph Ridgway, Daniel Upson and Aurora Buttles of Franklin; William Little, Reuben Lamb, Hosea Williams, Ezra Griswold and Milo Pettibone of Delaware; Sanford S. Bennett, George H. Busby, Hezekiah Gorton, James C. Godman and Eber Baker of Marion; Ebenezer Merryman, Zalmon Rowse, John Carey, Joseph Chaffee, Joseph McCutchen and Henry St. Johns, Crawford; William H. Hollister, Burr Higgins, Isaac A. Mills and John K. Campbell, Huron. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Eighth.—The Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, by the act of February 8, 1832, from Cincinnati to the state line in the direction of Lawrenceburg, thence to Lawrenceburg, Indianapolis and St. Louis. The incorporators were Samuel W. Davies, Ethan Stone, W. Green, J. P. Foot, George Graham, Calvin Fletcher, W. S. Johnston, Lyman Watson and Alexander McGrew of Hamilton County. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Ninth. — The Milan & Columbus Railroad Company, by the act of February 11, 1832, from the head of Milan Canal, through Milan, Peru, New Haven and Mt. Gilead to Columbus. The incorporators were Ralph Lockwood, Needham M. Standart, Eleazer Andrews, Ezra Smith, A. Ives, Matthew McElvey and Moses Kimball of Huron County; George H. Busby, Henry Ustick and Asa Mosher, Marion; Bishop Meriam, Crawford; Benjamin L. Webb, Nathan Dustan, Benjamin Carpenter, Silas McClurg, Reuben Benedict, Shadrock Hubbell and Edmund Bucks, Delaware; James Robinson, John Bishop and

PASSENGER STEAMER FRANK E. KIRBY,
Between Sandusky and Detroit.

A. V. Taylor, Franklin. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

Tenth.—The Chillicothe & Lebanon Railroad Company, by the act of February 11, 1832, from Chillicothe to Leesburg and Wilmington to Lebanon. Incorporators: Thomas James, William Key Bond, E. P. Kendrick, William Carson, Francis Campbell, John McNeil, Robert Galbreath, James Manary, John McDonald, Aaron Foster and Moses Latter of Ross; Joel Wright, David Terrell, Jr., Charles Bell, Hugh Smart, Samuel McClure, George J. Hardy, Elihu Hiatt, Eleazer Hough and Pleasant Arthur of Highland; Isaiah Morris, Aaron Betz, William Hibben, Christopher Hiatt, Nathan Linton, Warren Sabin and William Hadley of Clinton; Joseph Henderson, George Hardy, Samuel Nixon, Phineas Ross, William Wilkinson, Henry Hyser and Anthony Dunlavy of Warren. Capital stock, $1,000,000.

"ANNIE LAURIE" IN LOCKS AT STOCKPORT.

Eleventh.—The Port Clinton & (Lower) Sandusky Railroad Company, by the act of February 11, 1832, from (Lower) Sandusky to Port Clinton. The incorporators were: Ezekiel S. Haines, Samuel F. Hunt, David K. Este, Oliver M. Spencer and William Green of Hamilton County, and Elias H. Haines, Jesse S. Olmstead and Daniel Brainard, Jr., of Sandusky County. Capital stock, $200,000.

In the charters of several of these companies was a clause permitting private individuals to pass over and along the tracks of the railway in their "private vehicles" under the rules adopted by the officers of the corporations, at a price per ton per mile not exceeding the tonnage schedule of the Miami & Erie Canal. Succeeding legislatures granted and secured charters and extended original charters, down to 1851, when, under the constitution of that year, legislative charters were abrogated, or rather ceased, and they were granted under the provisions of law, general in its application.

A HULET ORE UNLOADER TAKING ORE FROM A BOAT.

In 1834-1835 the Yellow Creek, Carrollton & Zoar Railroad was incorporated, extending from the mouth of Big Yellow Creek, in Jefferson County, through Carrollton to Zoar on the Ohio Canal, with a capital of $1,000,000, and in the same year the Short Creek, Cadiz & Eastport Railroad was incorporated, extending from Jefferson County by the most practical route to Eastport on the Ohio Canal, with a capital of $500,000.

In 1835 were incorporated the Painesville & Fairport Railroad Company, from Painesville to Fairport, capital, $50,000; and the Oxford & Miami Railroad Company, from Oxford to Rossville, capital stock, $100,000.

BRIDGE OVER TUSCARAWAS RIVER AT GOSHEN,
Tuscarawas County.

In 1836 the following were incorporated: Ashtabula, Warren & East Liverpool; Akron & Perrysburg; Bridgeport, Cadiz & Sandusky; Cuyahoga & Erie; Cleveland & Warren; Columbus, Delaware, Marion & Upper Sandusky; Conneaut & Beaver; Columbus, London & Springfield; Chillicothe & Cincinnati; Cuyahoga Falls Branch; Columbus & Marysville; Cleveland & Pittsburg; Circleville & Washington; Wilmington & Cincinnati; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati; Cincinnati Western; Ft. Wayne & Piqua; Hanging Rock & Lawrence Furnace; Little Miami, Maumee & Kalamazoo; Mansfield & New Haven; Melmore & Republic; Muskingum & Ohio; Muskingum & Columbus; Newark & Mt. Vernon; New Haven & Monroeville; Ohio, Miami & Wabash; Ohio Railroad Company, Stillwater & Maumee; Toledo & Sandusky; Urbana & Columbus; Vermillion & Birmingham; Wellsville & Fairport; Steubenville & Ohio; Mad River & Lake Erie.

The Cleveland & Lake Shore, the Bellefontaine & Perrysburg, the Maumee & Indiana, the Ohio City Marine Railway, and the Ohio, Indiana & Pennsylvania were incorporated, numerous acts of incorporation were amended, and certain counties were authorized to subscribe for railroad stock to promote railway construction.

In 1837 the Cleveland & Euclid, Columbia & Lake Erie, and Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad companies were incorporated. The Findlay Railroad, the Belleville Railroad; and the Wapakoneta and St. Mary's were incorporated in 1838.

The Springfield & Middlebury, in Summit County, was incorporated in 1840, and the act incorporating the Sandusky & Monroeville was amended and enlarged in 1841. The Seneca Railroad Company and the Hanover & Wellsville were incorporated in 1842.

LAKE SHORE FREIGHT TRAIN CROSSING THE BRIDGE AT PAINESVILLE.

SCENE ON NORFOLK & WESTERN,
Near Portsmouth, Scioto County.

In 1844 the charter of the Little Miami, which had lapsed, was revived, as was the charter of the Columbus, Delaware, Marion & Sandusky, and the Canton & Fulton; Columbus & Xenia, and Wayne & Summit were incorporated.

The companies incorporated in 1845 were the Canton & Akron, the Wilmington & Toddsfork, the Cleveland & Hudson, the Dayton & Little Miami, the Columbus & Lake Erie and the Franklin & Ohio River. The Dayton & Western; Greenville & Miami; Huron & Oxford; Belleville, Middletown & Bolivar; Sinking Springs & Jasper; Fort Ball & Lower Sandusky; Columbus & Pittsburg; Springfield & Columbus; Hillsboro & Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and the Junction Railroad Companies were incorporated in 1846.

In 1847 the Wellsville & Pittsburg, the Carroll County, the Eaton & Hamilton and the Central Ohio were incorporated, and the Cleveland, Columbus

& Cincinnati was authorized to construct certain branches. The incorporations for 1848 were: The Lancaster, the Delaware, Kenton & Slack Water, the Central Valley, the Wellsville, Millersburg & Mt. Vernon, the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula, the Kalida & Miami Extension, the Cleveland & Mahoning, the Akron & Pittsburg, the Sunfish, Millscreek & Muskingum, the Xenia, Eaton & Indiana, the Ohio & Pennsylvania, the Steubenville & Indiana, the Bellefontaine & Indiana, and Dow's Lateral & Canal Railroad.

In 1849 the Springfield & Columbus, the Scioto Valley, the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana, the Sharon, the Delaware, Marysville, Milford & Mechanicsburg, the Mad River & Miami Central, the Cincinnati, the Batavia & Williamsburg, the Sunfish and the Barnesville Companies were incorporated.

LOADING A FREIGHT BOAT ON THE OHIO AT PORTSMOUTH.

The incorporations for 1850 were: Bellefontaine & Columbus; Mohegan Valley; Ripley & Leesburg; Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland; Cleveland & Maumee; Clear Fork Valley; Bucyrus & Toledo; Canton & New Philadelphia; Ohio & Indiana; Springfield and Mansfield; West Liberty Central; Franklin, Pickaway & Ross; Owl Creek Valley; Muskingum Valley; Cincinnati, Lebanon & Xenia; Gallipolis, Jackson & Chillicothe; Steubenville & Wellsville; Maumee & Findlay; Bellefontaine & Dayton.

LOCKLAND CANAL DRY DOCKS, NEAR CINCINNATI.

Many of these charters lapsed without an attempt being made to build the roads. Some were partially constructed and the roadbed and grade abandoned, to be utilized by new companies half a century later. The majority were partially built and operated for a time to be absorbed by later corporations, while the remainder were completed and operated with varying degrees of success, and are now component parts of the great systems operated in the State.

It would require volumes to give anything like a detailed history of these many enterprises. Their names and the localities through which they passed will suggest what part they play in the present railway system, identifying the locale of the pioneers which came with the Genesis of railway transit in the Ohio basin.

Many new corporations have followed since 1850, taken up the broken threads of early enterprises, or following entirely new lines, to be largely absorbed by the concentration and combination which began a score of years ago, linking the Ohio roads with the great thoroughfares of transit and transportation, which spread over the State and across it east and west and north and south.

Without venturing upon a history of their formation beyond the foregoing record and brief data, the system, as it stands in the dawn of the century, is given herewith and more in detail and particularization.

The historical points have reference mainly to the incorporation of lines and systems in so far as they relate to Ohio, no attempt being made to trace the history of a line or system beyond the confines of the State. At the time of this writing there are 99 railway incorporations in the State; 95 in operation,

IRONTON FROM KENTUCKY SHORE.

A COAL TRAIN ON THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

and four in process of construction. Sixty companies operate the 95 active corporations. Seven companies operate 27 corporations, either by lease or contract; four inter-state companies or lines operate seven corporations in addition to their own; seven inter-state corporations operate in addition to their own eight corporations; eight inter-state companies operate singly, and 34 corporations also operate singly.

The total main line mileage is approximately 19,250 miles, and is increasing annually. The cost of construction and equipment was $701,000,000 in round numbers.

Beginning with the companies and corporations operating more than one corporation, the history of the organization, present officers, mileage of main line tracks, and the counties touched or penetrated by the various lines, are as follows:

The Baltimore & Ohio System.—Akron & Chicago Junction Company. Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio February 17, 1890, and leased July 1, 1890, to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for 999 years, renewable forever. Thomas M. King of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, is president, and James Bartol of Cleveland, secretary. Mileage, 105.38. From Akron, Summit County, through a portion of Wayne, Stark, Medina and Huron to Chicago Junction.

Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago Company.—President, Orland Smith, New York; secretary and treasurer, G. A. Richardson, Newark, Ohio. Incorporated as the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company, March 13, 1872, and on the 14th of March, 1872, under the laws of Indiana and Illinois, and incorporated under the laws of the State November 3, 1876, and consolidated under the name of the Baltimore, Ohio & Chicago. The stock is owned and the line operated by the Baltimore & Ohio Company. Mileage, 159.32. Enters the State at Mahoning County and thence to Akron.

Central Ohio Railroad, reorganized.—Incorporated by the act of the Ohio legislature February 8, 1847. Reincorporated under the laws of the State April 21, 1859. Passed into the hands of a receiver, reorganized March 28, 1865, and November 1, 1865, and leased to the Baltimore & Ohio December 1, 1866, and March 1, 1899. President, James H. Collins, Columbus; secretary, P. C. Sneed, Columbus. Mileage, 143.83. Begins at Bellaire, Belmont County, where it connects with the Baltimore & Ohio, and

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAY CROSSING OHIO RIVER AT POINT PLEASANT, WEST VIRGINIA.
Point Pleasant in Foreground.

thence through Guernsey, Muskingum, Licking and Franklin Counties to Columbus. Cleveland, Wooster & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company. — Mileage, 36.26. Extends from Lodi, in Medina County, through Wayne to Millersburg in Holmes. Columbus & Cincinnati Midland. —Mileage, 69.80. Extends from Columbus, Franklin County, through Pickaway, Madison, Fayette and Clinton to Midland City. Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad.—Mileage, 46.70. Extends from Newark, Licking County, to New Straitsville, Perry County. Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark.—Mileage, 116.25. Extends from Sandusky, in Erie County, through Huron, Richland, Knox, and to Newark, in Licking.

ZANESVILLE & OHIO RAILWAY, LOOKING UP FROM MALTA.

In addition to these lines, the Baltimore & Ohio operates in conjunction with other short lines and maintains traffic relations with longer and more important ones.

Baltimore & Southwestern Railway.—A part of the Baltimore & Ohio System. It enters the State on the east from West Virginia at Belpre, Washington County, and passes into Indiana at the junction of the line of that State with the Great Miami River. Its mileage within the State, including spurs and branches, is 454.06.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton System.—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company. The following constituent roads entered into the present consolidation: The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Cincinnati & Hamilton, the Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Chicago, Dayton & Northern, Decatur & Ohio, Toledo, Springfield & Findlay, the Piqua & Troy, Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western, and other minor corporations. The termini of the system are at Buckeye Furnace and Mt. Vernon Furnace; Cincinnati, Toledo and Delphos, and its line extends across the state line in Butler County. The total mileage of the system is 754.92 miles, the counties touched or penetrated being Hamilton, Preble, Butler, Montgomery, Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Ross, Fayette, Greene, Miami, Darke, Mercer, Allen, Henry, Hancock, Wood and Lucas. One portion of its lines penetrate the mining districts of the southwest, and another the oil fields of the northwest. Its main stem from Cincinnati to Toledo is a leading passenger thoroughfare across the State.

CLOVER LEAF BRIDGE OVER THE MAUMEE AT GRAND RAPIDS.

Cincinnati Southern Railway. — This railroad company was authorized by an enabling act of the General Assembly, taking effect July 16, 1869, passed May 4, of that year, authorizing the city of Cincinnati to construct the road. On the 12th of October, 1881, it was leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad Company for a period of 20 years at an annual rental of $1,012,000. The mileage of the road in Ohio is but .56 of a mile, the remainder being south of the Ohio and forming part of a system extending to New Orleans and other points in the South.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis System.—

PARLOR CAR.

CHAIR CAR.

This system is popularly known as the "Big Four," and bisects the State from Cleveland to Cincinnati, via Columbus; also from Sandusky to Springfield, north and south, and from Galion to the Indiana line, via Bellefontaine, east and west. It is a part of the greater Vanderbilt System, with which it unites in Cleveland. Mileage, 976.89, and passing wholly or slightly through the counties of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Richland, Crawford, Morrow, Delaware, Franklin, Madison, Clarke, Union, Champaign, Greene, Montgomery, Butler, Hamilton, Logan, Hardin, Wyandot, Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, Marion, Shelby, Miami and Darke.

Erie Railroad Company System. —The Erie System enters the State at the east line of Trumbull County and passes out at the west line of Van Wert. The different lines touch Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Marion, Hardin, Allen, Van Wert, Union, Champaign, Clarke and Montgomery Counties.

A DINING CAR.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern System.—The main stem of the system enters Ohio at the extreme northeastern corner of the State, and follows the lake line closely to Toledo with a second line south of the lake lease. One of its lines on the east crosses between Ohio and Pennsylvania on the line of Trumbull and another on the line of Ashtabula south of the entrance of the main stem at the line of the lakes. Its branches cross the line of Ohio and Michigan in both Lucas and Fulton Counties, and it crosses the western line of the State in Williams County. Mileage, 944.80. The system touches or passes through the following counties, beginning with the northeastern section of the State and extending to the northwestern. Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning, Lake, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa, Lucas, Fulton and Williams.

The Pennsylvania System.—Operated as the Northwest and Southwest Systems under leases from Ohio Companies. The Northwest System enters Ohio at the line of Mahoning County, and also of Stark, the latter being the main stem. The northern termini are at Ashtabula Harbor, Cleveland and Toledo, and it passes into Indiana on the western line of Van Wert County. The following subsidiary

BROOKS CONSOLIDATED FREIGHT ENGINE.
Lake Shore.

lines constitute the Northwest System: Cleveland, Akron & Columbus.—Mileage, 232.42; Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.—Mileage, 540.71. The line passes through Mahoning, Stark, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Allen and Van Wert, whence it passes into Indiana. Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio.—Mileage, 162.74. Passes through Coshocton, Knox, Richland, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky to Lucas, terminating at Toledo.

The Southwest System enters the State and begins at Steubenville and extends thence west and southwest to Cincinnati and the Indiana line, passing into that State at two points in Preble County and at Union City in Darke. The companies in or operated by the System are: Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley.—Mileage, 192.40. Begins at Morrow, Warren County, passing thence through Clinton, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum, and terminating at Trinway. Cleveland & Marietta.—Mileage, 128.36. Begins at Canal Dover, Tuscarawas County, and thence through Guernsey, Noble and Washington, terminating at Marietta. Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.—Mileage, 661.69. The line traverses Jefferson, Harrison, Tuscarawas, Coshocton, Muskingum, Licking, Franklin, Madison, Union, Champaign, Miami and Darke Counties.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ENGINE.
Made by Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Cleveland, Canton & Southern.—Extends south and southeasterly from Cleveland, touching Cuyahoga, Geauga, Portage, Stark, Carroll, Jefferson, Tuscarawas and Wayne Counties. Mileage, 232.92.

Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.—Mileage, 301.24. Extends south and southeastwardly from Lorain through Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Belmont Counties.

BALDWIN TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE.
B. & O. S. W. R. R.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo.—Mileage, 513.73. Extends from Pomeroy in the southeast to Toledo in the northwest. The Toledo Division penetrates Lucas, Wood, Seneca, Wyandot, Marion and Franklin Counties; the Hocking Valley Division, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking, Athens and Perry; the Ohio River Division, Hocking, Vinton, Jackson, Gallia and Meigs.

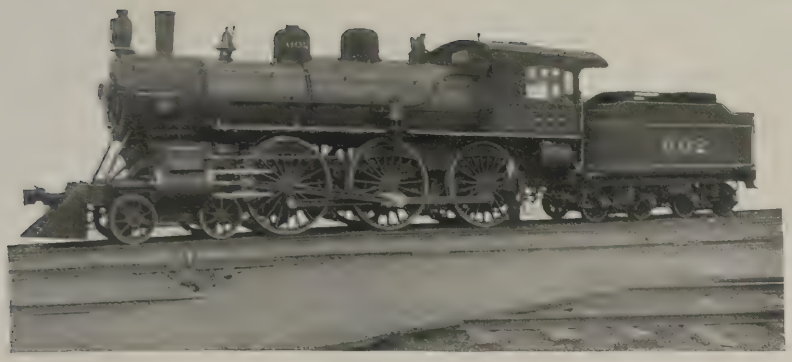
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking.—Mileage, 261.58. Extends from Columbus north to Sandusky, through Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Crawford, Seneca, Sandusky and Erie, and from Columbus south and southeast through Franklin, Fairfield, Perry and Muskingum.

Detroit & Lima Northern.—Mileage, 127.09. Extends from Lima southeast to Columbus, through Allen, Hardin, Logan, Union and Franklin Counties.

Kanawha & Michigan—Operated by the Toledo & Ohio Central. Mileage, 63.93. Extends from Corning, Perry County, south through Athens and Meigs to the Ohio River, crossing to West Virginia.

Lake Erie & Western.—Mileage, 192.88. Extends from Sandusky, Erie County, southwestwardly through Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer, crossing into Indiana on the west line of the latter. Operated by the Vanderbilt System.

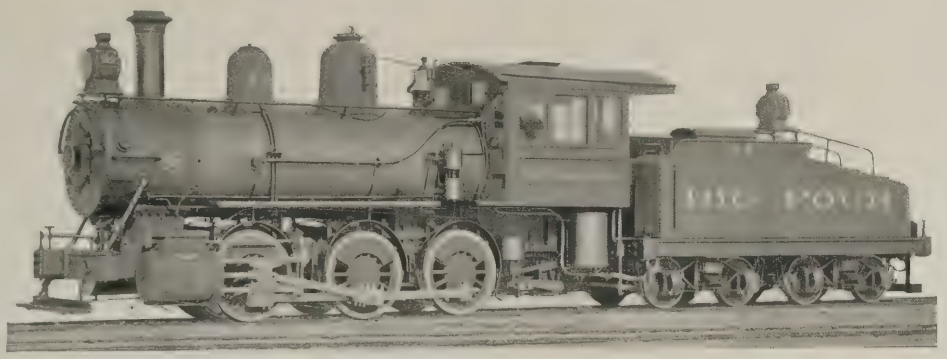
CONSOLIDATION FREIGHT ENGINE,
With wide fire box.



LAKE SHORE PASSENGER ENGINE.
Ten wheel.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis.—"The Nickle Plate." Connected with the Vanderbilt System. Mileage, 336.54. Extends from the northeastern corner of the State west and southwest through the counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Cuyahoga, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca, Hancock, Putnam and Paulding, and enters Indiana at the west line of the later.

Norfolk & Western.—The present company was formed by the consolidation of numerous Virginia and West Virginia companies, the West Virginia & Ironton and later the Scioto Valley in Ohio, extending from Columbus to the Ohio River was absorbed along with the New England and Shenandoah Valley. Mileage, 187.03. Penetrates Lawrence, Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway and Franklin Counties.



A BIG FOUR SIX WHEEL SWITCHER.
Made by Brooks Locomotive Works.

Northern Ohio.—Mileage, 178.19. Extends from Akron, Summit County, southwesterly to Delphos in Allen County, passing through the counties of Medina, Lorain, Huron, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Putnam and Allen.

Ohio Southern.—A reorganization of the Springfield, Jackson & Pomeroy. Mileage, 300.47. Extends from Lima southeastwardly through Allen, Auglaize, Shelby, Logan, Champaign, Clarke, Madison, Fayette, Ross, Pike and Jackson Counties.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE CONSOLIDATION ENGINE.
Made by Pittsburg Locomotive Works.

Toledo & Ohio Central.—Mileage, 469.91. Extends southeastwardly from Toledo by two lines, one via Columbus and one via Bucyrus and Thurston, passing through Lucas, Wood, Hancock, Hardin, Union, Franklin, Seneca, Wyandot, Crawford, Marion, Morrow, Delaware, Knox, Licking, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Athens, Washington and Meigs. Incorporated in 1869 as the Atlantic & Lake Erie, later changed to the Ohio Central. After consolidation of various small companies, and passing through the courts and receiver's hands, the present company was organized in 1892, and the line from Columbus to Toledo via Kenton was built and added, and other coal and mineral lines were leased.

Toledo & Ohio Extension.—Mileage, 55.81. Extends chiefly through Washington County, from Palos, on Ohio Central, to Marietta.

Toledo, St. Louis & Western. — The "Clover Leaf Route." Mileage, 121.98. Extends southwest from Toledo, through Lucas, Wood, Henry, Defiance and Paulding, crossing into the State of Indiana at the west line of the latter county.

The Wabash.—Mileage, 166.90. Extends from Toledo southwest through Lucas, Henry, Defiance and Paulding, and enters Indiana on the west line of the latter county.

Wheeling & Lake Erie.—Extends southeasterly from Toledo through Lucas, Ottawa,

FREIGHT ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
Near Upper Sandusky.

B. & O. ELEVATOR, SANDUSKY.

CINCINNATI, PORTSMOUTH & VIRGINIA RY.
Tunnel at Arion, Scioto County.

Sandusky, Huron, Erie, Lorain, Medina, Wayne, Stark, Tuscarawas, Carroll, Harrison and Jefferson Counties. Mileage, 308.37.

Zanesville & Ohio River.—Mileage, 82.80. Extends from Zanesville to Marietta through the counties of Muskingum, Morgan and Washington.

Minor Railroad Companies.—The following minor companies, or companies merely entering the State, have a mileage of less than 50 miles and, as a rule, are feeders to the larger companies, the counties named indicating their location:

Addyston & Ohio River.—Mileage, 7.20. Hamilton County. Akron Transfer.—Mileage, 1.75. Summit County. Alliance & Northern.—Mileage, 27.00. From Alliance, Stark County, through portions of Mahoning, Portage and Trumbull, terminating at Phalanx. It was originally the Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling. Ashland & Wooster.—Mileage, 14.00. Wayne County. Incorporated January 21, 1897. Ann Arbor.—Mileage, 21.08. Lucas County, entering from Michigan. Barberton Belt Line.—Mileage, 7.91. Summit County. Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth.—Mileage, 44.50. From Cincinnati through Hamilton, Clermont and Brown to Georgetown. Incorporated December 23, 1880. Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern.—Mileage, 48.69. Hamilton, Butler and Warren Counties—Cincinnati to Lebanon. Cincinnati Northwestern.—Mileage, 6.50. Hamilton County. Cincinnati & Westwood.—Mileage, 11.89. Hamilton County. Cleveland Belt & Terminal.—Mileage, 13.18. Cuyahoga County. Columbus, Lancaster & Wellston.—Originally Lancaster & Hamden. Mileage, 22.00. From Stoutsville, Fairfield County, south to Bloomingville, Hocking. Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati.—Mileage, 16.90. Montgomery, Warren and Hamilton

CEDAR POINT, RESORT AT SANDUSKY.

ONE OF THE COAL HANDLING PLANTS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY AT TOLEDO.

Counties. Dayton & Union.—Mileage, 34.96. From Dodson, in Montgomery County, to Union City, in Darke County. Eastern Ohio.—Guernsey County. Mileage, 19.90. The Hillsboro.—Mileage, 19.96. From Sardina, in Brown County, to Hillsboro in Highland. The Iron Railway.—Mileage, 23.45. Lawrence County. Ivory Dale & Mill Creek Valley.—Hamilton County. Mileage, 6.00. Lakeside & Marblehead.—Ottawa County. Lake Terminal.—Mileage, 11.66. Cuyahoga County. Leased to the Johnson Company of Lorain, January 1, 1898. Mahoning State Line.—Mileage, 1.91. Mahoning County. Operated by the Pittsburg & Lake Erie. Michigan Central and Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit in conjunction.—Mileage in Ohio, 35.31. Michigan Central operates Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit. Middletown & Cincinnati.—From Middletown, Butler County, to junction with Little Miami. Mileage, 17.08. Ohio River & Lake Erie.—Mileage, 37.20. From Bergholz, Jefferson County, through Carroll to Minerva in Stark. Originally Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern. Reorganized November 6, 1897. Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie.—Mileage, 17.19. Penetrates Ohio in Ashtabula County. Pittsburg & Lake Erie.—Mileage, 29.60. Enters Ohio at Mahonings' east line. Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western.—Mileage, 16.90. Columbiana County. Salem Railroad.—Mileage, 8.50. Columbiana County. St. Clairsville & Northern.—Mileage, 4.00. Belmont County. Toledo Belt.—Mileage, 4.20. Lucas County. Toledo & Northern.—Mileage, 5.08. Lucas County. Is an extension of the Fayette branch of the Detroit & Chicago, and is operated by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE OHIO AT KENOVA.

STANDARD TRACK OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

The publishers of this Art Work avail themselves of the opportunity of saying a few pleasant things about the Ohio Central Lines, which appeal to Northwestern Ohio people particularly as their most progressive and painstaking railway. It has been the policy of the Passenger Department of these lines at all times and under all conditions to watch the private detail matters of comfort and accommodation of its patrons; and no matter has ever been too small to command its attention and prompt and courteous consideration. The Ohio Central is the pioneer in such treatment of the public, and General Passenger Agent Mr. Moulton Houk has encouraged only such movements as would result in friendship to the lines, the returns from which have been the constant flow of pleasant remarks from the public, echoed by the Press of the whole State.

STATE REPAIR BOAT ON HOCKING CANAL AT LOGAN.

OLD HOTEL ON NATIONAL PIKE, NEAR COLUMBUS.

It is years since the papers have said aught but kind things about this popular line and its management.

Aptly dubbed "Ohio Central Lines" because of their location geographically, they carry further and run 100 miles south of the Ohio River into the very heart of West Virginia, passing through Charleston, its state capital, en route. Six hundred miles of roadway (500 in Ohio) are operated—most of it being second to none of the north and south roadways in operation—either in the character of its track, service or earning capacities.

Electric and Street Railways.—During the sixth decade of the century, the street railways operated by horse power made their appearance in many of the cities, and continued to expand and improve. Originally they embraced the tram-way principle of the first railroads, built on a reduced scale, more adapted to operation by horse power, and devoted solely to the interurban travel.

Towards the close of the eighth decade, the study of electricity as a motive power, especially for the street car system, was entered upon by students, scientists and engineers, and by the close of the tenth decade superceded all other forms of motive power for street railways and interurban lines and came into use for many other purposes.

The rise of electricity as a motive power quickly widened the sphere of the "street railroad." Originally interurban, it soon became suburban, connecting two or more cities or towns in hourly or half-hourly communication, receiving and delivering passengers and light freight along the intervening lines. Already the following "electric railways" are in operation:

Akron, Bedford & Cleveland; Akron, Cuyahoga Falls & Rapid Transit; Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martin's Ferry; Bucyrus & Crestline; Canton & Massillon;

Z. & O. RAILWAY TRAIN AT WATERFORD STATION.

OHIO CENTRAL BRIDGE AT POINT PLEASANT, ON OHIO RIVER.

passengers, and handling an immense volume of light freights.

While the most of these lines carry a large volume of passengers, there is no apparent diminuition of the volume of travel and traffic over the steam roads running on practical parallel lines. They are a separate development of business of almost limitless possibilities.

The application of electricity as a motive power to transportation is, as yet, in its infancy, and its final achievements are merely conjectural. The taking of the electric current direct is a thing of the future, and is in no sense chimerical. Then steam itself will be a thing of the past on all transportation lines, electricity propelling trains and cars, as well as superseding on all the public highways the present style of vehicles with the auto-vehicle, and the horse will largely disappear, so far as present uses are concerned.

The achievements of the railroad, in its various forms of evolution, from the strap-rail tram-way to the steel rail and substantial road bed is indeed a marvel. It carries more freight and passengers in a single day, to-day, than all the possible lines of transportation could have moved in a month, 75 years ago, and one hundred fold as much, day by day, as was possible 50 years ago.

Practically all these great transportation lines have been put into operation during the last half century—prior to 1850, they were little more than experimental. Judging the result of the next 50 years by the results of the last 50, and in the light of modern progress, the possibilities are sufficient to stagger human credulity.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

Cincinnati & Hamilton Electric; Cincinnati & Miami Valley Traction; Cleveland, Berea, Elyria & Oberlin; Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern; Columbus & Westerville; Columbus & Grove City; Dayton Traction; Dayton & Western Traction; Ironton Electric; Lorain Street & Electric; Mahoning Valley; Miami Valley Electric; Mineral Ridge & Niles; Newark & Granville; Sandusky, Milan & Norwalk; Tiffin, Fostoria & Eastern; Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern; Toledo & Maumee Valley; Trumbull Electric; Tuscarawas Electric; Wheeling Electric; Worthington, Clintonville & Columbus.

Four or five times as many more similar companies and lines are in process of construction or organization, so that by the close of the first decade of the Twentieth Century the entire State will be cobwebbed with electric interurban roads, which will eventually be grouped into systems, carrying millions of local

CINCINNATI, GEORGETOWN & PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.
High bridge over White Oak Creek, three miles north of Georgetown, Brown County. One hundred and seven feet high.

AN ELECTRIC CAR ON TOLEDO, BOWLING GREEN & SOUTHERN.

# CHAPTER XVIII.

## GAS AND OIL INDUSTRY.

THE development of oil and gas in Ohio reads, in many of its details, like a fairy story. Not a dozen years after Ohio was admitted to the Union, oil was known to exist within its borders. Ohio is naturally the home of petroleum, as it was first discovered in the State as early as 1814, and probably as far back as 1812. As far as can be learned oil was first found in what is now Noble County, and within one mile of Caldwell, the county seat. In 1814 Robert McKee, one of the early pioneers and a man of great energy, began drilling a well for salt, and struck a crevice containing oil, which gave him great trouble in the manufacture of salt and which finally led to the abandonment of the well, and the drilling of other wells to obtain a supply of salt water free from the oil. These wells were located on Duck Creek.

The first gas to be found in Ohio of any volume was in 1830, when Rufus P. Stone was boring near Malta, in Morgan County, for salt water, which he struck at the depth of 400 feet, as well as a flow of natural gas. Natural gas has been known to exist at or near Findlay, Hancock County, since its first settlement. In several springs that issued from the limestone outcropping in the valley of Blanchard's Fork, gas has always been known to escape in considerable quantity. The first discovery of gas in excavations in or around the town of Findlay seems to have been made in October, 1836. At a point three and one-half miles south of the Hancock County court house, in the northwest quarter of Section 5, Jackson Township, a man named Wade was digging a well on the farm of his brother-in-law, Aaron Williamson. The digging had been carried down ten feet deep and water was found in sufficient quantity. The workmen were ready to wall the well when they were called to supper. Coming back at the edge of evening to complete the work, a lighted bark torch ignited the gas in the well giving rise to a slight explosion. The gas appeared in quantity enough to maintain a flame which burned for three months, when the snow and rain got the better of it and extinguished it. In 1838 Mr. Daniel Foster dug a well on his premises at the corner of Main and Hardin streets, in Findlay. The gas appeared in quantity and the water was too sulphurous for use. It occurred to Mr. Foster to get some good from his labor, though as a source of water the well was a failure. Placing an inverted sugar-kettle in the well, he collected the gas that rose beneath it, conveying it by means of a wooden pipe under his house to the fire place of one of the rooms. Here he burned it in an old gun-barrel, turning the heat to some economic account. The gas has been burning in that house from that day to this. The gas excitement broke out in various parts of Ohio as early as 1880. In 1883 and 1884 the drilling of wells was going on at many points in Ohio. A company was formed at Bucyrus in the latter part of 1883 when a well was drilled there. The completion of the Bucyrus well so enthused Dr. Oesterlin that he formed a company for the purpose of drilling a deep well to determine whether or not gas could be found at or near Findlay in commercial quantities. This was the starting of the first gas well in the once famous Findlay gas field. The well was owned by a syndicate of citizens. The contractors were Brownyer &

OIL WELLS BEING PUMPED BY RODS FROM A POWER HOUSE.

Martin, of Bradford, Pennsylvania. The drill started on October 20, 1884, on the east side of Eagle Creek, and just beyond the corporation limits. As the drill descended gas was found in small quantities from 314 feet downwards, but larger veins were struck at 516, 618 and 640 feet. The supply from these sources was ample to furnish steam for drilling. At 718 feet a small quantity of oil was found in the shale, but at 1,092 feet, early in the month of November of that year, a large flow of gas was obtained. The gas was lighted and a blaze shot up thirty feet above the standpipe. The well was drilled to the depth of 1,648 feet, but was not increased, as salt water was encountered at 1,581 feet, that practically drowned out the gas. The second attempt to find gas at Findlay, was made by the Findlay Gas and Light Company. The well was located on the Company's lot. Drilling was begun on December 20, 1884, and the well was drilled in early in January, 1885. It was a small gas producer of about 200,000 cubic feet per day. The famous Karg well was the 13th one drilled and to this monster gasser is due the opening up of various gas fields throughout northwestern Ohio. The Karg well was located in the valley and upon the bank of Blanchard river. The

JACKSON RIDGE OIL FIELD, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY.

contractors were the same as drilled the initial well. The drill was started in the Karg well in the early part of December, 1885, and after twenty-four days of drilling a monster flow of gas was struck at the depth of 1,144 feet, or twenty-six feet in the Trenton limestone. The well did 12,080,000 cubic feet. On the 9th of June, 1885, the Biggs Iron & Tool Company first welded iron and steel together in Northwestern Ohio with natural gas at Findlay. On the second week in June, 1887, says Howe's History, three days' Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were given to celebrating the first anniversary of the practical application of natural gas to the mechanical arts in Findlay. It was a novel occasion—the first jubilee of its kind in history. "Forty thousand visitors poured into the town to participate in the natural gas jubilee. The bustling city was ablaze with light and decorations, radiant in all the glory of flags, evergreens, bunting and flowers. The main street was spanned with fifty-eight arches, bearing jubilant mottoes illuminated by the flame of thousands of gas jets. Thirty thousand such jets were burning all over the city and turning the night into day. The first day was devoted chiefly to the reception of distinguished guests. The second day's exercises consisted of the laying of the corner stones for four new manufacturing establishments, in addition to those already laid. Early in the day Senator John Sherman and other dignitaries arrived, and later came Governor Joseph B. Foraker, Adjutant General Axline and staff, and the regular officers of the army who were to act as judges of the

military contest, and were accorded a most hearty reception. About 1,000 Knights of Pythias also arrived from Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, Bluffton, Columbus, Sandusky and other points, all accompanied with bands of music. Later in the day at least 5,000 spectators were attracted by the $1,000 prize drill. All day long the burning gas on the street arches flared in the light rains. In the evening there was a grand banquet, at which appropriate addresses were made by Senator Sherman, Governor Foraker, Charles Foster, General Thomas Powell, Murat Halstead, and others. The evening's illumination was a grand success. A continuous display of fireworks was made from seven o'clock until midnight, while 70,000 people packed roadway, walks, windows and roofs, and manifested in repeated applause their admiration of the spectacle. The last day was occupied with procession, military parades, prize drills, band contests at the Wigwam, the laying of various corner stones, and of the first rails of the belt and electric railroads. In the drill the first prize of $1,000 was won by the Toledo Cadets while the State University Cadets won the second prize of $500, and the Wooster Guards the third of $250."

Enterprising and public spirited citizens of other counties got the gas fever. Citizens of Bowling Green, Wood county, were the next to look up the contents of mother earth, and in January 1885 organized a company to prospect for gas. The first venture was started on February 4, 1885. On March 21, of the same year, the well was completed.

A VIEW OF SCIO OIL FIELD.

The well proved to be a small one, but this did not discourage the active citizens and they kept the good work up until a sufficient supply was found to pipe throughout their rapid growing city.

About the time that the gas wells were being drilled in Wood county, a well was drilled into the Trenton formation at Lima, which will be dwelt upon more at length later on. Findlay, Bowling Green and Lima were, as has been shown, the first three towns in northwestern Ohio to drill to the Trenton limestone. All were successful in finding gas, oil or both. It was altogether natural that all the towns surrounding them should be incited by this uniform success to start to drill for themselves, and they gradually grasped the opportunity. There are fifty counties of the western half of Ohio, and in at least forty-eight of them the Trenton limestones has been reached by the drill, and many of these counties have put down a great many wells. Not only have several wells been drilled in a single town in many cases, but drilling has also been done at many different points within the counties, not to speak of those counties in which the wells are counted by the score, or even by the hundreds and thousands. A condensed history of the early wells drilled in the Trenton limestone is herewith given as they were for gas and not for oil :

The first well drilled for gas at Fremont was completed on July 8, 1885, the gas bearing sand being found at 1,328 feet, and after being shot was estimated good for 10,000 cubic feet per day.

A POWER HOUSE IN THE OIL FIELD.

Fostoria's first venture for gas was made in July, 1885, and slight indications of both oil and gas were found at the depth of 1,450 feet.

Capitalists of Sandusky wanting to enjoy some of the good fuel in 1886 organized a company, and a well was drilled in that city, near the Kuebler brewery. The Trenton Limestone was found at 2,210 feet. At this depth slight indications of oil and gas were found, The well was shot with thirty quarts of nitro-glycerine and shortly after there was found to be two hundred feet of oil in the hole.

Tiffin parties started to drill for gas late in 1885, and reached the gas bearing sand in January of 1886. The Trenton was reached at 1,490 feet. Oil, gas and salt water were found in small quantities.

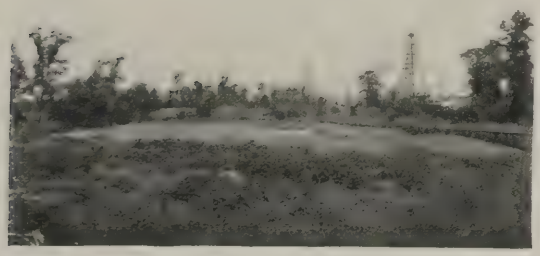
VIEW OF DERRICKS.

Early in 1886 a test well was drilled at Bloomville, several miles southeast from Tiffin, but the sand formation was found at the depth of 1,900 feet, and after drilling to a depth of 2,150 feet the sand was found barred of even salt water.

A well was drilled at Marion, in November, 1885. The sand was found at 1,678 feet and was drilled to the depth of 1,790 feet with no showing of oil or gas.

The test well drilled at Upper Sandusky, early in 1886, proved a rank failure, the sand being found at 1,340 feet.

The first well to be sunk at Toledo was done by the Toledo Rolling Mill Company. It was completed in October, 1885, and located near their works on the east side of the Maumee river. The Trenton limestone was found at 1,398 feet, and drilled to the depth of 1,423 feet, where salt water was found. The well showed a little gas and several years later when an attempt was made to loosen the drive pipe with a small shot of nitro-glycerine at the bottom, the well flowed over the mouth of the hole at the rate of several barrels an hour. The second venture was made and it was drilled to the depth of 1,500 feet, but it made no return whatever. The third well was drilled by J. H. Hiett & Son, at Air Line Junction, at the Western part of the city. The Trenton in this well was found at 1,415 feet, where a small volume of gas was encountered with some oil. The indications are that the oil and gas was not found in the Trenton rock, but near the top of the Hudson River series at the depth of about 700 feet. The fourth well was drilled on the Gertz land at Point Place, in 1887. Quite a volume of gas was found in this venture and the Trenton rock was found not as



VIEW ON AN OIL LEASE.

deep as in the former wells. The gas was eventually drowned out by the ever present floods of salt water.

A well was drilled in 1885, at Maumee, by C. V. Orvis, for the village corporation. It had a fair volume of gas, but the title to the well became involved, and was referred to the courts for decision.

Natural gas was first struck at Oak Harbor, Ottawa county, on July 5, 1886. The Trenton was found at 1,300 feet and gas in commercial quantities was found, and the town has had sufficient gas to supply fuel ever since.

Mrs. Beckman had a test well drilled at Ottawa, Putnam county, at her own expense in the winter of 1885. The Trenton was found at 1,330 feet, oil at 1,352 feet and the venture was drilled to 1,365 feet. The well pumped but

OIL PUMPING STATION, NEAR LIMA,
That Pumps Oil to Chicago. Has Capacity of 28,000 Barrels Every 24 Hours.

twenty barrels of heavy gravity oil when salt water made its appearance, and the well was abandoned. Gas has also been found in various parts of Allen, Auglaize, Mercer, and various counties in Northwestern Ohio.

The following table is one of history and shows the first wells completed in the various towns of the State, the county, in which they are situated, the year of completion, the depth to the oil or gas bearing sand, and the product of the well, whether oil, gas or dry. The table is the first of the kind to be compiled and is of great value to all residents of the country:

| Town. | County. | Year. | Trenton. | Product. | Town. | County. | Year. | Trenton. | Product. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nevada, | Wyandot, | 1887, | 1,763, | Dry. | Leipsic, | Putnam, | 1886, | 1,456, | Oil. |
| Carey, | Wyandot, | 1885, | 1,326, | Gas. | Wauseon, | Fulton, | 1887, | 2,135, | Dry. |
| Bradner, | Wood, | 1886, | 1,222. | Oil. | Bryan, | Williams, | 1885, | 1,990, | Dry. |
| Elmore, | Ottawa, | 1887, | 1,250, | Dry. | Hicksville, | Defiance, | 1886, | 1,684, | Oil. |
| Port Clinton, | Ottawa, | 1887, | 1,660, | Dry. | Defiance, | Defiance, | 1886, | 1,670, | Dry. |
| LaCarne, | Ottawa, | 1886, | 1,390, | Dry. | Napoleon, | Henry, | 1886, | 1,750, | Dry. |
| Genoa, | Ottawa, | 1887, | 1,292, | Gas and Oil. | Deshler, | Henry, | 1887, | 1,485, | Dry. |
| Woodville, | Sandusky, | 1886, | 1,184, | Water. | Wapakoneta, | Auglaize, | 1885, | 1,235, | Dry. |
| Clyde, | Sandusky, | 1886, | 1,750, | Dry. | St. Marys, | Auglaize, | 1886, | 1,195, | Oil. |
| Bluffton, | Hancock, | 1886, | 1,296, | Oil. | Celina, | Mercer, | 1886, | 1,110, | Dry. |
| Cannonsburg, | Hancock, | 1886, | 1,300, | Oil and Gas. | St. Henrys, | Mercer, | 1886, | 1,156, | Oil and Gas. |
| Arcadia, | Hancock, | 1887, | 1,176, | Gas. | Sidney, | Shelby, | 1885, | 1,205, | Dry. |
| Ada, | Hardin, | 1886, | 1,433, | Dry. | Bellefontaine, | Logan, | 1886, | 1,540, | Dry. |
| Kenton, | Hardin, | 1886, | 1,550, | Dry. | Belle Center, | Logan, | 1885, | 1,310, | Gas. |
| Weston, | Wood, | 1886, | 1,550, | Oil and Gas. | Huntsville, | Logan, | 1887, | 1,400, | Dry. |
| Bairdstown, | Wood, | 1886, | 1,065, | Gas. | Marysville, | Union, | 1887, | 1,664, | Dry. |
| Jerry City, | Wood, | 1886, | 1,155, | Dry. | Delaware, | Delaware, | 1887, | 1,950, | Dry. |
| Bloomdale, | Wood, | 1886, | 1,065, | Gas. | Prospect, | Marion, | 1887, | 1,650, | Dry. |
| Van Wert, | Van Wert, | 1886, | 1,220, | Oil. | Greenville, | Darke, | 1886, | 1,136, | Dry. |
| Delphos, | Van Wert, | 1886, | 1,228, | Dry. | Piqua, | Miami, | 1886, | 1,185, | Dry. |
| Ottawa, | Putnam, | 1885, | 1,330, | Oil. | Springfield, | Clarke, | 1885, | 1,140, | Dry. |
| Columbus Grove, | Putnam, | 1885, | 1,278, | Oil. | | | | | |

In many of the more southern counties of the state wells were drilled for gas and the Trenton rock passed through without any good results. The Trenton rock rises toward the surface the farther south and other formations are drilled into to secure the gas. In the Lancaster field the gas is found in abundance in the Clinton limestone, and is one of the most profitable gas fields now in the State. This new field was found about 1887 and shows much better staying qualities than does the Trenton limestone, which is practically drained of its gas supply. It is estimated by very conservative parties that the costs of the various gas lines throughout the State will be well up in the neighborhood of $50,000,000.

Crude Oil in Ohio.—As mentioned before the first crude oil found in Ohio was in Noble county in 1814 while drilling for salt, but the first man who drilled expressly for oil in Ohio was James Dutton, and the venture was made near Caldwell. To him is due the distinction of the finding of oil about one and a half miles southeast from Macksburg. It was drilled by the spring pole system, and was drilled during the '50's. This well was a monster in those days; doing as high as one hundred barrels, valued at ten dollars a barrel. Just before the war the new oil area was becoming prominent, but the war came on and business was at a stand still. Since the war the oil development has increased. Oil was produced in fairly good quantities in southeastern Ohio as early as 1865, but there were no pipe lines to care for the product and operations were not on an extensive scale. During 1875 arrangements were made by the pipe line companies to handle the product and operations commenced and have continued steadily until the present time. Since the pipe lines have handled the product of that part of the State, the output has been, to the first of the present year, just 32,979,107 barrels. The shallow oil fields of the State came into prominence during the year 1889, and the output from that district since then has been 19,525 barrels. This is what is known as a heavy lubricant and is found in Lorain and adjoining counties.

For years the famous Black Swamp of Northwestern Ohio was recognized as a fertile and productive agricultural country, at first subject, from its low levels, to miasma and fevers, but later, under the splendid drainage system established, growing into one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most productive agricultural regions of the United States. Fifty years ago all of this section was practically a wilderness, but where now are many opulent farmers and thousands of huge oil derricks there was then a continuous wilderness.

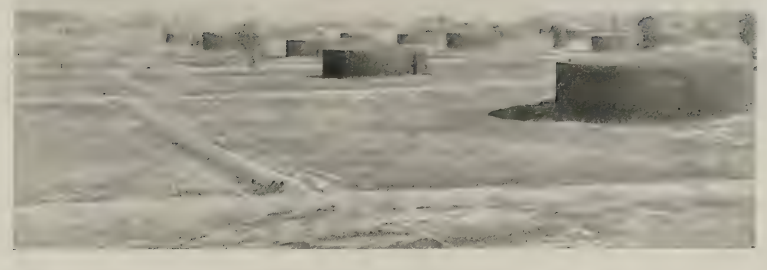
The development of oil and gas in Northwestern Ohio fifteen years ago was a source of much surprise to the oil trade of the East. It had come to be believed by nearly all old line oil operators that oil and gas, somewhere, became a product of, or was, indigenous to, mountainous regions alone. When, therefore, the news flashed over the wires of the finding of oil by Mr. Ben. A. Faurot, at his paper mill, at Lima, on the 9th day of May, 1885, it was not credited by one-fifth of those members of the industry who read it.

But the fact remained just the same.

In the short space of a single decade, an industry of vital importance to the state and nation has arisen from that small beginning.

When it is said an industry has arisen, this does not properly convey the impression that naturally attaches to the business as it now appears. If, at a single glance, an observer could cast his eyes over the numerous counties

BISHOP OIL FIELDS, WOODSFIELD, MONROE COUNTY.



TANK FARM NEAR LIMA.
Each Tank Has a Capacity of 35,000 Barrels.

force; the homes of poverty that have been transformed into palaces of plenty and splendor; observe the great system of transportation of both oil and gas by the use of the most gigantic force pumps that have yet done service for man; the curling, twisting, blackening smoke issuing from innumerable smokestacks of the largest oil refineries of the world; behold the enormous railway trains, drawn or propelled by ponderous engines hastening this precious substance to its destiny in the beneficial service of the human race, a limited view of this mighty and progressive industry of a decade's growth, may be had.

Rock Characteristics.—Before proceeding further in the account, it may be well enough to give a little history of the conditions in which oil and gas are found in Ohio, and in what particular they differ from those existing in the Eastern oil fields. In the first place the one particular formation from which these products are obtained in Ohio is known as the Trenton limestone. Between the characteristics of this formation and those of the sands from which oil is obtained in other states and countries there is a wide variation. Even the Trenton rock itself is of varying constituencies. That portion of it which contains oil and gas is, in geological parlance, termed a dolomite. This of course, arises from the abundance of magnesia found therein. Wherever oil is found in rich quantities in this Trenton formation, granular streaks varying in thickness exist. These contain the dolomitish agent referred to in proper degree. The rock is porous, or inclined to seams or small crevices. In all cases the oxide of magnesium, and as a rule, the sulphate of iron commonly termed pyrites of iron, are discovered in good quantity. A sample analysis of the forms of the Trenton which are barren and prolific is herewith given:

Prolific.—Carbonate of lime, 50; carbonate of magnesia, 44; allumina and iron, 1.25; silicious residue, 1.70; Miscellaneous, 3.05. Total, 100 per cent.

Barren.—Carbonate of lime, 80; carbonate of magnesia, 01; allumina, 07; silicious matter, 12. Total, 100 per cent.

of Northwestern Ohio, viz: Wood, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize, Sandusky, Lucas, Mercer, Seneca, Van Wert, Ottawa, Wyandot, Hardin, Shelby, Henry, Putnam, Paulding, and other counties and behold the life and activity prevailing, the energy displayed; the apparent recklessness exercised in the use and hazzard of money; note the thousands of well paid men employed in the various branches of which the industry is composed; the great net work of pipe lines from two inches in diameter to the trunk line of eight inches, embracing the entire area of the oil belt; the innumerable iron storage tanks that contain an average of 35,000 barrels each that dot the lines of railways from one end of the field to the other; the bustling and hustling towns and villages which have sprung up, flourished and prospered under the magic touch of this mighty financial

FILLING A TORPEDO WITH NITRO GLYCERINE.

VIEW OF OIL DERRICKS IN SUBURBS OF LIMA.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S

The First Lima Well.—The first well as above mentioned, that was the opening up of the great oil industry of Northwestern Ohio, was completed by Mr. Benj. C. Faurot at the Lima Paper Mill plant, on May 9, 1885, and when the drill stopped in the Trenton rock formation there were no signs of anything, the rock was practically barren. The owners concluded to test it further by giving a shot, before abandoning it. The well was shot with rack-a-rock, instead of nitro-glycerine. This is an explosive compound consisting of giant powder and other explosive agents. It served a similar purpose to that of glycerine. But to the astonishment of the owners and spectators, the well responded with positive evidence of good petroleum. It was tubed and put to pumping, and yielded for some time about twenty-five barrels of oil a day.

Here we have the first real oil well of Northwestern Ohio. From the day that it first began to yield to the present time, interest in the business has never declined. As stated before the news of its success was not credited by the oil men. Many, however, considered it of sufficient importance to pay it a visit and subject it to inspection. As these departed, others came. The stories related concerning the quantity of oil the well produced, seemed to agree, but there was a diversity of opinion as to the quality of the article. It possessed a rank, sickish and sulphurous odor that was exceedingly offensive to the nostrils of all Eastern men. Many of them looked upon it as entirely

PANORAMIC VIEW OF "MANHATTAN"

TANK FARM AT CYGNET, WOOD COUNTY.

worthless for any purpose other than that of generating heat for steam purposes. Eastern operators were not anxious at that time to grasp the opportunity, and it was left to the hustling citizens of Lima to carry the good work on. The Citizens Gas Company was immediately organized, and during the month of December, 1885, completed a well that produced forty barrels of oil a day. The second well caused intense excitement. The Strawboard well by this time had hardly ceased producing, and it was entirely lost sight of in the mad rush to behold that well that was producing forty barrels a day. Regardless of odor or other conditions, outsiders as well as innumerable insiders now began to hustle for drilling sites, all over the city. But little was done in the active line until the spring of 1886, although by the close of the month of April that year, fourteen wells had been added to the producing list; not quite a year from the date of the completion of the initial producer.

During the winter months of 1885 and 1886 there was a lively scramble outside the city of Lima as well as inside for leases. As yet but little attention was paid to the development by the trade East. The work of preparation for development was left entirely for home talent and energy. George P. Waldorf and J. B. Townsend, two active young business men of Lima, were the first to make terms with a neighboring farmer by which a well was to be drilled upon his place.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S REFINERY AT WELKER, WOOD COUNTY.

This is one of the first requisites in the development of an oil field. The man who leases the land becomes the forerunner of whatever follows. Oil men are not desirous of purchasing lands in fee-simple. They prefer to lease the same, paying a royalty or landlord share of the product obtained. This is now, as a rule, one-sixth. In the beginning it was one-eigth, but competition afterwards in the demand for lease privileges, forced the royalty interest up to one-sixth. The two gentlemen named paid a visit to the Bradford, Pennsylvania, field for the purpose of increasing their knowledge of the business of taking leases and drilling wells. They returned accompanied by David Kirk and Farmer Dean, of McCalmont Oil Company, who were their escorts in the land of oil. A company was formed and incorporated as the Trenton Rock Oil Company, for the purpose of securing lands by lease and drilling the same. The share holders of this company consisted of several of the most substantial business men of Lima, among them being B. C. Faurot, who, at this time, was practically leader of all important business enterprises in that stirring city.

This company lost no time in the work of securing lands. It followed the directions indicated by nearly all profitable oil belts of the east, viz: northeast to southwest. Taking the Lima wells as a starting point, all the lands in both directions that could be obtained were secured in the manner above described, until the franchises covered more than 50,000 acres. The great bulk of these holdings, lay to the northeast on the line of the Lake Erie & Western

SOLAR REFINERY AT LIMA, LOADING RACK IN THE FOREGROUND.

railway, which follows a northeasterly course to Findlay, thirty miles distant. While the Trenton Rock Company was laying foundations for future fortunes, as it supposed in this manner, the drill was performing its functions on city lots throughout the corporation of Lima with very valuable and inspiring results. Lima became the scene of an activity rarely witnessed even in an oil El Dorado. The richness of that territory made it quite profitable to operate at from forty to fifty cents a barrel. The result was that by the close of 1886, no fewer than 200 wells were producing; yielding 9,000 barrels of oil a day. The city itself grew in population so rapidly, that its fame became not only national, but almost universal. It is said that its population doubled in about one year. Starting with 4,500 barrels, by the first of April, 1887, the yield of the field had reached 10,500 barrels a day.

The success attending this development inspired other communities to action in a similar direction. Findlay people who had already discovered oil in a gas well on the western borders of the town, became inspired to renewed energy. The result was the opening of a pool west of that city, which has rendered enormous returns to investors, and has aided largely in sustaining the commercial standing of that community. The field, in general at the beginning, was not as productive as that of Lima, and, therefore, not so attractive.

We are now fairly started on the grand circuit of oil developments in Ohio. One year's operations convinced the petroleum world that Ohio contained oil supplies in great quantity; but being of an inferior rank and quality to that found in the Eastern fields, a question arose as to what benefit it would be to producers, or mankind in general. This problem became of paramount importance. As local capital was insufficient to cope with the demands for increased facilities in the transportation and storage of the product, its use at the beginning was entirely in the direction above related, that of generating steam in contiguous communities. It is an exceedingly valuable article of fuel. Its value in that direction depended on its ability to cope with cheap coal. Appliances for its use under large stationary boilers were quickly perfected, and when the price descended in response to the pressure of the great increase of the daily output, the demand for this purpose increased very rapidly. So much so that it required an extensive increase of railroad facilities in the shape of tank cars, to comply therewith. When these became sufficient this oil for a time had no competitor in the fuel market.

Developments were prosecuted with great earnestness in all directions. The success attending each successive well, added fresh fuel to the fire. Eastern operators began at once to join the ranks of the west in great numbers. As a consequence, the regions south and southwest, as well as to the north and northeast, were invaded by innumer-

SOLAR REFINERY, NEAR LIMA, BUILT IN 1887, BY STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

able leasers, and speculators, and in 1887 operations had extended as far southwest as to St. Marys, thirty miles from Lima. The results attending nearly all of the original tests in that direction were discouraging, except those more closely related to the initial development. The Trenton Rock Company seemed to have a cinch upon the region to the northeast, and other invaders were naturally forced in the opposite direction. The line adopted by the company, after the sinking of numerous tests, was abandoned and the leases with a few exceptions both at Findlay and Lima were returned to the land owners. A few of the farms secured proved valuable, but the Trenton Rock Company in 1889 disposed of its holdings, and went out of business in Ohio, a loser to some considerable extent.

Meanwhile the forces that had been driven to the southwest course, were nearly all successful for a distance of eight or ten miles. The oil deposit seemed to come to a halt a short distance northeast of Lima, and operators had no other course to pursue but the opposite; but of late years the Findlay and Lima fields have been closely connected. The daily output increased rapidly and a serious question at once arose, what was to become of it? A pipe line and refining company with a limited capital was effected at Findlay quite early. This company miscalculated in two ways: They over-estimated their own strength and largely under-estimated the capacity of the field that was just opened.

SHOOTING AN OIL WELL.

The leading spirits of the National Transit or Standard Line in the east surveyed the scene and lost no time in forming a company, for the sole and only purpose of piping oil, and known as the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. This company started the foundation for the first mammoth iron storage tank, of a 35,000 barrel capacity at Lima, on May 1, 1886, and on May 11, 1886, commenced taking oil in the Lima field, at forty cents per barrel at the wells. As the work progressed in the fields and it became evident that pipeage and storage were destined to play an important part in the conduct of the business, the same were constructed as speedily as possible.

The product was condemned by nearly every person capable of making an analysis as unfit for any use except as fuel. In this the Standard representatives were guided by the judgment of the scientists in their employ as well as out of it. They at once established a fuel department in connection with the business and thereby created quite a large demand for the article. Up to 1888 the oil trade so far as the production was concerned, was in the hands of men whose interests were entirely confined to that branch of the business. Up to that date there were two separate and distinct forces engaged in the petroleum industry. The first was devoted to the production of the crude, and the second to its transportation and manufacture. These elements were frequently antagonistic. Dangerous contests frequently arose. The refining force desired to dictate policies and values. The other naturally opposed. It was apparent that the Isralites must be controlled or Egyptian despotism would be endangered. While Joseph was in the saddle, or the councils of the king and the queen prevailed there was apparent harmony. Finally a new king arose who knew not Joseph. Then the work of absorption commenced. The producing trade was startled by the news one fine morning that the Standard Oil Company, which until this time had devoted its energies to shipping and refining the product, was in the field leasing lands, buying producing properties and drilling oil and gas wells just like other people. In Ohio this business commenced in the name of William Fleming. Under his name large areas of land were leased and wells drilled in great numbers in every corner or district where oil was found. An army of "advance agents" otherwise known as leasers, spread itself over the whole producing realm. The opposition created in this way to the former producing element was serious and extremely annoying. The power of unlimited capital was felt now as it had never been felt before in the business. It was next to impossible to compete with the agents of the aggressor in the natural contests that arose for territory to drill, especially if it looked at all valuable. Then, the large increase in the daily output which

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

occasioned this move, forced the Buckeye Pipe Line to the construction of iron storage tanks in great numbers. At the same time that production increased, prices gradually declined, until in 1889 they reached the remarkable price of fifteen cents a barrel. Meanwhile operations spread over extensive areas in Hancock, Wood, Allen and Auglaize counties, but as compared with Wood County, all other sections appeared as mere offshoots of the great deposit so far as the capacity of the wells to produce is concerned.

We have now reached the interesting stage in the opening of a great oil field. It may not be necessary to treat the subject in its various phases from that time to the present. From a single well located on a city lot, we have pushed forward in the work of drilling in Northwestern Ohio until 42,504 wells stand to our credit up to the close of 1900, and 1,000,000 acres of producing territory are opened to public view. All of these wells do not produce oil, for 6,050 of them were worthless from their completion. Nor is all the territory embraced in the outlines of the acreage named productive. The oil regions present a picture or coat of many colors. Its skin is as spotted as that of any leopard on earth, and the game which oil men play in the dark to lose or win in trying to find the "spots" is one that only those gifted with reckless pluck and daring will appreciate. While few are successful in locating jugulars, perhaps one hundred are rewarded with a light showing or a complete duster, which means a dry hole. When the figures are contemplated it becomes a matter of serious doubt whether the price of a fortune in the oil business is worth the outlay. This, however, does not alter the fact that the outlay has been made and that the State and country has been benefitted to a degree by no means appreciated.

The single item of taxes paid annually to the State and counties where the product is obtained is of greater magnitude and importance than anyone has heretofore calculated. Wherever the oil fraternity has found it profitable to remain, there you will find evidence of thrift and prosperity, beginning with the humble tiller of the soil. The Black Swamp of Wood County is in evidence on this line. Scores of farmers who had managed to subsist on cold lunches of corn bread, pork and beans, bad water and worse milk, and no whiskey at all, suddenly found themselves surrounded with all the luxuries that large incomes could afford. Many of them lived in log huts, whose numerous "air holes" had rag stuffings and whose apartments upstairs consisted of a single room. In some cases they seemed to appreciate the change and take delight in exhibiting their financial ability. A single instance will, perhaps, be sufficient, but scores might be given from a personal knowledge of the writer.

A farmer of Liberty Township, Wood County, dwelt in a small log house and cultivated a portion of a 40 acre tract, the greater part of which was entirely too low and wet to be of any use. At the first opportunity he leased the land for oil purposes. The first well was a success, flowing 4,000 barrels a day. The morning that it was drilled in, the farmer happened to stand in front of his abode, south of which about 400 feet, the well was located. Lifting his eyes he saw the column of oil suddenly rise far above the top of the derrick, and remain there, a great black geyser. An ax which he held flew from his hand, and he exclaimed, "no more corn bread." This is the way this man felt, and he gave expression accordingly. In less than five months he possessed fine equipages in the way of horses and carriages, and above all a palatial home, nicely adorned and appointed with all the modern appliances.

On December 18, 1886, the first oil well in Wood County was completed by Vandergrift and McDonald on the Dave Fulton farm, three miles north of North Baltimore. Its advent was a great surprise, not only to the owners, but to the entire trade as well. None of the owners were in the region when the well came in, so little interest was taken in the outcome. It started with a production of 600 barrels a day, and was the keynote of an excitement that continued without abatement until the greater part of the two townships of Liberty and Henry were under lease. The next well to further startle the petroleum world was brought in during the spring of 1887, on the Slaughterbeck farm, near Cygnet, in Henry Township. It was owned by a company of tenderfeet from Bowling Green and Toledo, and yielded 1,500 barrels a day. This was followed by one on the Dustman farm adjoining, owned by Smith and Ziegler, that was estimated at 10,000 barrels capacity. From that time on for nearly two years these enormous gushers came in with surprising regularity, and were not confined to any one section or locality. In fact, there was hardly a farm on a space four miles wide and extending from the base of Henry Township northward to the center of Liberty, that did not have one or more of them. A well that did not yield 100 barrels a day was considered of little worth, and one of 25 barrels was placed in the dry column.

In the meantime the William Fleming combination continued the struggle for supremacy in the producing business. With that end in view a "wholesale" system of accumulation, by purchase of other producers' interests, was inaugurated. This was continued for two years, and resulted in about three-fourths of all the producing territory then in sight, together with the wells thereon, passing into the hands of that institution. This operation was watched with considerable concern by the independent element, and especially by those members of it who felt somewhat hostile toward the Standard Company.

It was admitted by all that one of two things must ensue. The Standard Oil Company must control the oil business or an eternal and sanguinary war would always continue between the two contending forces. Recent results have shown clearly which side was the weaker. Not only the western but the entire eastern trade also, has become almost entirely under the control of that body. Without a company like the Standard in Ohio, the crude product would have no value.

The whole Trenton Rock oil field of Northwestern Ohio now presents a picture of surprising splendor so far as mineral wealth is concerned. From the earth daily in Ohio is received 65,000 barrels of oil. This valued at 75 cents a barrel, gives $48,250 every 24 hours. Of course the outlay necessary to produce this is very great. But it would be

OIL LOADING STATION AT OIL REFINERY, WELKER.

a fair estimate to place the annual profits to the trade at large at $5,000,000. This is from the production of oil alone. Then there is the outlay necessary to the transportation and storage of the product. Millions of dollars have been expended in this direction in the construction of pipe lines through which all the oil now passes. Could a birdseye view of the entire region be had, and the miles of two-inch, three-inch, four-inch, six-inch and eight-inch lines computed, the reader would be ready to doubt the accuracy of the statement. The second eight-inch line has been constructed to Cleveland from Cygnet, and there are two of the same stripe to Whiting, Indiana. These lines alone require an outlay of perhaps $5,000,000. The saving annually in freight, caused by them, is not less than $2,000,000. The profits arising from the transportation of the product through the local lines, which reach every well in the region, is not less than 15 cents a barrel. This on 65,000 barrels a day is $9,750. But it might be asked, how is this profit secured when one company runs the wells and the pipe lines also? This is easy when understood. The company calculates 20 cents a barrel for piping the oil from the wells to the delivery point. The organization performing this branch of the service conducts its business on that basis. Less than five cents a barrel pays all costs, leaving 15 cents for profit. No matter who takes the oil or for what purpose, the 20 cents pipeage must be paid. The consumer in the end pays this freight, but he enjoys the luxury of a brilliant light upon his pathway and in his home. When he recalls the tallow candle and dip, by which he read the pages of his Bible, or a desertation on the fictions and fables, he smiles at the infantile proportions of all illuminating tariffs. The community where the commodity is produced is richer because of it. The State becomes more prosperous, the nation's revenue becomes enlarged, and the whole world becomes much more brilliant.

DRILLERS AND PUMPERS OFF TOWER ON LEVERTON FARM, Near Bowling Green.

Ohio's Oil Production.—Ohio has within its borders close to 700 of the mammoth iron storage tanks of from 28,000 to 35,000 barrels capacity. In these tanks at the close of business December 31, 1900, there were close to 18,000,000 barrels of the crude product. Outside of the Trenton Rock district of Northwestern Ohio, are several other pools of no small magnitude. The Southeastern Ohio field, including the counties of Perry, Morgan, Noble, Washington, Monroe and Belmont, comprises that portion of the field. The oil bearing sand in that part of the State is known as the Berea Grit and the Cow Run sand. Another field, which will be mentioned more fully later on, is the Mecca-Belden section, located in Trumbull and Lorain Counties.

The following interesting statistics of the oil produced in Ohio from the Northwestern Ohio, Southeastern Ohio, and the Mecca-Belden fields are herewith given; the production of Southeastern Ohio runs from 1875, the Northwestern Ohio from 1886, and the Mecca-Belden from 1889. It shows the amount produced each year from the fields mentioned:

A NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY.

| Year. | Northwestern Ohio. | Southeastern Ohio. | Mecca-Belden. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1875 | | 200,000 | |
| 1876 | | 31,763 | |
| 1877 | | 29,888 | |
| 1878 | | 38,179 | |
| 1879 | | 29,112 | |
| 1880 | | 38,940 | |
| 1881 | | 33,867 | |
| 1882 | | 661,580 | |
| 1883 | | 47,632 | |
| 1884 | | 90,081 | |
| 1885 | | 661,580 | |
| 1886 | 1,776,845 | 703,945 | |
| 1887 | 5,152,709 | 372,257 | |
| 1888 | 9,682,683 | 297,774 | |
| 1889 | 12,153,189 | 318,277 | 1,240 |
| 1890 | 15,014,882 | 1,116,521 | 1,440 |
| 1891 | 17,315,978 | 424,323 | 1,440 |
| 1892 | 15,169,509 | 1,193,414 | 3,112 |
| 1893 | 13,646,804 | 2,602,965 | 1,571 |
| 1894 | 13,607,884 | 3,184,310 | 940 |
| 1895 | 15,850,609 | 3,694,624 | 1,376 |
| 1896 | 20,575,138 | 3,366,031 | 666 |

PANORAMIC VIEW IN WOOD COUNTY

| Year. | Northwestern Ohio. | Southeastern Ohio. | Mecca-Belden. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1897 | 18,682,678 | 2,877,193 | 710 |
| 1898 | 16,317,570 | 2,964,624 | 860 |
| 1899 | 16,077,995 | 4,601,827 | 2,910 |
| 1900 | 17,375,514 | 4,020,219 | 3,260 |
| Total, | 208,399,945 | 33,271,984 | 19,525 |

RECAPITULATION.

| Fields. | Production, Barrels. |
|---|---|
| Northwestern Ohio Field, | 208,399,945 |
| Southeastern Ohio Field, | 33,271,984 |
| Mecca-Belden Field, | 19,525 |
| All other pools in State, | 6,312,463 |
| Grand total, | 248,003,917 |

The above figures, which are as near accurate as can be given, show that the various oil pools of Ohio have produced 248,003,917 barrels of crude oil, which on an average of 75 cents per barrel, represents that the various purchasers of crude oil have paid the farmer and oil man the handsome sum of $186,002,937.75 since oil was first run by pipe line in Ohio. This large amount of money has been distributed among the people of the State. Close to one-sixth of the amount has gone to the farm owner, who has enjoyed it more than any other class of people. It lifted the burden of indebtedness from their land and has given the farmers sufficient ready cash to give their children a college education. The following are the wells drilled in the Trenton Rock oil field of Northwestern Ohio, by years, since the first well was completed for gas at Findlay:

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S BUILDING, LIMA.

| Year. | Wells Completed. | Dry Holes. |
|---|---|---|
| Prior to 1890 | 7,335 | 1,395 |
| 1890 | 2,151 | 141 |
| 1891 | 1,572 | 246 |
| 1892 | 1,465 | 188 |
| 1893 | 1,877 | 320 |
| 1894 | 3,001 | 440 |
| 1895 | 5,559 | 830 |
| 1896 | 4,339 | 626 |
| 1897 | 2,755 | 490 |
| 1898 | 2,852 | 367 |
| 1899 | 4,469 | 413 |
| 1900 | 5,129 | 594 |
| Total, | 42,504 | 6,050 |

The above figures show that 42,504 wells have been drilled for oil and gas in the northwestern part of the State. At an average cost of $1,600 per well it shows an outlay of

SHOWING OIL WELLS.

$68,006,400. This is for the completion of wells alone, to say nothing of the bonus paid for leases, the laborers employed in the oil well regions, outside of those employed as drillers and tool dressers, the nitro-glycerine used in shooting the wells, and many other things too numerous to mention. The amount of money expended for nitro-glycerine alone represents a princely fortune, as no less than 5,000,000 quarts of the explosive have been burned up in mother earth in Northwestern Ohio. The wells above mentioned are located in the various counties of Wood, Hancock, Allen, Auglaize, Sandusky, Lucas, Mercer, Seneca, Van Wert, Wyandot, Ottawa and Shelby, and the counties denominated miscellaneous are Darke, Henry, Hardin, Fulton, Williams, Defiance, and others along the western border of the State. The wells are distributed as follows :

Wells completed in Wood County, 14,117; Hancock, 6,518; Allen, 4,223; Auglaize, 4,523; Sandusky, 5,984; Lucas, 1,325; Mercer, 2,701; Seneca, 575; Van Wert, 346; Wyandot, 396; Ottawa, 334; Shelby, 229; miscellaneous, 1,233, making a total of 42,504 completed wells.

The first monthly oil report of operations in the Northwestern Ohio oil field was compiled by George A. Whitney, Jr., of Toledo, Ohio, for the Toledo "Commercial" and Oil City (Pa.) "Derrick" on September 1, 1890, showing the full report for the month of August of that year. The reports have been continued from then to the present time, and have been a great source of information to the oil public.

Wood County.—As an oil producing county, Wood County, the heart of the Black Swamp, stands without an equal. Even the famous Bradford, Pennsylvania, field in its palmy days was no comparison to this county. The drilling in of the Fulton farm well, as mentioned before, was the signal for further operations, which gradually spread over the largest part of the county. The richest part of the county was found in Henry, Bloom, Portage and Liberty Townships. In these townships wells ranging from 500 to 10,000 barrels a day were numerous. The largest well drilled in the county was the famous Ducat well, that has always been considered a 10,000 barrel gusher. The richest part of the field extended from North Baltimore to the north as far as Rudolph. At the last named place many wells doing a thousand barrels were completed. In the early days of oil the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad was considered the dividing line of the field. The west side was rich in oil, while on the east it was termed worthless on account of the heavy body of salt water. Later years show a great

VIEW OF OIL DERRICKS IN DISTANCE FROM LIMA.

production where the heavy salt water was found. Since then oil has been found in large quantities at a depth of from 100 to 300 feet in the Trenton limestone. This deep sand pay is found along what is known as the Mungen-Haskins sucker rod belt, and is very narrow in places. Ten years ago had a person said that oil would be found at that depth in the Trenton he would have fared worse than a fellow would at the Beaumont, Texas, gusher, who would try to give the Texas well a black eye in a crowd of cowboys in that district. There are sixteen townships in the county in which oil has been found in paying quantities, viz: Henry, Bloom, Perry, Liberty, Portage, Montgomery, Freedom, Troy, Lake, Ross, Webster, Perrysburg, Middleton, Washington, Plain and Milton. During the year of 1890 and 1891 there was a genuine old-time oil boom on at Prairie Depot, in Montgomery Township. Town lots were drilled with huge derricks close together. At one time there were close to 150 wells under way that could be counted with the naked eye from the top of a derrick in the town limits.

PULLING CASING OF AN OIL WELL.

Wood County has contained more large oil producing wells than any other county in the State. The wells are on a more even average than any other portion of the field. The west edge of Henry, Liberty and Plain Townships, where the dip in the oil rock is found, bids fair to yet develop sufficient oil to pay the investment of drilling. A list of some of the large producing wells of this county is given below. It does not cover them all, but gives a good idea of what wealth the county contained in oil.

The following are the dates and years that the gushers were completed: December, 1886, Fulton farm well, Henry township, 720 barrels. February, 1887, No. 1, Henning farm, Henry township, 1,500 barrels. June, 1887, No. 2, Slaughterbeck farm, Henry township, 1,200 barrels. July, 1887, No. 3, Slaughterbeck farm, Henry township, 4,800 barrels. August, 1887, No. 1, Foltz farm, Henry township, 5,000 barrels. August, 1887, No. 1, Auverter farm, Henry township, 800 barrels. February, 1888, C. C. Harris, No. 1, Snyder farm, Henry township, 3,000 barrels. July, 1888, Delaney Brothers, No. 3, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 1,250 barrels. July, 1899, J. S. Laney & Company's No. 1, Southerland farm, Portage township, 8,000 barrels. July, 1889, S. E. Niece's No. 1, Chase lot, Henry township, 5,000 barrels. July, 1889, No. 1, Ducat farm, Liberty township, 10,000 barrels. June, 1889, No. 2, Weiland farm, Liberty township, 700 barrels. June, 1889, No. 3, Weiland farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. July, 1889, No. 4, Weiland farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. April, 1889, Delaney Brothers, No. 8, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. July, 1889, Delaney Brothers, No. 11, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 900 barrels. August, 1890, O. A. Browning & Company's No. 2, Meeker farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. January, 1891, Ohio Oil Company's No. 2, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. January, 1891, R. Miller's No. 5, Miller farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. January, 1891, Isaac Collin's No. 4, Mercer farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. July, 1891, Brown Oil Company, No. 1, Kramp farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. August, 1891, Brown Oil Company, No. 2, Brown farm, Plain township, 1,500 barrels. August, 1891, Berry & Company's No. 1, Sanglier farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. August, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Robinson farm, Liberty township, 600 barrels. October, 1891, E. W. Baumgardner's No. 4, Bigelow farm, Portage township, 700 barrels. October, 1891, E. W. Baumgardner's No. 1, Smith farm, Bloom township, 5,000 barrels. October, 1891, Delaney Brothers, No. 6, Lee farm, Portage township, 1,200 barrels. October, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Case farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. October, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Russell farm, Henry township, 500 barrels. January, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 7, Meyers farm, Portage township, 1,500 barrels. January, 1892, Brown Oil Company, No. 9, Brown farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. April, 1892, E. H. Barnum's No. 4, Whitacre farm, Bloom township, 1,500 barrels. April, 1892, A. C. McDonald's No. 3,

BURNING OIL TANK.

RESERVOIR AT BUCKEYE PIPE LINE CO'S PUMPING STATION, CYGNET.
Oil is forced through Pipe Lines from here to New York and Chicago.

Wilcox farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. May, 1892, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 1, Ewing farm, Plain township, 800 barrels. June, 1892, O. A. Browning & Company, No. 1, Mercer farm, Portage township, 720 barrels. July, 1892, James Hazlett's No. 1, Legally farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Arter farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 3, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 1,000 barrels. September, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 12, Corey farm, Liberty township, 1,200 barrels. September, 1892, J. H. Hughes, No. 6, Rahe farm, Freedom township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 4, Ewing farm, Plain township, 900 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Corey farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. October, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 4, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 2,000 barrels. October, 1892, Fostoria Oil & Gas Company, No. 1, Hardinger, Perry township, 800 barrels. November, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Hollister farm, Portage township, 1,800 barrels. November, 1892, Palmer Oil Company, No. 6, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. November, 1892, Taylor & Wilcox, No. 1, Brand farm, Middleton township, 600 barrels. November, 1892, Marschka & Brannigan, No. 1, Emerick farm, Middleton township, 500 barrels. December, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Legally farm, Plain township, 900 barrels. January, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Legally, Sr., farm, Plain township, 600 barrels. January, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Bowers' heirs farm, Plain township, 500 barrels. February, 1893, Robert Miller, No. 10, Miller farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. February, 1893, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 1, Legally, Plain township, 800 barrels. February, 1893, McCullough & Harmon, No. 3, Twining, Plain township, 800 barrels. March, 1893, Robert Miller, No. 11, Miller farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. April, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Stockwell farm, Liberty township, 700 barrels. May, 1893, Palmer Oil Company, No. 16, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 800 barrels. June, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 11, Lucky & Reed farm, Portage township, 800 barrels. June, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Palmer farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. June, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 11, Mercer farm, Portage township, 600 barrels. June, 1893, Murphy & Company, No. 3, England farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. June, 1893, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 4, Legally farm, Plain township, 800 barrels. June, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 7, Griffin farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. July, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 6, Miller farm, Portage township, 1,500 barrels. July, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 9, Miller farm, Portage township, 500 barrels. July 1893, Palmer Oil Company, No. 21, Trapnell farm, Portage township, 525 barrels. July, 1893, Jane W. Stone, No. 15, Stone farm, Henry township, 800 barrels. July, 1893, C. W. Russell & Company, No. 2, Hampton farm, Plain township, 700

SHOOTING AN OIL WELL IN WOOD COUNTY.

AN OIL TANK AFIRE NEAR LIMA.

barrels. July, 1893, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Phillips farm, Liberty township, 1,000 barrels. August, 1893, Jane W. Stone, No. 16, Stone farm, Henry township, 700 barrels. September, 1893, Sun Oil Company, No. 7, Miller farm, Portage township, 1,200 barrels. January, 1894, Ohio Oil Company, No. 8, Powell farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. February, 1894, Scott, Lineman & Company, No. 1, Lambright farm, Perry township, 1,750 barrels. May, 1894, Black, Reese & Hazlett, No. 9, Larwell farm, Portage township, 550 barrels. July, 1894, Ohio Oil Company, No. 8, McIntyre farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. September, 1894, G. F. Munn, No. 1, Esminger farm, Liberty township, 900 barrels. January, 1895, Klauser Bros. & Wolf, No. 1, Restemeyer farm, Freedom township, 700 barrels. May, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Hazel farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. June, 1895, Marschka & Brannigan, No. 12, Emerich farm, Middleton township, 600 barrels. June, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Santimire farm, Liberty township, 500 barrels. September, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Somers farm, Liberty township, 800 barrels. April, 1896, City of Tiffin, Stout farm, Perry township, 2,000 barrels.

Many of the above mentioned wells are still large producers. There are many other gushers that were drilled in Wood County that are not listed in the above. The Ireland, Mercer, and many other farms in the center of the great scope of oil land in Liberty township; also in Henry township, there are many not mentioned, owing to space. Oil will be found in Wood County for many years to come.

Hancock County.—The Hancock County oil field is just in its prime, with the exception of the territory to the west and northwest from Findlay, where the drill has been drilling for oil for the past dozen years with good results. The new territory that is now under operation is the once famous gas belt. Hancock County holds the honor of having within its borders the largest oil well yet drilled on the Continent, which is the one on the McMurray farm in Allen township, several miles north from Findlay. This well was completed July, 1891, and has been rated by good competent oil men as good for 40,000 barrels in 24 hours. The well actually filled a 600 barrel tank through a single two-inch line in 21 minutes. In the latter part of 1891 there was a great oil boom on the additions to North Findlay, and wells were drilled as close together as the rigs could be built. Hundreds of wells were drilled on small 30-foot lots, but while they were large producers at the start, the wells were so thick that the oil sand was drained of its product in short order, and thousands upon thousands of dollars were lost in the operations.

WELL SHOOTERS
Starting Out with their Nitro Glycerine Wagons to Shoot an Oil Well.

In February, 1887, Penzer & Company drilled in the first big well of the county, on the Corey farm, in Liberty township. It did 1,500 barrels. In June, 1886, a well was drilled for gas on the Alge farm, near Findlay, and started at 300 barrels an hour. In March, 1891, the Ohio Oil Company drilled in well No. 1, on the Franks farm, in Cass township, a short distance southwest from Bairdstown, and it did 2,000 barrels. In January, of the same year, Dr. Morrical drilled in his famous well No. 1, on the Hibet farm, in Findlay township, that did 750 barrels. The Ohio Oil Company in July, of the same year, drilled in No. 1, on the Hugh McMurray farm, in Allen township, and it did 40,000 barrels. In August, Langmade & Black drilled in No. 3, on the Showman farm, in Allen township, and near the McMurray gusher, that did 1,100 barrels. During October, of the same year, John Ware & Company drilled in well No. 2, on the Kempher farm, in Portage township, that did 2,000 barrels.

In April, 1892, Langmade & Black drilled in their first venture on the Dorsey farm in Allen township, and it did 1,500 barrels. The same firm during June drilled in their No. 4 on the same farm, and that did 850 barrels. No. 2, on the same farm, did 1,200 barrels.

In September, 1894, the Ohio Oil Company drilled in well No. 4, on the Marion farm, in Findlay township, that did 1,200 barrels, and in December, of the same year, O'Brien, Murphy & Company drilled in a 1,500 barrel well on the Harpst farm, in the same township. In May, 1897, the Mecca Oil Company drilled in a 720 barrel well on the Russell

BURNING OIL TANK NEAR LIMA.

VIEW AT AN OIL REFINERY.

farm, in Big Lick township. In August the Mott Oil & Gas Company completed a 1,200 barrel producer in No. 1 on the Snyder farm, in the same township, while in October of the same year, J. W. Kirkbride drilled in a 600 barrel well on the Roller farm in Marion township.

Allen County. — Allen County, the home of Trenton Rock oil, has been famous for its big wells, but they are nothing compared to those found in Wood, Hancock and Sandusky Counties. The Douglass well near Lima was the first large producer found in the county. It was drilled in in October, 1886, and produced 700 barrels. Following this came the Spear well, in November, with a production of 700 barrels. In December of the same year, the Lima Drilling Company drilled in a well on the Ridenour farm that did 1,200 barrels, and the Tunget well, completed in the same month, did 700 barrels. In January, 1886, W. G. Fee broke all records when he drilled in his well on the Ridenour farm, in Perry township, as it did 2,760 barrels. Next came the Miller Company's well on the Fredricks farm, in June, with a production of 1,200 barrels. In April, 1888, another well was drilled on the Ridenour farm that did 1,300 barrels, and in June one on the McClain farm did 1,000 barrels.

Auglaize County.—Auglaize County did not enjoy much of an oil boom, especially in the once famous Reservoir pool, until during the year of 1890, when James Knoppenberger drilled in his famous well on the Silvers farm, in St. Marys township, and at the north side of the St. Marys reservoir. This well did 500 barrels and was the cause of the great activity displayed there for the next few years. During the same year the Ohio Oil Company drilled a well on the Widow McMahon farm, a couple of miles west of St. Marys, that did 500 barrels, and the well was one of the best producers ever completed in the county. It was by no means the largest producer, but showed wonderful staying qualities, doing a B 250 barrel tank when three years old. The oil field of this county covers quite an extent of territory, located in Douchouquet, Logan, Noble, Salem, St. Marys, Washington, Jackson and Moulton townships. The Cridersville field was opened in 1890, as was the Buckland and St. Marys fields. Considerable gas territory was also developed in parts of the county, especially along the east and southeast edge of the reservoir. This county contains one of Ohio's important oil fields. The following are some of the big wells completed in this county:

AMONG THE OIL WELLS ON A PRIVATE LEASE.

In 1890 James Knoppenberger, No. 1, on the Silvers farm, in St. Marys township, 500 barrels. In the same year the

SCENE ON SANDUSKY RIVER NEAR TIFFIN.

VIEW AT A TANK FARM.

Ohio Oil Company's initial well, on the Widow McMahon farm did 500 barrels. April, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Swigert farm, St. Marys township, 600 barrels. April, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Blew farm, St. Marys township, 600 barrels. May, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Kishler farm, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. May, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 5, Scott farm, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. July, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 14, Scott farm, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. July, 1891, Ohio Oil Company, No. 17, Walbridge farm, St. Marys township, 700 barrels. October, 1891, Lineman & Company, No. 21, State land, St. Marys township, 500 barrels. October, 1891, Lineman & Company, No. 24, State land, St. Marys township, 590 barrels. June, 1891, Neely & Company, No. 1, Longsworth farm, St. Marys township, 600 barrels.

Sandusky County.—Sandusky County is, and has been quite a factor in the crude oil end of the Trenton Rock developments. It stands second to Wood County as a territory of big producing wells. The quality of the oil is superior to that of South Lima, and should command at least 15 cents per barrel more. The Gibsonburg, Rollersville, Helena and the Scott township developments proved money makers for the operators, but the productive pool of the county was not opened until in May, 1892, when the Ohio Oil Company drilled in a well on the Myers farm, in Woodville township, that did 600 barrels. This led to the opening of the most productive pool found in the county, and to be in the Woodville field at that time reminds an old timer very much of the palmy days of Bradford. Big producers were daily occurrences, and the pipe lines were overtaxed with the production from the field. The big gusher of the field was struck on November 15, 1894, by T. E. and J. W. Kirkbride, on the Benjamin Jones farm, in Madison township, four miles west and one mile south of Gibsonburg. This well is known as the second largest well completed on the Continent, and started at 20,000 barrels. For the first thirty days the well averaged a production of better than 7,000 barrels a day, and during its existence made its owner a fortune. Considerable of a gas field was also struck in the county. Some of the large oil producers of the county are as follows:

May, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 1, Myers farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. June, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Myers farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. June, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 4, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 650 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 6, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 7, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. July, 1892, Ohio Oil

VIEW OF AN OIL TANK FARM.

Company, No. 2, Baker farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. July, 1892, Finch & Company, No. 2, Mountler farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. July, 1892, George W. Barnes, No. 2, Hille farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Baker farm, Woodville township, 2,500 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Baker farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 9, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 650 barrels. August, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 10, Hendricks farm, Woodville township, 1,000 barrels. August, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 9, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. August, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 10, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 4, Myers farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Spayde farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. September, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 13, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 3, Nieman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, Mountler Brothers, No. 7, Mountler farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. September, 1892, G. W. Barnes, No. 10, Hilde farm, Woodville township, 700 barrels. September, 1892, G. W. Barnes, No. 5, Blausey farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. September, 1892, Hobart, Bowlus & Company, No. 1, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 3, Herman farm, Woodville township, 800 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 5, Burman farm, Woodville township, 900 barrels. October, 1892, Ohio Oil Company, No. 5, Spayde farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. October, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 14, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 600 barrels. October, 1892, Woodville Oil Company, No. 15, Kuhlman farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. June, 1893, Stausmeyer & Hovis, No. 4, Molkenbur farm, Woodville township, 550 barrels. April, 1894, Ohio Oil Company, No. 10, Bruns farm, Woodville township, 930 barrels. July, 1894, Black Brothers, No. 2, Blank farm, Woodville township, 500 barrels. October, 1894, Hardly-Able Oil Company, No. 4, Cunningham farm, Madison township, 1,000 barrels. November, 1894, Kirkbride Brothers, No. 2, Jones farm, Madison township, 20,000 barrels. May, 1895, Ohio Oil Company, No. 2, Reese farm, Woodville township, 2,000 barrels.

Lucas County.—There are but four townships in Lucas County that have so far developed oil in paying quantities, viz: Oregon, Jerusalem, Waterville and Monclova. As early as 1865 an attempt was made to find oil and gas south a short distance from Waterville, by Detroit parties, but the well was never drilled in to the Trenton on account of the tools being lost in the hole, and the contractors were never able to recover them. Many wells were drilled in various parts of the county, but none were found productive outside of the four above mentioned townships. The Oregon township end of the county has developed into quite a prominent oil field. In 1890 a number of wells were drilled near Momineetown, but while they showed four big producers the field did not amount to anything to speak of until about 1895, when the drill was started, and since then it has been kept busy. The most sensational strike in the history of the county was the Klondyke well, drilled in 1897, on the Miller farm, just out of Ironville. The well when drilled in was as dry as any well could be, but by giving it a shot of high-explosive it came in an oiler and was said to have done 2,000 barrels. This well set the city oil crazy, and within a week after the gusher was drilled in at least a dozen wells were started within a stone's throw of the big one. None of them but the big well ever paid out. It was a crevice well, and was located by the wizard system, (by accident.)

Other Counties.—Mercer County has developed quite an important oil field, but no great gushers were ever found in the county. The Mendon district, in Union township, proved the most prolific, while Center and Jefferson townships, on the north bank of the reservoir, and Franklin township, on the south side, are producing considerable oil. The field near Ft. Recovery never amounted to much, as but few good wells were found there. The southern tier of townships of the county, in the vicinity of St. Henry, proved very prolific gas territory, and still contains a number of good gas wells. Dayton, Lima, St. Marys, Piqua, Celina, Wapakoneta, and many other towns have enjoyed their supply of gas from that region.

Van Wert County has been somewhat developed for oil, but no extensive pool has been discovered there, unless the field now being worked near Venedocia comes forth to surprise the trade.

Seneca County contains one township that is considered good oil territory. It is Jackson township, located north from Fostoria. Some very good wells have been found in that township. The field at Tiffin has in its history had a couple of booms, but it never amounted to much, and thousands upon thousands of dollars have been lost there in the attempt to open up a pool of oil.

Ottawa County is a new addition to the Northwestern Ohio oil fields. There have been some good wells completed in Allen township, which is an addition to the Toledo field proper. Some oil has also been found in Benton township, as well as in Salem township, near Oak Harbor. The bulk of the wells are located in the vicinity of Williston and Curtice, and also near the hamlet of Martin.

Wyandot County is one of great history. It is the most spotted oil field ever yet discovered on the Continent; nevertheless the county contains some remarkable oil wells, and has sufficient room for thousands more of the same kind.

In the southeastern oil field there have been a great many wells drilled. The following figures show the number of wells drilled and completed for oil, gas and salt in Ohio:

Northwestern Ohio, completed, 42,504; Southeastern Ohio, 11,965; Mecca-Belden, 3,309; Central Ohio, 692; other portions of Ohio, 914. Total wells completed, 59,384.

GEORGE A. WHITNEY, JR.

# MEN OF OHIO.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### MEN WHO MADE OHIO'S HISTORY.

THE roll of Ohio's historical characters embraces many names. To mention all of them at length would not only require one but a number of ordinary volumes. They were distinguished alike for their achievements in war and in peace. It will suffice to devote a little space to a few hundred of the Immortals, but there were hundreds of others of their compatriots and contemporaries, whose names, embalmed in the annals of the State, will live for many years to come.

Among the pioneers who took a prominent part in the public affairs of the Northwest Territory may be mentioned Winthrop Sargent, the first territorial secretary, and Charles Willing Byrd, his successor; Robert Benham of Hamilton County, Aaron Caldwell of Hamilton, Joseph Darlington of Adams, Paul Fearing of Washington, Samuel Findlay, William Goforth, John Ludlow, Isaac Martin and William McMillan of Hamilton, John Edgar of Washington, Elias Longham of Ross, James Pritchard of Jefferson, David Vance of Jefferson, William C. Schenck, Francis Dunlavy, Moses Miller, Daniel Reeder and Jacob White of Hamilton, Zenas Kimberly, John Milligan and Thomas McCane of Jefferson, John Darlington of Adams, and Edward Paine of Trumbull, all of whom served in the Territorial Legislature, and later in other public positions.

In the first Constitutional Convention, in addition to those more fully mentioned elsewhere, were Israel Donaldson and Thomas Kirker of Adams, James Caldwell and Elijah Woods, Philip Gatch and James Sargent of Clermont, Henry Adams and Emanuel Carpenter of Fairfield, John Kitchel, John Paul, John Rilly and John Wilson of Hamilton, Rudolph Bair, George Humphrey, Nathan Updegraff and Bafaleel Wells of Jefferson, David Abbott and Samuel Huntington of Trumbull, Michael Baldwin and John Grabb of Ross, Ephriam Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman and John McIntyre of Washington.

Early Legislators.—Among the legislators of the first decade of the past century were John Beasley, Joseph Lucas, William Russell, Abraham Shepherd, John Wright, Philip Lewis, Jr., Thomas Waller, Daniel Collier, Andrew Ellisan and Alexander Campbell of Adams; William Buchanan, Ellis Amos, Daniel Feagaus, Sr., Jonathan Taylor, Robert Higgins, David C. Bryan, and Thomas Morris of Clermont; John Bigger, Peter Burr, Jacob Smith, Richard S. Thomas, Matthias Corwin, and John James of Warren; Joseph Buell, William Jackson, Wyllys Silliman, Jesse Fulton,

Simon Kenton.

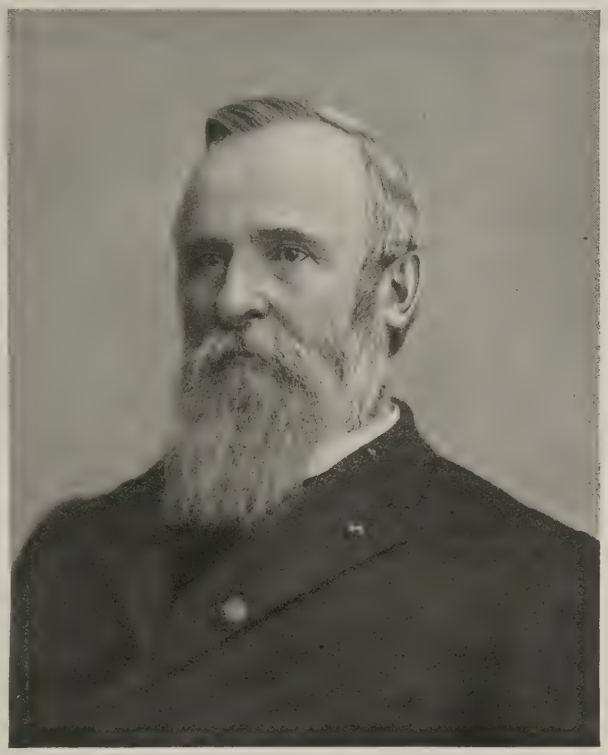
General Thomas L. Hamer.

Commodore Oliver H. Perry.

Edwin M. Stanton.

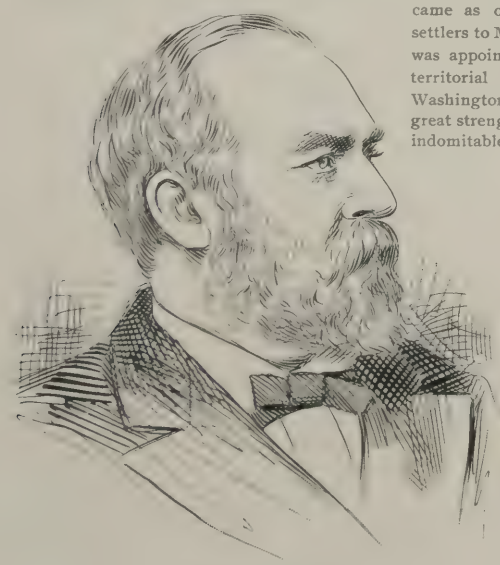
Seth Carhart, James E. Phelps, Leonard Jewett, William H. Puthoff, and John Sharp of Washington; Zachrus Beatty, Thomas Elliott, Richard Beeson, Joseph McKee, John McLaughlin and John Stoane of Jefferson; Abraham Claypool, William Patton, William Creighton, Sr., David Shelley and Abraham J. Williams of Ross; Robert F. Slaughter, William Goss, Jacob Barton and Robert Cloud of Fairfield; Cornelius Snider, Adrian Hegemon, Hezekiah Price, William McFarland, Ethan Stone, Zebulon Foster, William Perry and Othniel Looker of Hamilton; John Blair of Franklin, Edward Bryson of Belmont, George Clark of Columbiana, Alexander Holden of Licking, Robert Hughes of Trumbull, Nehemiah King of Geauga, Robert Lucas of Scioto, William Murray of Butler, John Peter Roamaine of Gallia, Joseph Swearingen of Highland, David J. Marple of Muskingum, and Benjamin Whedon of Portage.

GENERAL SIMON KENTON.—One of the picturesque characters of the early history of Ohio was General Simon Kenton, the maternal great granduncle of Hon. W. A. Taylor, the writer of this article, who was born in Fanquier County, Virginia, April 3, 1755, and died April 29, 1836, on the identical spot where he was bound to the stake by the Indians, and would have been burned to death but for the providential interference of a thunderstorm and tornado. When less than sixteen years of age he became involved in a quarrel with a cousin of the same age over a love affair, and believing that he had killed him, fled to Kentucky, where he lived many years practically a hermit under the name of Simon Butler, before he learned that his supposed victim was not only alive, but had married the young lady over whom the quarrel arose. He returned to his home in Virginia where he remained for a short time, and then returned to Kentucky and later located in Ohio, in the Mad River Valley. He was an Indian fighter, and led many of the expeditions against the Indians, and was a conspicuous figure in the War of 1812, and the preceding Indian wars. The government gave him a large body of land in Champaign and Logan Counties, and there he resided the remainder of his life, raising a large family, whose descendants are the leading families of that section of the State. Among the musty records of Champaign County is a State Warrant for his arrest for assault and battery, at a log rolling, on which the sheriff made the following return: "I found the body of the within named Simon Kenton, but he refused to be taken." His remains lie buried in Oakdale Cemetery, Urbana, over which the State built a suitable monument.



Rutherford B. Hayes.

RUFUS PUTNAM.—Rufus Putnam, who was a cousin of General Israel Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, was born April 8, 1738, at Sutton, Massachusetts. He learned the trade of millwright and served as a private soldier in the French and Indian wars. He served in the Revolution, and was promoted from the ranks to brigadier general, January 8, 1873, at the close of the struggle for freedom. He came as one of the original settlers to Marietta, in 1788, and was appointed a judge of the territorial court by President Washington He was a man of great strength of character and indomitable will and purpose.



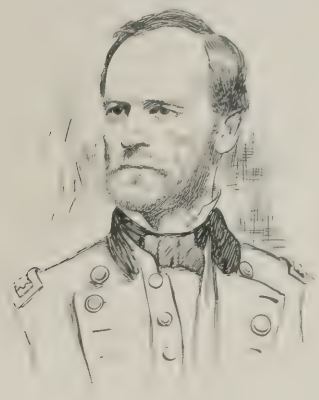
James A. Garfield.

In 1792 he was made a brigadier general in the service for the prosecution of the Indian wars, but owing to ill health, resigned a year later. In October, 1796, he was appointed surveyor-general of the United States, for which he was peculiarly fitted, and filled the office until 1803, when he resigned and sought the quiet of private life and the enjoyments of home. He died in Marietta, May 1, 1824.

HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT.—Herman Blennerhassett was one of the pathetic characters of Ohio's early history. He was born in 1767 of Irish parents, who at the time of his nativity were visiting Hamshire, England. He received a classical education, graduating from Trinity College in the same class with Thomas Addis Emmet, the renowned Irish patriot and advocate. The two studied law together, and were admitted to the practice on the same day in 1790. When his father died, in 1796, he inherited $100,000, and was married to Margret Agnew, the daughter of the governor of the Isle of Man. They came to New York in 1797, and later went to Marietta to build themselves a home in the new country. An island in the Ohio River, near Belpre, originally the property of Washington, was purchased, and on it a mansion was built, where for some years they enjoyed a life of ease, pleasure and every human enjoyment.

In 1805 Aaron Burr visited the Blennerhassett home and laid before its master the idea of founding the Southwest Confederacy, by detaching the whole of the Union west of the Alleghenies from the Republic. The scheme was attempted and frustrated, Blennerhassett fled, was arrested and soon released, as a victim of Burr's wiles rather than a traitor, but he abandoned his beautiful insular home in 1807-1808, and three years later it was burned. He died on the Isle of Guernsey in 1831, and his wife passed away in a tenement house in

General Russell A. Alger.



General W. T. Sherman.

General Phil Sheridan.

New York in 1842. It is not an easy matter to draw the distinction between the generals and the statesmen of Ohio, since so many of them have been distinguished both in military and civil life. The greatest captain of his age, Ulysses S. Grant, was Ohio born, but he achieved his distinction, both as a general and president, while a citizen of the State of Illinois. So also, that distinguished general and profound statesmen, Benjamin Harrison, was born in Ohio, but reached the zenith of his well deserved fame as a citizen of Indiana. It was from there he went to war, and then to the presidency. The four residents of Ohio who reached the presidency were military men, one of them the greatest general of his age. The others achieved distinction in the field, but their fame rests chiefly on their civic achievements. They may properly head the list of Ohio's military heroes, but the most of them it will be seen were no less renowned in peace than they were in war.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.—The military career of William Henry Harrison was no less distinguished than his career in civil life. They both form an important part of the early history of the Nation, the State of Ohio and the Northwest, and therefore need not be recounted in detail.

He was born in Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773, and obtained a practical, if not a thorough education in Hampden Sidney College. Through family influence and connections he was brought into close relations with General Washington, and as a youth enjoyed the friendship and friendly influences of that great captain and statesman. In 1791 he received a commission in the army and came to the Northwest Territory, where he was later crowned with such signal military and civic honors. For a time he served on the staff of General Anthony Wayne in his operations against the Indians and their no less savage allies. By successive promotions he became the leader of important operations, and in the War of 1812 became a major-general, controlling the military operations along the western and northern frontiers.

General G. A. Custer.

His civil services were coeval with and coequal to his military achievements. He was delegate from the Northwest Territory in the Fifth Congress, and later secretary of the Northwest Territory under Governor Arthur St. Clair. He was the first governor of Indiana Territory. After retiring from that office he returned to Ohio, where many additional honors awaited him. No official honor was too exalted or too arduous for him to fill with fidelity and honor. As clerk of the court of Hamilton County he was no less respected than as member of Congress, a senator, or as president of the Republic.

During the territorial era he served both as a delegate in Congress and as territorial secretary, and was one of the foremost advocates of Ohio's early statehood. He became the first governor of the Territory of Indiana, was the first United States senator elected to the presidency, and the first president to die in office. When Harrison County was erected and organized by the act of January 2, 1813, it was named in his honor, and all the Harrison townships in the State were similarly named upon their organization.

Major General Alex McDowell McCook.

In politics during his earlier years he was a Democrat of the Jefferson school, aggressive at first, but becoming gradually more conservative. As a presidential elector in 1820 he voted for James Monroe of Virginia. In 1824 he headed the electorial ticket for Henry Clay of Kentucky. The Federal party passed out of organized existence in national politics immediately preceding the campaign of 1824, and in the break-up General Harrison found himself in close political alliance with his personal friend, Henry Clay, and became one of the original founders of the Whig party, of which he became the successful leader twelve and sixteen years later, when he was elected president.

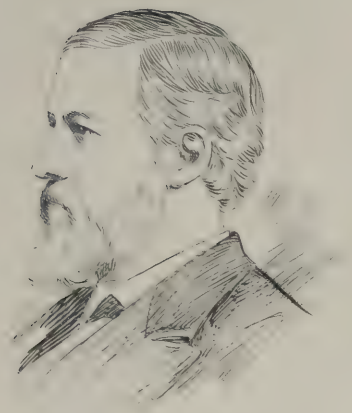
The election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 was a compromise rather than an expression of political opinion. While it was a defeat for the divided Democrat party, led by Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, and William H. Crawford of Georgia, it was in no sense a triumph for either the disintegrating Federal or the crystallizing Whig party, but the result of a coalition between the friends of Adams, Clay and Crawford in the House of Representatives, where the presidential election was settled, Jackson having within a few votes of a majority of all the electoral colleges, and a larger popular vote than any two of his competitors.

In 1820-1821 General Harrison served in the State Senate from Hamilton County, and was conspicuous for his firmness, ability, and far-seeing statesmanship and conservatism. He put himself on record as opposed to the principle of the Missouri Compromise, while deprecating the agitation of the sectional slavery question, which he foresaw would finally eventuate in civil conflict.

General W. S. Rosecrans.

General George Crook.

General Duncan McArthur.



General Thomas Ewing.

General James S. Robinson.

General Ralph P. Buckland.

On another line, while in the Ohio Legislature, he framed, recommended and had placed on the statute books the most drastic law perhaps ever enacted by an American legislative body. It pertained to the reserved rights of the State.

This was the act outlawing a great corporation chartered by Congress and known as the Bank of the United States, of unsavory memory. In 1818 the Bank of the United States opened two branches in Ohio, and was doing an immense business, which threatened, as it was believed, to drain the resources of the State.

In 1816 Hon. John McLean, a member of the Fourteenth Congress from the First District, resigned to accept the office of Supreme Judge of Ohio, and General Harrison was elected to the vacancy. He was subsequently elected to the Sixteenth Congress from the same district, serving three years in the popular branch of the National Legislature.

On the 16th of December, 1824, he was elected United States Senator, receiving on the fourth and final ballots 58 votes, to 44 for Wyllys Silliman, 3 for Thomas Worthington, and 2 for Ethan Allen Brown. In 1828 he resigned as senator to accept the position of minister to Columbia, tendered him by President John Quincy Adams, and was succeeded by Judge Jacob Burnet.

General John Beatty.

In 1836 he was the head of the Whig party in national politics and was its candidate for the presidency, but was beaten by Martin Van Buren of New York.

In 1840 he was again the Whig candidate, and was elected over Martin Van Buren, who, because of his anti-slavery views, lost the support of a large portion of his party, who voted for Harrison in preference. He received the electoral vote of Ohio at both elections.

The attainment of the presidency was the end of William Henry Harrison's varied and distinguished career. He was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1841, and died on the 4th of April ensuing, sincerely mourned by political friends and antagonists alike. He was succeeded in the presidency by John Tyler of Virginia, who had been elected vice-president on the ticket with him. The latter drew upon himself the wrath of the leaders of his party for vetoing fiscal measures which had passed Congress. Whether President Harrison would have approved them is indeed problematical, in view of his record, above cited, in the Ohio Legislature.

It is said, or was said at the time, that President Harrison was hounded to death by office seekers, but this was probably overdawn. Their insistence may have aggravated his physical condition. He was 68 years old, and had endured the hardships of a full score years of border warfare, during which the seeds of physical decay were implanted in his system, never of strikingly robust type.

Hon. James H. Outhwaite.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES.—Rutherford Birchard Hayes was the second member of Congress from Ohio to be elected to the presidential office. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His father, Rutherford Hayes, migrated from Vermont to Ohio in 1817, and engaged in merchandizing in Delaware, but died in 1822.

At the outbreak of the Civil War a military company was formed from the membership of the Literary Club of the Queen City, and Hayes was chosen captain. His company was assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was commissioned major.

He did gallant service in Virginia and West Virginia, and his regiment participated in nearly all the important actions in the Shenandoah Valley under General Sheridan, including the battles of South Mountain, Winchester, Cloyd's Mountain, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In the meantime he was promoted to the command of the regiment. General Adam Badeau, of General Grant's staff, in his Military History of Grant, says of Colonel Hayes:

"For gallant and meritorious service in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Colonel Hays was promoted to the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and brevetted major general for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864, in West Virginia, and participated in the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek."

He commanded his brigade for more than two years. In 1864 he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, and in 1866 was re-elected from the same district to the Fortieth. While in Congress he served on a number of the leading committees of the House,

General Jacob Dolson Cox.

General Simon Perkins.

General Robert C. Schenck.

General D. C. Buell.

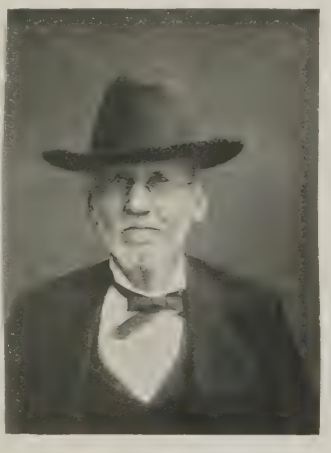
Major General Henry W. Lawton.

General James Findlay.

General William H. Gibson.

and his counsel was eagerly sought after by his party leaders on all perplexing questions. He was nominated for Congress in 1872, against his protests, and was defeated by his Democratic opponent, Henry B. Banning, in the Second District. In 1873, after his defeat, he removed from Cincinnati to Fremont, where he had inherited considerable property, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. In 1867 he was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio, and was elected over Allen G. Thurman, Democrat, by a vote of 243,605 to 240,622. In 1869 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was elected over George H. Pendleton, Democrat, by a vote of 236,082 to 228,576. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated William Allen, Democrat, by a vote of 297,817 to 292,273. It is a coincidence that General Hayes was the only man elected three times to the office of governor during the century, and on each occasion he was elected over a man who was a United States senator. Allen previous to, and Thurman and Pendleton subsequent to the gubernatorial election. When Thurman was defeated in 1867, a Democratic legislature was chosen, which elected him to the senate. In 1876 General Hayes was the Republican candidate for president, and carried Ohio over Samuel J. Tilden of New York by a vote of 330,698 to 323,182. He was nominated on the seventh ballot in the National Republican Convention which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 14, 1876. In accepting this nomination Mr. Hayes pledged himself, from patriotic motives, to the one-term principle, and in these words: "Believing that the restoration of the civil service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early presidents can be best accomplished by an executive who is under no temptation to use the patronage of his office to promote his own re-election, I desire to perform what I regard as a duty in now stating my inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and in other important respects, a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office, and forbidding a re-election." A bitter and threatening controversy arose over the election, which required the wisest and most conciliatory statesmanship to adjust, so as to avert civil commotion. In a letter to Senator John Sherman, November 27, 1876, Governor Hayes said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about this whole business. A fair election would have given us about 40 electoral votes—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the severest scrutiny." The canvassing board of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina declared Republican electors chosen and certificates of these results were sent by the governors of those states to Washington. Governor Hayes had a majority of one in the electoral college. But the Democrats charged fraud, and certificates declaring the Democratic electors elected were sent to Washington. The House (Democratic) and the Senate (Republican) then concurred in an act providing for a commission composed of five representatives, five senators and five judges of the supreme court, to have final jurisdiction. The commission refused to go behind the certificates of the governors, and by a vote of eight to seven declared in favor of the Republican electors, and President Hayes was inaugurated March 5, 1877. The administration of President Hayes, although unsatisfactory to machine politicians, was a wise and conservative one, meeting with the approval of the people at large. By the withdrawal of Federal troops and restoration of self-government to the Southern States, it prepared the way for a revival of patriotism and the remarkable material development that ensued. After leaving the presidency Mr. Hayes lived in quiet retirement at Fremont. He was identified with the management of numerous educational institutions and the public benefactions of the State. He died at Fremont. President Hayes resigned from the Fortieth Congress in 1867 to become governor, and was succeeded by General Samuel F. Carey; and resigned the governorship in 1877 to become president, and was succeeded by Thomas L. Young, the lieutenant-governor.

General J. Warren Keifer.



Captain Samuel Moore.

General George W. Morgan.

General Isaac R. Sherwood.

General A. Sanders Piatt.

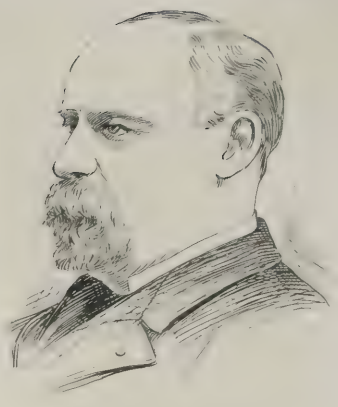
General Nathaniel Massie.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Colonel Robert Patterson.

General Hugh Mercer.

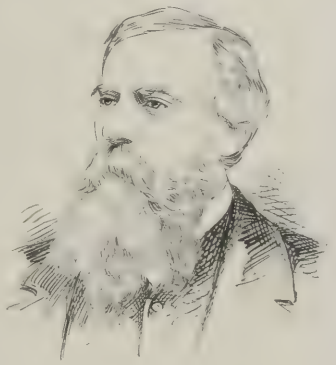
General William H. Enochs.



General Robert P. Kennedy.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.—James Abram Garfield was the third member of Congress from Ohio elected to the presidency. He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, November 19, 1831, and died in Elberon, New Jersey, September 19, 1881, the result of a murderous shot fired by the assassin Guiteau, July 2, 1881. His remains lie buried in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland. "He made his way" in life, and rose to distinction through his own efforts and indomitable will. When a boy he worked on a canal boat as a driver and spent his leisure hours in study. At the time he was in the employ of Governor Tod. In 1849 he entered the Geauga Seminary at Chester, and supported himself by doing odd jobs as a carpenter's or blacksmith's helper, as opportunity offered. During vacations he did farm and other manual labor, and occasionally taught school. He entered Hiram College in 1851, and Williams College in 1854, from which he graduated in 1856. He was ordained a minister in the Campbellite church, and after his graduation taught Greek and Latin in Hiram College, and subsequently became its president. He read law with Albert Gallatin Riddle at Cleveland, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was elected to the Senate of the Fifty-fourth General Assembly from the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, Portage and Summit Counties, in 1859. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and had a brilliant military career, having been made a major general by successive promotions. He participated in the actions at Middle Creek, Kentucky, Shiloh, Corinth, Chickamauga and many other minor engagements, in all of which he distinguished himself. He resigned his military commission December 3, 1863, to take his seat in Congress. His health had been shattered, and his friends, without solicitation on his part, had elected him to the National House. He was elected as a Republican, and at once became a conspicuous figure on the floor of the House, delivering a forceful speech a few weeks after entering the body. His oratory was of a high order, and his arguments were strong and often unanswerable by his opponents. He was elected in 1862 to the Thirty-eighth Congress from the Nineteenth District, Portage, Trumbull, Geauga and Ashtabula Counties. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, and Forty-second from the same constituency. In 1872 the Nineteenth District was made up of Portage, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Lake and Geauga and he was chosen to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth, always by overwhelming majorities. During his eighteen years of continuous service in Congress he served on all of the important committees of the House, and was, at different times, chairman of the committees on military affairs, banking and currency, ways and means, and others. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the electoral commission which settled the disputed presidential succession between Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden, and was one of the eight out of fifteen voting to seat the former. On the 13th of January, 1880, he was elected United States senator by the legislature, but renounced the office before the beginning of the term to accept the presidential nomination, and at the November election of that year he was elected president over Major General Winfield S. Hancock. In March, 1881, shortly after his inauguration, a bitter controversy was precipitated between his administration and Senators Platt and Conkling of New York, over the appointment of William H. Robertson as collector of the port of New York, and the two senators resigned, as a protest, and both stood for re-election and both were defeated, thus indorsing President Garfield's action. Inter-party bitterness rose to a dangerous degree, which culminated on the 2nd day of July, 1881, when a probably insane partisan named Guiteau fired a pistol shot into the president in the railway station building at Washington, inflicting fatal injuries. He lingered in great agony until the 19th of September, when he died of blood poisoning. This being the second president assassinated, the horror and indignation of the entire nation knew no bounds, and when he died, all party lines and divisions were washed out by the great flood of national grief.

General Rufus Putnam.



Colonel Donn Piatt.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.—William McKinley was the fourth representative in Congress to be elected to the presidency. He was born in Niles, Trumbull County, February 26, 1844, and was educated in the common schools. Before completing his education, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to lieutenant, captain, major, and was mustered out at the close of the war with the brevet rank of colonel. He was cool, courageous and dashing in action, and won all of his promotions by meritorious conduct. After retiring from the army he finished his education, studied law and

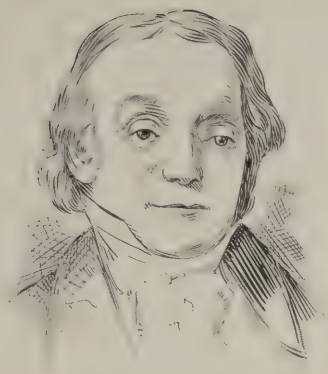
Colonel John Johnson.

Return Jonathan Meigs.

Major David Zeigler.

John H. Piatt.

Colonel Jacob Piatt.



Colonel Jared Mansfield.

Lorin Andrews.

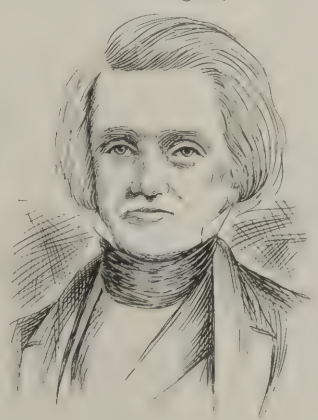
Almon Ruggles.

Brigadier General Thomas M. Anderson.
(Major General of Volunteers.)

was admitted to the bar in 1867. From 1869 to 1871 he was prosecuting attorney of Stark County. Five years later he entered upon his congressional career. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress in 1876 from the Seventeenth District, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning Counties. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth from the Sixteenth District, Stark, Wayne, Ashtabula and Portage Counties. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh, but his seat was contested by Jonathan H. Wallace, and he was unseated. In 1882 he was elected to the Forty-eighth Congress from the Eighteenth District, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning; in 1884 to Forty-ninth from the Twentieth District, Stark, Medina and Summit; to the Fiftieth in 1886 from the Eighteenth District, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana and Mahoning. and in 1888 from the same district to the Fifty-first. He was defeated in 1890 by John G. Warwick. His defeat for Congress in 1890 led to his nomination to the governorship, and his election and re-election to that office made his nomination to the presidency by his party a logical necessity. He was nominated for governor of Ohio by the Republican convention in 1891 and elected over Governor James E. Campbell, Democrat, by a vote of 386,739 to 365,288. In 1893 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated Lawrence T. Neal, Democrat, by a vote of 433,342 to 352,347. In 1896 he was nominated for the presidency by the Republican National Convention on a platform favoring a protective tariff and opposing the coinage of both gold and silver on equal terms without an international agreement. His opponent was William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, nominated by the Democratic National Convention. President McKinley was elected by a majority of both the electoral and popular vote, and carried Ohio by 525,991 votes, to 474,882 for Mr. Bryan. In 1900 the Republican National Convention unanimously renominated him to the presidency, and he was re-elected by increased electoral and popular majorities. His opponent was again William J. Bryan, and the vote between the two in Ohio stood: William McKinley, 543,918; William J. Bryan, 474,882. President McKinley's vote increased 17,927; Mr. Bryan's vote was precisely the same as it was four years previously. President McKinley was shot by an Anarchist, at Buffalo, New York, on the Pan-American Exposition Grounds, September 6, 1901. The President lingered along for eight days, and died at the home of John G. Milburn, in Buffalo, on September 14. His remains now rest in Canton, Ohio.

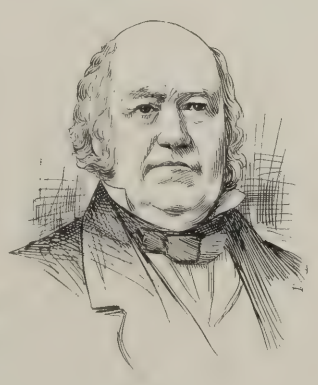
MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.—Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the Northwest Territory and the most prominent founder of our State history, was born in Scotland in 1734, received a classical education, studied medicine, and entered the British army as a subaltern in early youth. He was with General Wolfe at the storming of Quebec. When the peace between England and France was signed, in 1763, he was assigned to the command of Ft Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and received a grant of several thousand acres of land at that point. He held many civil offices in the Colony of Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. When that war began he was appointed a colonel in the Continental Army, and August, 1776, was made a brigadier general and fought at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Later he was made major general, and took command of and rebuilt Ft. Ticonderoga. Upon the approach of General Burgoyne's army he retired and was tried by court martial, but was held blameless for his action. The works were untenable, and his retirement was necessary to save his army. He served with great credit until the end of the war, and literally gave his immense fortune to the cause of liberty, impoverishing himself, and eventually dying in penury because of the tardiness of the government to reimburse him. He was a member of the Continental Congress, after the close of the Revolution, and upon the passage of the Ordinance of 1787 was

Edward Tiffin.

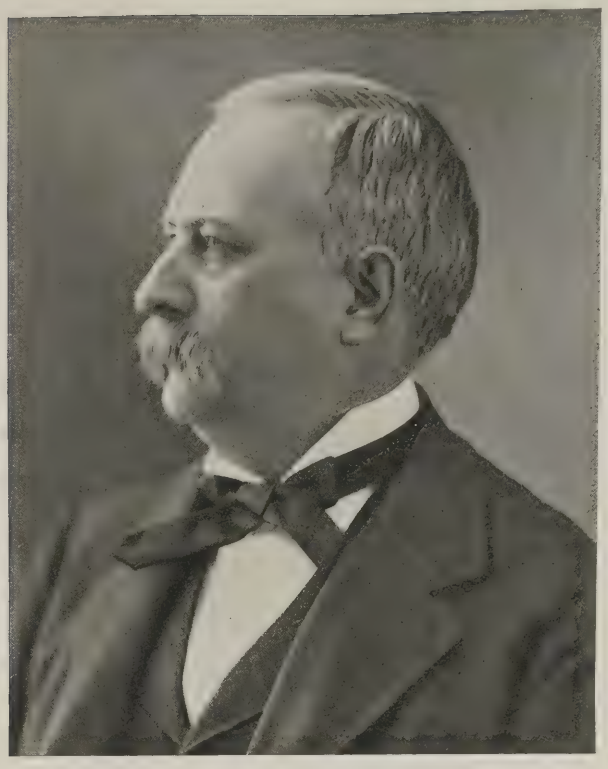


Jeremiah Morrow.

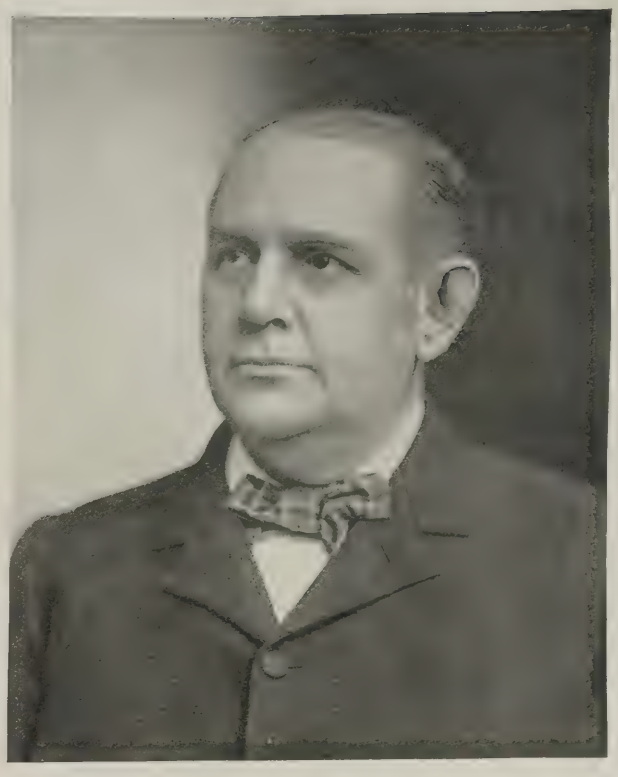
Thomas Worthington.



Thomas Ewing.



Joseph B. Foraker.



Marcus A. Hanna.

appointed governor of the Northwest Territory. He had many disagreements with the Territorial Legislature, which hastened the formation of the State government. In 1791 he met with disastrous defeat at the hands of the Indians at Ft. Recovery, and this added to the feeling against him, but unjustly so. After retiring from the governorship of the Territory, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he lived the remainder of his days in want of the ordinary comforts of life. The State of Pennsylvania settled an annuity of $650 on him and on this he lived. He was killed by a runaway horse on the 31st of August, 1818, near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, while on his way to a grist mill.

MAJOR GENERAL DUNCAN MCARTHUR.—Duncan McArthur, of Scotch descent, was a native of America, born in Dutchess County, New York, in 1772. He volunteered under General Harmar in 1790, and accompanied him on his Indian campaign of that year. In 1792 he was a private in Captain William Enoch's company of volunteers, and in the battle of Captina conducted himself with gallantry and bravery. Acting as assistant to General Massie, he surveyed the town of Chillicothe, and being put in charge of the sale of many tracts and bodies of land, he accumulated a handsome fortune. He was elected to and served as a representative in the Third, Sixteenth and Twenty-fifth General Assemblies, and in the Senate in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-eighth. He was speaker of the Senate in 1809-10, and speaker of the House in 1817-18. When war was declared against England in 1812, McArthur raised a regiment of volunteers which were tendered to the government, accepted, and he was commissioned its colonel. With his command he marched at once to the relief of Detroit, arriving there only to find himself and his command prisoners of war, as they had been included by General Hull in the surrender, although not within communicating distance when the protocol was signed. In March, 1813, he was regularly exchanged, and at once commissioned a brigadier general, resigned his seat and entered the field on the northern and northwestern frontier. He was placed over the Ohio volunteers, given command of Fort Meigs, and directed all the military operations in that quarter, successfully invading Canada, defeating the English forces, capturing prisoners and destroying public stores. He was elected governor in 1830 over Robert Lucas of Pike County. In 1832 he was again a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, composed of Ross, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Fayette, but was defeated by William Allen, who won by a single vote. Allen subsequently married McArthur's daughter. He died in 1840 at the age of 68.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES FINDLAY.—General James Findlay was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1770. From that point, in 1793, he migrated to Virginia, thence to Kentucky, finally locating in Cincinnati early in 1796. At that point he filled the office of receiver of public moneys for many years. He was actively identified with the militia organization, took part in the military operations of the War of 1812, and ranked as a major general in the state militia, having been brevetted a brigadier general for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. He was present at Hull's surrender, being in command of a volunteer regiment, and vigorously denounced the act. He was mayor of Cincinnati in 1805-1806, and also in 1810-1811. He died in that city in 1835. The city of Findlay, Hancock County, was named after him. He was elected to the Nineteenth Congress in 1824 from the First District, Hamilton and Clermont Counties. He was re-elected from the same district in 1826 to the Twentieth, and in 1828 to the Twenty-first, and in 1830 to the Twenty-second. He was a Democrat, and supported the policy of that party in Congress with great ability.

Judge Stanley Matthews.

Judge Jacob Burnet.

Benjamin Tappan.

William Allen.

Calvin S. Brice.

Allen G. Thurman.

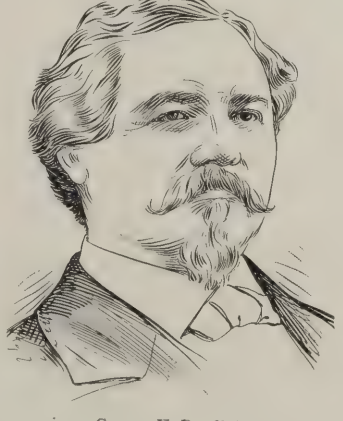
MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN.—George Washington Morgan was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and died in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, near the close of the century, near four score. In 1836 he joined the Texan army, and retired with the rank of captain. At 21, he entered the United States Military Academy. In 1843 he located at Mt. Vernon, Knox County, where he studied law, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in 1845. He entered the Mexican War in command of an Ohio regiment, and was brevetted a brigadier general for gallant conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. To put an end to the guerilla warfare and murder of American soldiers Colonel Morgan seized a number of prominent Mexican citizens and issued a proclamation in which he announced that for every American soldier killed by the guerillas, a citizen would be executed. The murders ceased at once. General Morgan was appointed consul at Marseilles, France, in 1856, and in 1858 was made minister to Portugal. He resigned the latter position in 1861 to return to the United States and enter the military service, and was made a brigadier general and assigned to duty under Major General Don Carlos Buell. In March, 1862, he was placed in command of the Seventh Division of the Army of Ohio, and later took command of the Thirteenth corps, which he commanded at the taking of Fort Hindman, Arkansas. His health failing, he resigned his commission in 1863. In 1865 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, but was defeated by General Jacob Dolson Cox by a vote of 223,642 to 193,797. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress in 1866 from the Thirteenth District, Knox, Licking, Muskingum and Coshocton. In 1868 he was declared elected from the same district to the Forty-first, but his right to the seat was contested by Columbus Delano, and the latter was seated near the close of the session. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress in 1870. In Congress he was a Democratic leader, and was the candidate of his party for speaker against James G. Blaine when that gentleman was first elected to the position. General Morgan was closely identified with the success of the various benevolent institutions of the State.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS L. HAMAR.—Major General Thomas L. Hamer came to Ohio when 17 years of age, locating in Brown County, where he taught school, read law, was admitted to the bar and rose to distinction in his profession. He served in the Lower House of the Legislature during the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth General Assemblies. In 1828 he was elected to the Twenty-third Congress from the Fifth District, composed of Brown, Clermont and Adams. In 1834 he was elected to the Twenty-fourth, and in 1836 to the Twenty-fifth, from the same district. He was elected to the Thirtieth Congress in 1846, but did not take his seat, being chosen from the Seventh District, consisting of Brown, Clermont and Highland. In the latter year he enlisted in the Mexican War, and became major of the First Ohio volunteer regiment. President James K. Polk commissioned him as a brigadier general before his command reached the seat of war. He commanded the American forces at the battle of Monterey, succeeding Major General Butler, who was wounded in the beginning of the action. He died in the service in Mexico December 2, 1846, and his remains were brought to Ohio and given a state funeral, under a joint resolution of the General Assembly.

Thomas Corwin.

Salmon P. Chase.

Benjamin F. Wade.



George H. Pendleton.

John Sherman.

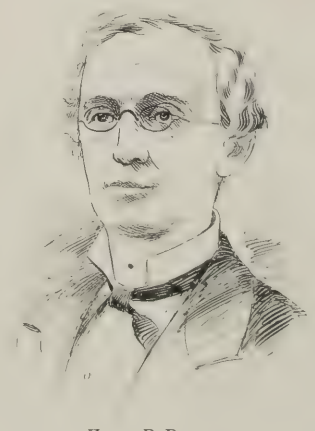
Charles Foster.

These constitute the leading military men who were identified with the history of Ohio, both in military and civil life, except those elsewhere mentioned for their civic prominence, although mention may be made of Major General Lewis Cass, afterward governor and senator of Michigan, who resided at Zanesville during the early part of the last century, and was in command of a part of the Ohio troops whom General William Hull so ignobly surrendered at Detroit. General Cass broke his sword in twain when he was forced, by the protocol, to surrender to the British commander.

Lieutenant General William Tecumseh Sherman. — William Tecumseh Sherman was born February 8, 1820. He was the son of Charles R. Sherman, Chief Justice of Ohio, and a brother to John Sherman, congressman, United States senator, and cabinet minister, and of Charles Taylor Sherman, United States district judge for the Northern District of Ohio. Upon the death of his father, in 1829, he found a home with Hon. Thomas Ewing, who educated him and secured his admission to West Point Academy when he was 16 years of age. He was graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant and sent to Fort Moultrie, Charleston, with the Third Artillery. In 1846 he was sent to California and got the grade of captain. In 1850 he returned to Washington and married the daughter of Senator Ewing, and then tiring of military life resigned his commission, and from 1853 to 1857 was engaged in banking in California. In the meantime he had studied law with his brother-in-law, Thomas Ewing, the younger, and General Daniel McCook, and they established themselves in the practice in Leavenworth, Kansas. The law was less desirable than the art of war, and in 1859 he abandoned it and accepted the presidency of the Louisiana State Military Academy at a salary of $5,000 a year. Here he remained until he saw that the Civil War was inevitable, when he resigned and returned to his northern home. He entered the service and rose to the highest military position. His military achievements need not be recited in this connection. They are a part of the history of the country, and familiar to all. He was appointed lieutenant general in 1866, and became commander-in-chief in 1869, upon the retirement of General Grant. He retired from the service November 1, 1883, and died a few years later.

Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan.—General Philip Henry Sheridan, one of the most brilliant stars in the military galaxy of the Civil War, was born in the city of Albany, New York, March 6, 1831. He was the son of an Irish laborer. His father removed to Somerset, Ohio, where he was engaged in constructing the Zanesville & Maysville Turnpike, and here the future hero spent his early youth, a part of the time being engaged as a clerk in a store, or rather in different stores, being in the employ of James Gallin, grocer, John Talbot, hardware, and Fink & Dittoe, dry goods. In July, 1848, Gen. Thomas Richey,

Henry Stanbery.



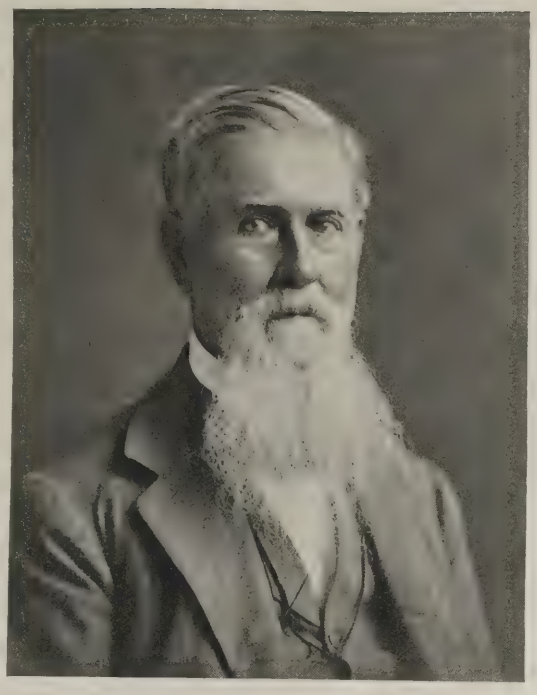
Henry B. Payne.

Alfred P. Edgerton.

Joshua R. Giddings.

Rush R. Sloane.

congressman from the district, secured his admission to West Point Academy. He graduated July 1, 1853, being thirty-fourth in a class of 52. General James B. McPherson was at the head of the class. He was a classmate of Confederate General Hood and Federal General Schofield. He entered the service as brevet second lieutenant and became a captain in the 13th U. S. I. The following are his volunteer grades: May, 25, 1862, colonel, Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry; July, 1862, brigadier general; January 31, 1863, major general. In the regular service his rank was: September 20, 1864, brigadier general; November 8, 1864, major general; March 4, 1869, lieutenant general; June 1, 1888, general and commander-in-chief.



Jay Cooke.

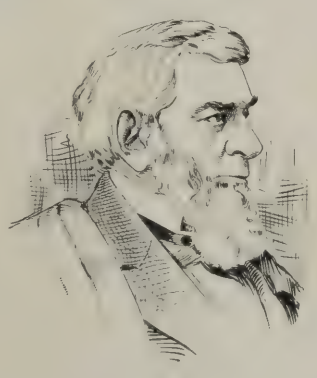
He was the nineteenth general. In the forty years between 1848 and 1888 he rose from cadet to general. He married Miss Lucker, daughter of Daniel H. Lucker, of the United States army, in 1879. He died at Nonquitt, Massachusetts, August 5, 1888, and his remains were buried at Arlington. Like Grant and Sherman his career is a part of the history of the nation.

MAJOR GENERAL JACOB DOLSON COX.—Jacob Dolson Cox of Toledo, later of Cincinnati, was born in Montreal, Canada, of American parents. In 1846 he entered Oberlin College, from which he graduated in 1851 In 1852 he removed to Warren, Trumbull County, where he was superintendent of the High School for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1854. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-third General Assembly in 1859 from the Twenty-third senatorial district. In 1861 he was commissioned a brigadier general by President Lincoln, and for a time had charge of the organization of the volunteer troops of Ohio. In July of that year he was assigned to the command of the Kanawha brigade, operating in West Virginia. In 1862 he was assigned to the Army of Virginia, under General Pope, serving in the Ninth corps, to the command of which he succeeded when General Reno was killed at South Mountain, and led the corps gallantry at Antietam. On the 16th of April, 1863, he was placed in command of the District of Ohio, and also a division of the Twenty-third corps. He served under General Thomas in the Atlanta campaign and in the campaigns of Franklin and Nashville He fought the battle of Kingston, North Carolina, March 14, 1865, and united his forces with those of General Sherman. In 1865 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated General George W. Morgan, Democrat, by a vote of 223,642 to 193,797. He was appointed secretary of the interior in March, 1869, by President Grant, but resigned in December, 1870, and returned to Cincinnati, where he had located in the practice of the law. In 1873 he was made president of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, and in 1876 was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress from the Sixth District, Lucas, Ottawa, Williams, Fulton, Henry and Wood Counties. He was not re-elected, and returned to Cincinnati, where he continued the practice of his profession. He died at the beginning of the present century.

MAJOR GENERAL RALPH P. BUCKLAND.—Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont, was born January 20, 1812, in Leyden, Massachusetts, and was carried to Ohio by his father when he was but a few months old. He lived during his boyhood in Portage County, and was educated at Kenyon College, after which he studied law and was admitted to the practice in Canfield in 1837, when he located at Fremont and quickly rose in his profession. He was a Whig, and attended the Whig National Convention in 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor to the presidency. He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1855, and served during the Fifty-second and Fifty-third General Assemblies. At the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he recruited the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was commissioned colonel. He was made a brigadier general, November 29, 1862, for gallant conduct, and commanded the famous "Buckland Brigade." He was in command of Sherman's Fourth brigade at the battle of Shiloh, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg and many other important engagements. He was brevetted major general in 1865, and on the 9th day of January of that year resigned his military commission to take his seat in Congress. He was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress in 1864 from the Ninth District, Sandusky, Crawford, Huron, Seneca and Ottawa Counties, by the Republicans, and was re-elected to the Fortieth in 1856 from the same district. In 1876 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency. He was president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia from 1867 to 1873, and was one of the government directors of the Pacific Railroad from 1877 to 1880. For a time he was the law partner of President Hayes. He was a public spirited citizen, and was largely credited with building up the city of Fremont.

MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS EWING.—Thomas Ewing of Lancaster, son of Senator Thomas Ewing, was for many years one of the Democratic leaders of the State. He was born in Lancaster, Ohio, August 7, 1829, and was

William B. Allison.



Morrison R. Waite.

Alphonso Taft.

Benjamin Lundy.

Judge Ephraim Cutler.

Judge William H. West.

Judge William Lawrence.

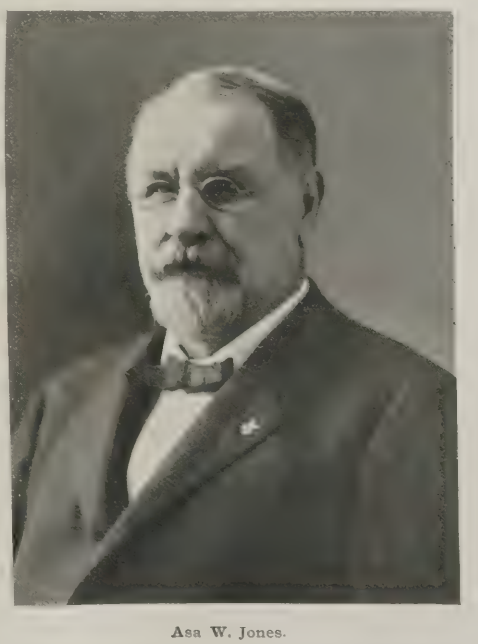
John McLean.

accidentally killed by a cable car in New York City January 26, 1896, at the age of 67. He graduated from Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. He was admitted to the bar, and rose to great prominence in his profession. In 1861 he was a member of the peace conference from Kansas, and was chief justice of the Kansas supreme court in 1861-1862. He served with great distinction during the Civil War, and was made colonel of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Infantry in 1862. He was made a brigadier general in 1863, and brevetted a major general for meritorious services in 1865. After leaving the military service he returned to Lancaster, Ohio, and resumed the practice of law. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873. In 1876 he was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-fifth Congress from the Twelfth District, Fairfield, Perry, Franklin and Pickaway Counties. In 1878 he was elected from the Tenth District, Fairfield, Gallia, Hocking, Meigs and Vinton Counties, to the Forty-sixth Congress. In 1879 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, and was defeated by Charles Foster by a vote of 336,261 to 319,132. He was interested largely in the development of the great resources of the Hocking Valley and the Sunday Creek Valley, in connection with Colonel James Taylor, Governor Foster and others. He went to New York in 1882 and formed a law partnership with ex-Congressman Milton I. Southard, and their firm became prominent in the metropolis.

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT C. SCHENCK. Robert Cumming Schenck was of Dutch descent. His father, Roelon Martenese Schenck, a native of Holland, served on the staff of General Harrison, and died in 1821. Robert became the ward of General James Findlay and was graduated from the Miami University, at Oxford, in 1827, and remained as a tutor in that institution until 1830, when he was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Dayton. He entered public life in 1841, when he became a member of the Ohio House of Representatives, and served two terms. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Third District, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Warren, Clinton and Greene, and was re-elected to the Twenty-ninth in 1844, to the Thirtieth in 1846, and the Thirty-first in 1848, from the same district. In 1851, President Millard Fillmore appointed him as minister to Brazil. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service as a brigadier general, and served in the West Virginia campaign under Generals Rosecrans and McDowell. He commanded a division at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded in the right arm, that member becoming useless during the rest of his life. Though dangerously wounded, he refused to be removed from the field, until his sword, which had been lost when he fell, was found and restored to him, and he carried it from the field. He was invalided until December, 1862, when he was promoted to major general and took command of the Middle Division of the Eighth Corps, with headquarters at Baltimore. As a soldier he was courageous, brilliant and dashing. In 1862 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress from the Third District, Montgomery, Preble, Butler and Warren Counties, and was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth in 1864, the Fortieth in 1866, from the same district, and the Forty-first in 1868. In 1871 General Schenck was appointed by General Grant minister to Great Britain, in which capacity he served with distinction until 1876. It was during this period that he was appointed a member on behalf of the United States of the celebrated high joint commission, which assembled at Washington and effected a treaty providing for the Geneva conference, a measure which, by the substitution of arbitration for war in the settlement of a serious controversy between two powerful and warlike nations, marked an era in the development of the spirit of a true Christian civilization. He was born in Franklin, Warren County, Ohio, October 4, 1809, and died at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1890.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM H. ENOCHS.—General William H. Enochs of Ironton, was born near Middlesburg, Noble County, Ohio, March 22, 1842; was reared on a farm and received a common school education. He enlisted in the military service as a private soldier in 1861, and rose through all the grades of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, colonel and brevet brigadier general, receiving the latter promotion on his twenty-second birthday. All of his promotions were for gallant conduct. He graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1866, was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Ironton, where he became a leading attorney. He was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1869, from Lawrence County, and served during the Fifty ninth General Assembly. In 1890 he was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-second Congress from the Twelfth District, composed of Lawrence, Athens, Gallia, Meigs and Scioto Counties. He was elected to the Fifty-third from the Tenth District, Lawrence, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Adams and Scioto Counties. He died near the beginning of his second term, July 13, 1893, the result of an accident while driving, and was succeeded by Hezekiah S. Bundy.

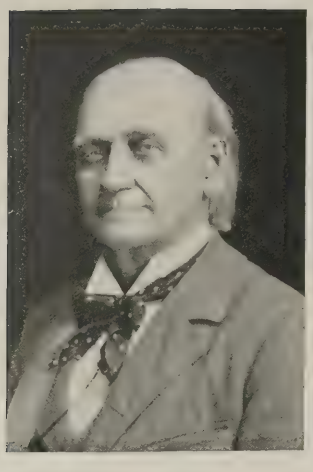
General James B. Steedman.



Asa W. Jones.

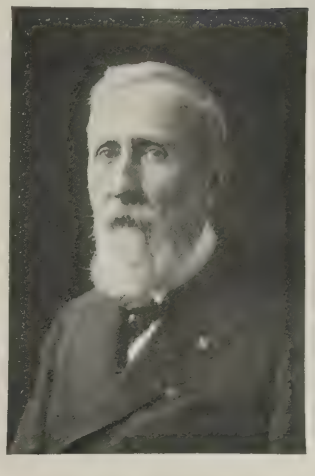
Nearly all of the preceding were no less distinguished in civil than they were in military life. Many

SIMON KENTON'S MONUMENT AT URBANA.



Judge S. Owens.

John Wilson Sloane.



General R. Brinkerhoff.

John L. Vance.

other Ohioans by birth or adoption won enviable distinction in the military service. Some brief reference to the more prominent will be appropriate in this chapter, as follows:

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES B. MCPHERSON.—None were more gallant and courageous than James Birdseye McPherson, who was born in Clyde, Sandusky County, Ohio, November 14, 1828, and who was killed at the head of the Seventeenth Army Corps, which he commanded, on the 22nd day of July, 1864, and whose remains lie buried beneath a suitable monument in the beautiful cemetery at the place of his nativity. His father died when he was a lad, and the support of his widowed mother and the smaller children devolved upon him. He acted as clerk in a store and attended the Norwalk Academy for two years. He graduated at the head of his class from West Point in 1853, and entered the military service on the Atlantic coast, and later was sent to the Pacific. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was a lieutenant of engineers and asked to be assigned to active duties in the field. His promotion through all the grades was rapid. He was on the staff of General Grant at Forts Henry and Donnelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Iuka, and was a corps commander at Vicksburg, and in front of Atlanta. He was one of the most brilliant of Grant's and Sherman's lieutenants, and his disregard of danger led to his death on the eve of the fall of Atlanta.

Charles P. McIlvaine.

General George A. Custer, one of Sheridan's gallant cavalry officers, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1839, and was killed in the Little Big Horn massacre, planned and executed by Chief Sitting Bull. Major General Quincy Adams Gillmore was born in Lorain County, Ohio, February 25, 1825, and achieved great distinction. Major General Irvin McDowell was born in Columbus, Ohio, October 15, 1818. Major General William S. Rosecrans, another distinguished officer, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, September 6, 1819. Major General Alexander McDowell McCook was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. Major General David S. Stanley was born in Warren County, Ohio, June 1, 1828. All of the preceding were West Point graduates.

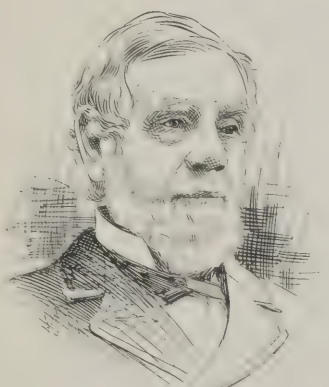
Major General Wager Swayne was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1835. He entered the service from civil life. Major General Godfrey Weitzel, a West Pointer, was born in Cincinnati, November 1, 1835. Major General William B. Hazen was born in Vermont, September 27, 1830, and came to Ohio. He graduated from West Point. Major General Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York, April 19, 1831, came to Ohio; was a teacher and entered the service from civil life. Major George B. McClellan, a graduate of West Point, was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, and came to Ohio, from which State he entered the service. Major O. M. Mitchell was born in Kentucky, August 28, 1810. He graduated from West Point and entered the service as an Ohioan by adoption. Major General James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, located at Toledo, where he was engaged in the pursuits of civil life when he entered the service. Brigadier William T. H. Brooks was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, January 28, 1821, and was a West Point graduate. Brigadier General William W. Burns was born in Coshocton, Ohio, September 3, 1825. He graduated from West Point. Major General Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General Catharinus P. Buckingham was born in Zanesville, Ohio, March 14, 1808. He was a West Point graduate. Brigadier General Joel A. Dewey was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, September 20, 1840. He entered the service from civil life. Major General Hugh B. Ewing was born in Lancaster, Ohio, October 31, 1829, entering the service from civil life. Brigadier General James W. Forsythe was born in 1835, and graduated from West Point. Major General Robert S. Granger was born in Zanesville, May 24, 1816, and was graduated from West Point.

Samuel F. Vinton.

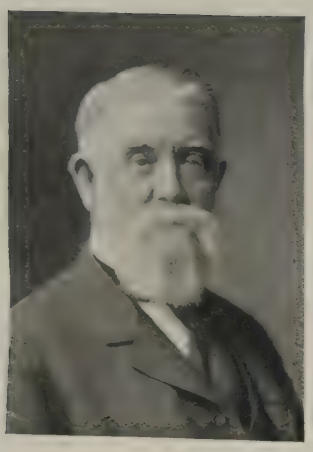
Bellamy Storer, 2nd.

Francis C. LeBlond.

James Kilbourne.



Samuel M. Young.



Charles H. Grosvenor.

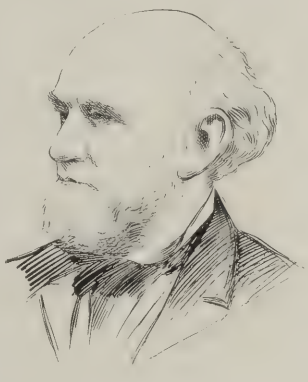
Theodore E. Burton.

Seth W. Brown.

Lorenzo Danford.

Major General Kenner Garrard was born in Cincinnati in 1830. He was a West Pointer. Major General Charles Griffin was born in Licking County in 1827, and was a graduate from West Point. Brigadier General William H. Lytle was born in Cincinnati, November 2, 1826. He entered the service from civil life and was known as the poet soldier. Brigadier General John S. Mason, a West Point graduate, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 21, 1824. Brigadier General Robert S. McCook was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, December 28, 1827. He entered the service from the ranks of civil life. Brigadier General Daniel McCook was born in Carrollton, Ohio, July 22, 1834, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General John G. Mitchell was born in Piqua, Ohio, November 6, 1838, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General Nathaniel C. McLean was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 2, 1815, and entered the service from civil life. Major General Emerson Opdycke was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 7, 1830, and entered the military service from the walks of civil life. Brigadier General Benjamin F. Potts was born in Carroll County, Ohio, on the 29th of January, 1836, and entered the army from civil life. Major General Benjamin P. Runkle was born at West Liberty, Ohio, September 3, 1836. He entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General J. W. Reilly was born in Akron, Ohio, May 21, 1828, and was a civilian volunteer. Brigadier General William Sooy Smith was born in Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, July 22, 1830. He was a West Point graduate. Brigadier General Joshua Sill was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 6, 1831, and was graduated from West Point. Brigadier General John P. Slough was born in Cincinnati in 1829, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General Ferdinand Van de Veer was born in Butler County, February 27, 1823, and rose from civil life. Major General Charles R. Woods was born in Licking County, and was a West Point graduate. Major General Willard Warner was born in Granville, Ohio, September 4, 1826. He entered the service from private life. Major General William B. Woods was born in Licking County, and entered the military service from the walks of civil life. Major General Charles C. Walcutt was born in Columbus, February 12, 1838, and rose from civil life. Brigadier General M. S. Wade was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 2, 1802, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General Jacob Ammen was born in Virginia, January 8, 1808, and graduated from West Point. Major General Samuel Beatty was born in Pennsylvania, September 16, 1820, and rose from civil life. Major General B. W. Brice was born in Virginia in 1809, and was a West Point graduate. Brigadier General H. B. Carrington was born in Connecticut, March 2, 1824, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General George P. Este was born in New Hampshire, April 30, 1830, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General William H. Powell was born in South Wales, May 10, 1825, and entered the service from civil life. Brigadier General E. P. Seammon was born in Maine, December 27, 1816, and graduated from West Point. Brigadier General Thomas Kirby Smith was born in Massachusetts in 1821, and entered the service from civil life. Major General Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., December 17, 1824, and entered the service from civil life. Major General John W. Fuller was born in England, in July, 1827, and entered the service from civil life. Major General Charles W. Hill was born in Vermont, and entered the service from civil life. Major General August V. Kautz was born in Germany, January 5, 1828, and entered the service from civil life. Major General John W. Sprague was born in New York, April 4, 1827, and entered the service from civil life. Major General Erastus B. Tyler was born in New York, and entered the service from civil life. Major General John C. Tibball was born in Virginia, and was a West Point graduate. Major General August Willich was born in Prussia in 1810, and entered the service from civil life. All of the foregoing were residents of Ohio when they entered the military service.

John Q. A. Ward.



Charles Whittlesey.

The civic luminaries shone no less brightly than the military stars, and a few of the former appear herewith :

SENATOR THOMAS WORTHINGTON.—Thomas Worthington was one of the two United States senators first chosen from Ohio, on the first day of April, 1803, and became the founder of the senior line of the senatorship, as his colleague, John Smith, became the founder of the junior line. He was born in

Judge Benjamin M. Piatt.

Jonathan Taylor.

Hugh J. Jewett.

Whitelaw Reid.

Judge Joshua R. Seney.

Mrs. Julia Rice Seney.

Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

Jefferson County, Virginia, in 1773. Died at Chillicothe, in 1827, at 54 years of age. In military service he was promoted to colonel, brigadier, major general and adjutant general of the State. In civil affairs he served as magistrate, sheriff, member of the Territorial Legislature, member of the constitutional convention of 1802, representative in the Ohio Legislature, speaker pro tempore of the House, canal commissioner, governor and United States senator. As governor he was the untiring advocate of popular and universal free education, the opening of public highways throughout the State for its development, and a complete and effective system of internal improvement. In 1822-1823, in conjunction with Benjamin Tappan, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor and Alfred Kelley, as a canal commission, he reported the feasibility of the proposed system of canals, which report was unanimously adopted, and the work of its construction was begun in 1825 and completed ten years later.

SENATOR JOHN SMITH.—John Smith, the second of the two senators first chosen on the first of April, 1803, and the head of the junior line of succession, was among the early pioneer settlers of the Northwest Territory at Cincinnati. He was a Democrat, and took an active part in the affairs of the Territory and the infant State. He resigned in 1808, and died in Cincinnati in 1816.

Albert G. Riddle.

SENATOR EDWARD TIFFIN.—Dr. Edward Tiffin was born at Carlisle, England, June 19, 1766, and died at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 9, 1829. He began the study of medicine at the place of his birth after receiving a thorough grammar school education. At the age of 18 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Berkely County, Virginia. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1789 and entered on the practice of his profession. He married the sister of Thomas Worthington at Charleston, Virginia. He had acquired the ownership of a number of negro slaves, whom he manumitted and provided for in 1796, and removed to Chillicothe. In 1799 he was elected to the Territorial Legislature from Ross County and was chosen speaker of that body, which position he filled until 1801. In 1802 he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, which framed the original organic law of the State, and presided over the deliberations of that historic body. In 1803 he was chosen the first governor of the State by the unanimous suffrage of the people. On the second Tuesday of October, 1805, he was elected for a second term of two years, again by the unanimous voice of the people. On the first of January, 1807, he was elected United States senator to succeed Thomas Worthington, whose term expired on the 4th of March of that year. He resigned the office of governor, and Thomas Kirker, speaker of the Senate, became acting governor. In the year 1809 he resigned the senatorship, unexpectedly to all his friends and political associates. The moving cause of this action was the sickness and death of his wife. The constituency of Ross County, with marked unanimity, at the October election, chose him to represent them in the popular branch of the legislature. He acceded to their wishes and was made speaker of that body. In 1810 President Madison called him to Washington and made him commissioner of the land office. He thoroughly organized that important department. So prompt and energetic was he in a great emergency that when the British commander burned the national capital, in 1814, he removed the records of the department intact to a place of safety, they being the only records that escaped total or partial destruction. President Monroe appointed him surveyor general of the west. Dr. Tiffin was one of

Dr. Daniel Drake.

John S. Newberry.

John J. Piatt.

Martin Baum.

Joseph Medill.

Myron T. Herrick.

John R. McLean.

Ebenezer B. Finley.

Jas. Kilbourne.

the moving spirits in the formation of the State government. It was agreed by his associates that he should be chosen the first governor, and his canvass for that office was begun before the assembling of the constitutional convention. The certainty that he would be chosen governor popularized the state movement.

SENATOR RETURN J. MEIGS, JR.—Among the most eminent men in the early history of the State was Return Jonathan Meigs, Jr. Of strong and graceful physique and striking presence, he was a marked figure in every assemblage. His father, Return Jonathan Meigs, of Middletown, Connecticut, was a colonel in the War of the Revolution and did much toward achieving the independence of the colonies. The younger Meigs was born in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1765. He graduated from Yale at the age of 21 and was admitted to the practice of law in his native town. He came to Marietta at the time of the settlement of that place in 1788, and that was his home to the date of his death, March 29, 1825. He entered upon his public career in 1803, when he was chosen chief justice of the supreme court of the State by the legislature, Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg being his associates on the bench. On the second Tuesday of October, 1810, he was elected governor of the State, receiving 9,924 votes to 7,731 for Thomas Worthington. In 1812 he was re-elected governor, receiving 11,859 votes, while his opponent, Thomas Scott, received 7,903. On both occasions his opponents were Democrats like himself. During his four years (nearly) as governor, he acted with great promptness and energy in organizing and equipping the military forces of the State in the War of 1812. His state papers and public addresses were models of diction, patriotism and eloquence. On the 4th of March, 1814, upon being appointed postmaster general by President Monroe, he resigned the office of governor, and was succeeded by Othneil Looker, speaker of the senate, as acting governor. He continued as postmaster general from March 17, 1814, to June 26, 1823, when he resigned because of impaired health, and was succeeded by John McLean of Ohio. Two years later he died at Marietta, aged 60, having spent 21 years continuously in the public service.

Rev. John Rankin.

Miles Greenwood.

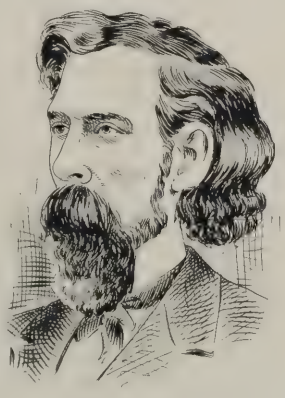
SENATOR STANLEY GRISWOLD.—Mr. Griswold was born at Torrington, Connecticut, November 14, 1763, and died at Shawneetown, Illinois, August 21, 1815. During his youth he worked on his father's farm, after which he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1786. Shortly after his graduation he was ordained as a minister. Being an ardent Jeffersonian Democrat, he attended a Democratic jubilee meeting at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1801, and delivered a most remarkable sermon on politics and religion. In July, 1809, Governor Samuel Huntington appointed him to the vacancy in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Edward Tiffin, his term being less than four months, and his actual service but a few days. In 1810 he was appointed United States judge for the Northwest Territory by President Madison, and he was discharging the duties of that office at the time of his decease.

SENATOR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—Alexander Campbell was chosen by the legislature on the 12th of December, 1809, to fill out the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Edward Tiffin. He was at the time a member of the House of Representatives, had been chosen speaker pro tempore on the 4th of December, and would have been made the permanent speaker. On the 12th of December, when elected senator, he resigned his office, and was succeeded as speaker by Edward Tiffin, whom he succeeded as senator.

SENATOR JEREMIAH MORROW.—This distinguished pioneer statesman was born at historic Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish parentage, October 6, 1771, and died at his home in Warren County, March 22, 1852. He served as senator and representative in the State Legislature, representative in the Congress, United States senator and governor of the State. He began his public service in 1801 as a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1802 he was a member of the constitutional convention, coming from Hamilton County. Previous to this appointment, February 6, 1813, the legislature elected him to

John Brown.

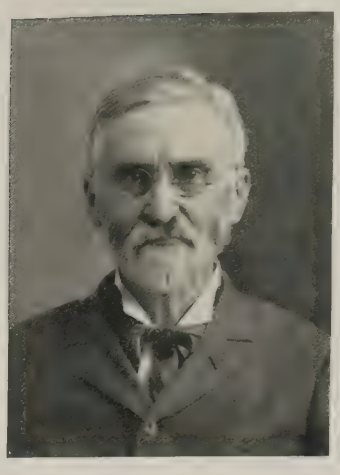
Joseph Smith.



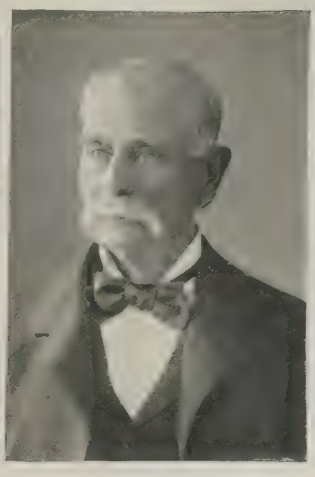
Private James M. Dalzell.

Clement L. Vallandigham.

Tom L. Johnson.



George H. Frey.



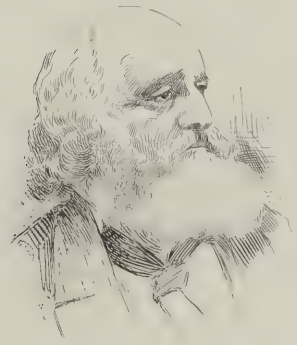
Daniel Decatur Emmett.

Bezafeel Wells.

the United States senate for the term of six years, beginning with March 4, 1813, and ending with March 4, 1819. In 1822 he was elected governor of the State, and re-elected in 1824, serving four years in that office. His administration was an era of great progress in all the affairs of the State. In 1827-1828 he was a member of the State Senate, and served in the House in 1829-1830. In 1838 he was again elected to the National House and re-elected in 1840, serving during the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, shortly after which he retired from public life.

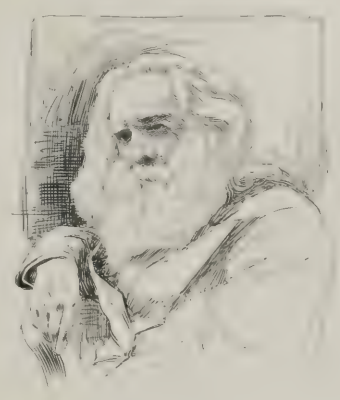
SENATOR JOSEPH KERR.—Senator Joseph Kerr was a man of local, rather than state and national prominence. His election to the Senate seems to have been more in the nature of a compliment than otherwise, and was the result no doubt of a desire to compliment Senator Worthington, who desired one of his neighbors and friends to serve out the brief remnant of the unexpired term to which he had been chosen. He died in Louisiana about the year 1850.

SENATOR BENJAMIN RUGGLES.—Benjamin Ruggles was the first United States senator from Ohio to be elected three times in succession, and each time for the constitutional term of six years. He served the State 18 years, from the 4th of March, 1815, to the 4th of March, 1833. He was born at Woodstock (Roxbury), Windham County, Connecticut, February 21, 1783. He entered the Brooklyn Academy, where he perfected himself in the higher branches of education, and began the study of law, to the practice of which he was subsequently admitted. In 1807 he emigrated from his native state to Marietta, Washington County, Ohio, where he entered upon the practice of his profession. A few years later he removed to St. Clairsville, Belmont County, which became his permanent home. He was a Democrat in politics, and in the divisions of that party in 1824, when four candidates, Andrew Jackson and William H. Crawford were the Democratic candidates, and John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay were put forward by the two wings of the crystallizing Whig party, he espoused the cause of Crawford, and was a member and president of the senatorial caucus which placed the Georgia statesman in nomination in opposition to the popular nomination tendered by the state legislatures of a large part of the Union to the hero of New Orleans.



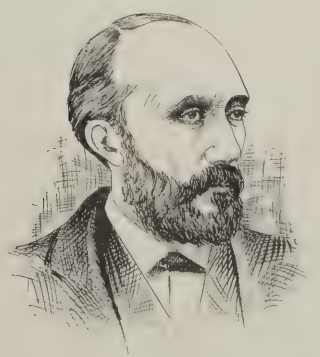
Dr. Jared P. Kirtland.

SENATOR WILLIAM A. TRIMBLE.—William A. Trimble was the first United States senators from Ohio to die while in the discharge of the duties of his office, and the only one up to the present time. He was born at Woodford, Kentucky, on the 4th of April, 1776, being a son of Captain James Trimble of Augusta, County, Virginia, who removed thence to Kentucky. The future statesman and soldier received such educational training as the limited advantages of the frontier afforded, and then attended Transylvania University, from which he graduated. On the 30th of January, 1819, he was elected to the United States senate over Thomas Worthington, his principal competitor, serving less than two years in the senate. His death caused universal sorrow throughout the State, which was shared alike by his political supporters and opponents. In political affiliation Senator Trimble was a liberal Federalist, and was the first of the senatorial line who was not more or less a pronounced adherent of the Democratic school.



Thomas D. Jones.

SENATOR ETHAN ALLEN BROWN.—Ethan Allen Brown was a member of the supreme court of Ohio from 1814 to 1817; governor of the State from 1818 to 1822; United States senator from 1822 to 1825, and a presidential elector in 1828, casting his vote for Andrew Jackson for president, and enjoying the fullest confidence of that distinguished general and statesman. The pupil and protege of the renowned Alexander Hamilton, he imbibed exactly opposite political views from his friend and preceptor, being as uncompromisingly Democratic as Hamilton was Federalist. He was born on the 4th of July, 1766, ten years before Jefferson penned the rescript of human liberty, and as a youth participated in the closing scenes of the memorable struggle of the American revolution. On the 3rd of January, 1822, Governor Brown was chosen United States senator to succeed William A. Trimble, deceased, and on the same day he resigned and was succeeded by Acting Governor Allen Trimble, a brother of the deceased senator. He served until the 4th of March, 1825. After retiring from the senate he resumed the practice of the law, and was frequently intrusted with important commissions by President Jackson, among them being American minister to



William D. Hill.

Samuel Sullivan Cox.

Jesse Wakeman Scott.

Heman Oviatt.

Colonel J. H. Brigham.

G. F. Wittich.

Jonathan G. Peebles.

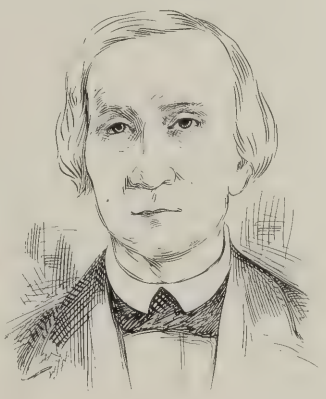
Edward Deering Mansfield.

Brazil, where he was sent in 1830, and land commissioner in 1832. Maintaining his law office in Cincinnati, during his later years he spent most of his time on his estates in Indiana. He died suddenly in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic state convention in Indianapolis.

SENATOR JACOB BURNET.—One of the most brilliant and able of Ohio's earlier statesmen and jurists was Judge Jacob Burnet of Hamilton County. Judge Burnet belonged to the straitest sect of the Federal school, while those who were in control, first of the constitutional convention and later of the state offices and legislature, were Jefferson Democrats. Yet recognizing in him a statesmanship too great to be influenced by party environments, they freely sought his counsel in framing the organic law, although he was not a member of the convention. He had suggested all that was best under the territorial regime, and Kirker, Dunlavy, Morrow, Sargent, Massie, Baldwin, Wells and Huntington, while recognizing him as an opponent of the organization of the State government at that time, also knew that whatever he might advise as to the organic law would be safe and wise, nor were they at fault in their estimate. Judge Burnet was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1770, and died at Cincinnati in 1853. He graduated from Princeton with exalted honors, and read law with Judge Boudinot, was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of the law in his native city. In 1796 he turned his face toward the great empire of the west, and located in the then straggling village of Cincinnati He was elevated to the supreme bench of the State on the 21st of December, 1821, and held the position for the constitutional period of seven years. On the 10th of December, 1828, he was elected to the United States senate, exchanging the ermine for the toga. He was chosen to the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Henry Harrison, and retired from the office on the 4th day of March, 1831.

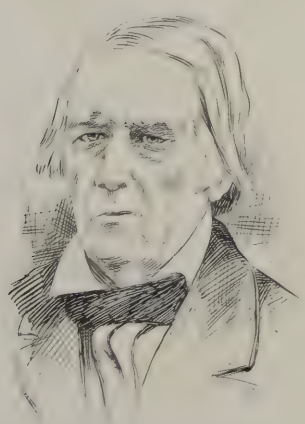
Bishop Matthew Simpson.

SENATOR THOMAS EWING.—Among the conspicuous names in Ohio's earlier history none will shine brighter than that of Thomas Ewing. In the profession of the law he had no peer west of the Appalachian range, for almost a half century, and during the same period he had no superior anywhere in the new world. His earlier years were passed in Athens County, but in 1816 he located at Lancaster, Fairfield County, and began the practice of law, entering politics in 1831. On the 4th of March in that year he entered the United States senate, having been elected in December previous as a Whig, and served till March 4, 1837. In his later years he affiliated and acted with the Democratic party. He was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Thomas Corwin in 1851, and served for a brief period. He was appointed secretary of the treasury by President Harrison March 4, 1841, but resigned shortly after the president's death, because he believed that Vice-President John Tyler was about to betray the policy of the Whig party. In 1849 he was made secretary of the interior by President Zachary Taylor, but resigned upon the latter's death because he was not in accord with the views of Vice-President Millard Fillmore, who succeeded to the presidency. He was born in Ohio County, Virginia, now West Virginia, on the 28th of December, 1789. He married Maria Boyle, eldest daughter of Hugh Boyle of Pennsylvania, who died in 1864. Senator Ewing died on the 26th of October, 1871, and lies buried in the Catholic cemetery at Lancaster, beside his wife, who was of the Catholic faith.



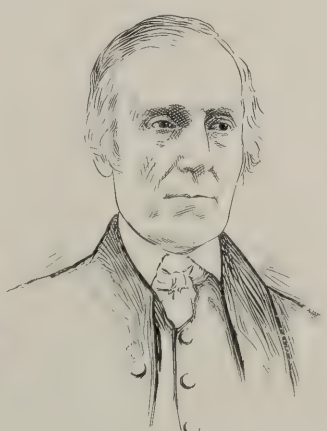
Nathaniel Wilson.

SENATOR THOMAS MORRIS.—Thomas Morris was born in Pennsylvania, and located in Clermont County, Ohio, when a young man, and began the practice of the law, for which he had been educated and trained. He was president judge of the common pleas court; a judge on the bench of the state supreme court; a member of the Ohio legislature; a United States senator, and a candidate for vice-president in 1844 on the Liberty ticket, in opposition to both the Democratic and Whig parties. On the 15th of December, 1832, he was elected United States senator over John W. Campbell, succeeding Benjamin Ruggles, and

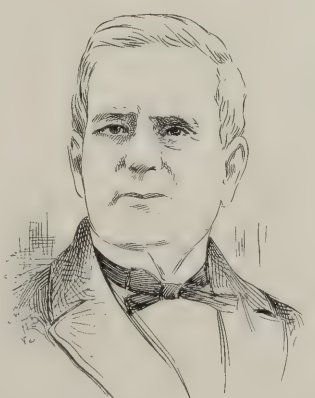


Colonel George Newcome.

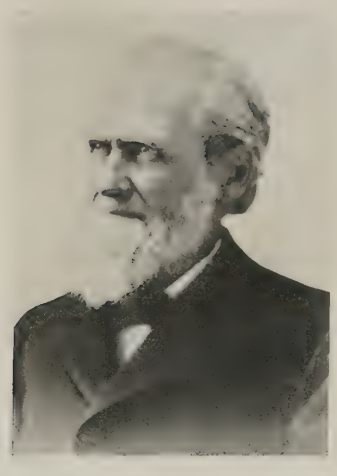
Rev. James B. Finley.



Levi Coffin.



Seneca W. Ely.



J. F. Edger.

David Harpster.

David Ross Locke.

serving for the constitutional term of six years, from March 4, 1833, retiring March 4, 1839. In the senate he was a conspicuous figure during his entire term, he being one of President Jackson's most ardent admirers and supporters. Mr. Morris was born in Pennsylvania in 1776, being descended from one of the leading Pennsylvania families. As already stated, he withdrew from affiliation with the Democratic party in 1840, and became the candidate for vice-president of the Liberty party, the precursor of the Abolition movement in 1844. He died at his home on the 7th of December, 1844.

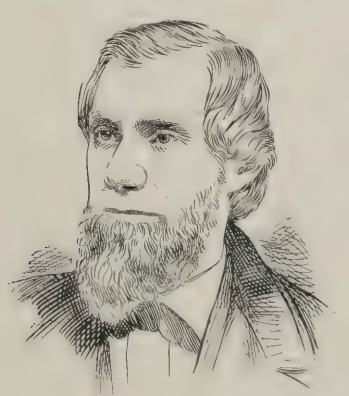
SENATOR WILLIAM ALLEN.—William Allen was born at Edenton, North Carolina, in 1807. He immigrated to Ross County, Ohio, in 1823. In 1827, although a minor, he was admitted to the practice of the law. In 1832 he was elected a representative in Congress by a single vote over General Duncan McArthur. In 1837 he was elected to the United States senate and in 1843 was re-elected to the same position. In 1873 he was elected governor of Ohio over General Edward F. Noyes, receiving 214,654 votes while his competitor received 213,837. In 1875 he was defeated for governor by General Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 297,817, while 292,273 were cast for Allen. In 1876 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, which nominated Samuel J. Tilden of New York. He died at Fruit Hill, his manorial residence, near Chillicothe, in 1879. The marble statue of William Allen adorns the rotunda of the National Capitol as one of the Ohioans of the Nineteenth Century deemed worthy of that honor by the General Assembly of the State.

Herman Blennerhassett.

SENATOR BENJAMIN TAPPAN.—Mr. Tappan began the practice of law in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1799, and entered public life in 1803, and for 40 years continued as one of the really conspicuous figures in the political and public affairs of the State. His legislative career was brief. He was elected a senator in the legislature in 1803, and in the allotment of the senatorships was one of the four senators elected that year who drew the one-year term. He sought no further honors in the State legislature. In 1833 President Jackson appointed him United States judge for the District of Ohio, which office he continued to hold until he was elected to the United States Senate. On the 20th of December, 1838, he was chosen United States senator over Thomas Ewing, for the term beginning March 4, 1839, and terminating March 4, 1845. At the close of his senatorial term he retired from public life and devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He associated himself with the Free Soil party, and supported Martin Van Buren for the presidency on that ticket in 1848. He was the author of "Cases Decided in the Court of Common Pleas," and other legal publications. Benjamin Tappan was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, on the 25th of May, 1773, and died in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 12th of April, 1857.

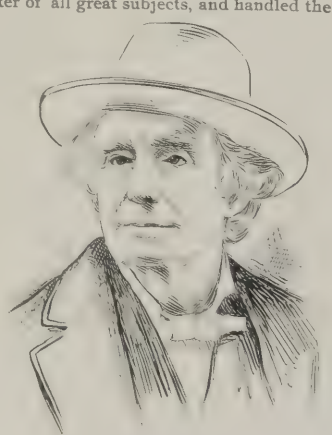
Reverend David Bacon.

SENATOR THOMAS CORWIN.—He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 29th of July, 1794, and died in Washington, D. C., on the 18th of December, 1865. He removed with his parents to Lebanon, the capital of Warren County, in 1798, so that during almost the entire 71 years of his life he was a citizen and resident of his adopted State. During the War of 1812, when a lad of 18, he drove one of the supply wagons transporting provisions for General Harrison's army, from the base of supplies at Cincinnati to the headquarters of the army in the swampy districts of Northwestern Ohio. In 1814 Mathias Corwin was elected clerk of Warren County, and Thomas left the farm to act as his assistant. This afforded him a longed-for opportunity to develop his latent powers and greatness. In 1816 he began the study of law under Judge Joshua Collett, and in May, 1818, was admitted to the bar. To his elders in Lebanon the greatness of his pratical learning was a profound mystery. With but few of the advantages of education he was a master of all great subjects, and handled the



Prof. John H. Klippart.

Platt Benedict.



James E. Murdock.

PERRY'S MONUMENT AT PUT-IN-BAY.

William D. Howell.

Platt R. Spencer.

Thomas A. Edison.

classics with the ease and familiarity of a college professor. His reading had been omnivorous, so to speak, and he had absorbed and assimilated all that he read, carrying the thought and analysis far beyond the original text. In 1832 he entered Congress, being elected from the Fourth District of the State. He was re-elected in 1834, 1836 and 1838. In 1840 he resigned from Congress to become governor of the State, to which office he had been elected in October of that year, having received 145,442 votes to 129,312 for Wilson Shannon, who immediately preceded him as governor. In 1842 Corwin was again a candidate for governor, but was defeated by Wilson Shannon by a vote of 127,971 to 124,851. In 1844 a Whig legislature was chosen and he was elected United States senator over David T. Disney, and served until July, 1850, when he was made secretary of the treasury by President Fillmore, Thomas Ewing filling the vacancy by appointment. Mr. Corwin continued at the head of the treasury department until the seventh of March, 1853. In 1861 President Lincoln sent him as minister to Mexico.

SENATOR SALMON PORTLAND CHASE.—Governor of Ohio, United States senator, secretary of the treasury and chief justice of the supreme court of the United States. All that remained to have completed the pardonably ambitious dream of Salmon Portland Chase was the presidency, which barely eluded his grasp on at least two occasions. By youthful instinct he was a Democrat of the Free Soil type. In 1840, however, he supported William Henry Harrison for the presidency. In 1844 he wrote the platform of the Liberty party, which placed James G. Birney and Thomas Morris in nomination for the presidency. In 1848 he was the ablest champion of the Free Soil party in the Union, and presided over the national convention of that party at Buffalo, which nominated Martin Van Buren. In 1849 he was elected to the United States senate by a coalition of Democrats and Free Soilers, and for a time acted with the former party. In 1852, when the Democratic national convention at Baltimore indorsed as a part of its platform the compromise measures of 1850, he left it and devoted his energies to the organization of the Republican party from the original Free Soilers and the anti-slavery element of the Democratic and Whig parties. He was a charter member of the Republican party and one of its really great leaders for a score of years. In 1868 he drifted away from the Republican party and returned to the Democratic. And yet distinguished honors were worthily bestowed upon him by both during his great public career. He was born in Cornish, N. H., on the 13th of January, 1808. His father died when he was a mere boy, leaving his family in straitened circumstances, but the youth by dint of self-perseverance took the course at Dartmouth College, and graduated with full honors. For a time he essayed teaching, then went to Washington, D. C., and read law with William Wirt, supporting himself meanwhile by teaching a classical school. On the 22d of February, 1849, Mr. Chase was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of William Allen, over Thomas Ewing, by a combination between the Democrats and two Free Soilers, who held the balance of power, after four exciting ballots in the joint convention of the two houses. He was re-elected in 1860, but resigned on the 10th of March, 1861, to become secretary of the treasury under President Lincoln, and was succeeded by John Sherman of Richland County in the senate. He had previously been elected governor of Ohio. In 1860 he was a candidate for the presidential nomination before the national convention of the Republican party at Chicago. In recognition of his great ability President Lincoln made him his secretary of the treasury, and his financial sagacity and fiscal system, primarily based upon the issue of treasury notes to meet the exigency that arose, successfully tided the Union over the financial breakers which threatened to destroy it. He fully understood the great resources of the republic and fearlessly called them into action to back up the armed forces in the field. On June 30, 1864, Mr. Chase resigned his position as secretary of the treasury, was succeeded by William P. Fessenden of Maine, and on the nomination of Lincoln, was confirmed on the 5th of December, 1864, chief justice of the United States, an office he filled until his decease. He presided at the impeachment trial of President Johnson, in 1868. He presided over the impeachment trial with judicial impartiality, but the radical leaders of his party charged him with being partial to the accused, and this wholly estranged him from the party which he had helped to organize and with which he had acted for so many years.

SENATOR BENJAMIN F. WADE.—Born in Feeding Hills parish, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800. Died in Jefferson, Ashtabula County, Ohio, March 2, 1878. He was a state senator, a United States senator, president pro tem. of that body and an ex-officio vice president of the United States, with only the judgment of the high court of impeachment standing between him and the presidency in 1868, with that decision hanging tremblingly in the balance. He read law, finishing his studies with Joshua R. Giddings, with whom he entered into partnership in 1828, upon his admission to the bar. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate over Henry B. Payne of Cuyahoga County, after the most exciting senatorial contest during the century. Mr. Wade was re-elected on the 28th of February, 1856, and again on the 22d of February, 1862. Senator Wade being the second senator from Ohio to secure a third election. During his last term in the senate Mr. Wade was chosen president pro tempore of that body, and upon the death of President Lincoln in 1865, became acting vice president of the United States.

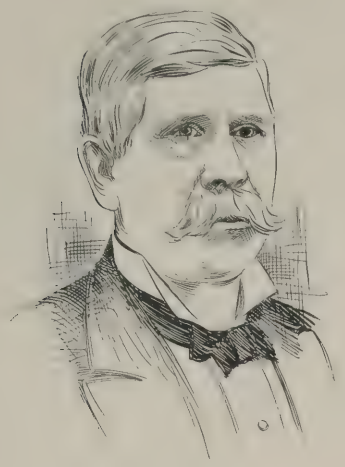
SENATOR GEORGE ELLIS PUGH.—The first United States senator from Ohio, born on Ohio Soil, was George Ellis Pugh, who was born in Cincinnati, on the 28th of November, 1822, and died in the same city on the 19th of July, 1876, in the very prime of vigorous manhood. He was a Democrat and one of the most distinguished and able leaders of the party in the State during his lifetime. At the outbreak of the Mexican War, in 1846, Mr. Pugh enlisted in the Fourth

Jane Newcome.

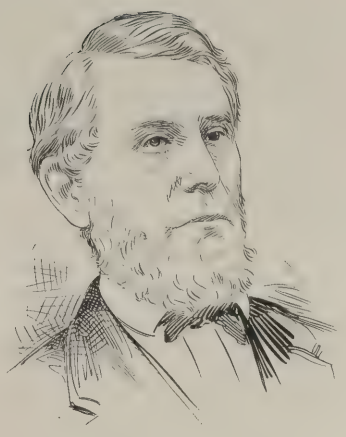
John Campbell.

David Hudson.

John A. Bingham.



Durbin Ward.



Columbus Delano.

Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, and commanded one of the companies constituting that organization, participating in the active campaigning which fell to its lot. During a part of his military service he was on the staff of Major General Joseph Lane, and received high compliments for his daring and gallantry in action. In 1848 he was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives and re-elected in 1849. On the 4th of March, 1854, he was elected United States senator, over Ephriam R. Eckley, for the term beginning March 4, 1855, and ending March 4, 1861, and served out the full constitutional term of six years.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.—John Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823. His father, Charles Robert Sherman, was a native of Norfolk, Connecticut, and served on the supreme bench of Ohio from 1820 to 1827. He died suddenly in 1831, leaving a widow and eleven children practically without means of support. John was taken to the home of his cousin, John Sherman, a merchant of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, who kindly undertook his care and education. His brother, afterward General William Tecumseh Sherman, was placed in the care of another relative, and the remainder of the family were looked after by friends and relatives. At the age of 14 he secured employment under the officers having charge of the survey of the Muskingum improvement, and continued his studies while performing the work assigned to him. John Sherman espoused the doctrines of the Whig party, and when that party disintegrated became one of the founders of the Republican party, of which he continued a consistent member throughout all of his distinguished political career. He was secretary of the national Whig convention of 1848, which nominated General Zachary Taylor for the presidency, and canvassed a large portion of Ohio for him in that campaign, demonstrating his marked ability as a public speaker. He presided over the first Republican state convention in Ohio, and over almost a score of subsequent ones, his speech on each occasion being accepted "as the keynote" of the campaign. In 1854 he was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth in 1856, the Thirty-sixth in 1858 and the Thirty-seventh in 1860, and resigned in March, 1861, to become United States senator, being succeeded in the House by Samuel T. Worcester of Huron County. His great career as a United States senator began with his election on the 21st of March, 1861, over William Kennon, Sr., to succeed Salmon P. Chase, who resigned to enter the cabinet of President Lincoln as secretary of the treasury. He was elected January 18, 1866, over Allen G. Thurman; January 10, 1872, over George W. Morgan; January 19, 1881, over Allen G. Thurman; January 13, 1886, over Allen G. Thurman, and on January 14, 1892, over James E. Neal. He resigned as senator on March 21, 1877, to become secretary of the treasury under President Rutherford B. Hayes, being succeeded by Stanley Matthews, and again resigned in March, 1897, to become secretary of state in the cabinet of President McKinley. He died in the dawn of the Twentieth Century. He was the author of the resumption act, introduced in the Senate in 1867 and adopted in 1870. He at once became the recognized leader of the financial legislation of the country, and pushed his views to the front, through various and varied obstacles, until the resumption of specie payments was accomplished, January 1, 1879.

SENATOR ALLEN G. THURMAN.—He was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813, and died in Columbus, Ohio, December 12, 1896. In 1844 he was elected a representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress and served but a single term in that body. When the Supreme Court of Ohio was reorganized under the constitution of 1851 he became one of the members of that tribunal, his associates being Thomas W. Bartley, John A. Corwin, Rufus P. Ranney and William B. Caldwell. He served on the supreme bench until 1855, and his decisions were noted for their clearness and comprehensiveness. In 1868 he was elected United States senator over Benjamin F. Wade, the election being held on the 14th of January, and formally declared on the succeeding day at the joint session of the two Houses. At the preceding election in October, 1867, he was the Democratic candidate for governor, being defeated by Rutherford B. Hayes, who received 243,605 votes to 240,622 for Thurman. He lost the governorship, but the legislature being Democratic in both Houses, he won the senatorship. He was re-elected to the senate on the 13th of January, 1874, over Edward F. Noyes. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the senatorship in January, 1880; December, 1880, and January, 1886. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated; in 1880, when the nomination went to General Winfield S. Hancock; in 1884, when Grover Cleveland was made the Democratic standard bearer, and in 1888 was unanimously nominated for vice-president on the ticket with President Cleveland. He served with distinction on the Paris monetary commission, being one of the leading champions of the equal coinage of both gold and silver as the primary money of the commercial nations of the world, and continued to advocate that policy during the remainder of his life.

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS.—Stanley Matthews was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 29, 1824, and died March 21, 1889, while an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. His first public office was clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives in the Forty-seventh General Assembly, in 1848-1849. He was a state senator in the Fifty-second General Assembly during 1856 and 1857. From the Senate he went upon the common pleas bench in Hamilton County. He entered the military service as lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which William S. Rosecrans was colonel, and Rutherford B. Hayes, major. He remained in the service until 1863, when he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. When the

John Heckewelder.

Albion W. Tourgee.

James Ross.

electoral commission tried the disputed presidential succession in 1876-1877 he was the leading as well as the ablest counsel for Mr. Hayes. When, in 1877, John Sherman resigned from the senate to become secretary of the treasury under President Hayes, Judge Matthews was chosen to the vacancy by the legislature, and continued to hold the office until March 4, 1879, when he was succeeded by George H. Pendleton. In 1881 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court.

SENATOR GEORGE HUNT PENDLETON.—George H. Pendleton began his public career as a state senator in 1854, and ended it in 1889, as United States minister to the German Empire. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 25, 1825. He was descended from one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and married the daughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner." He died of apoplexy on the 24th of November, 1889, in Brussels, Belgium, and at nearly the same time his accomplished wife was killed in an accident in Central Park, New York, where she was riding. While still a member of the Ohio Senate in 1856, Mr. Pendleton was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth, his services in the national house continuing from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1865, and covering the period of the Civil War. Although an uncompromising and consistent Democrat, he supported all measures looking to a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. On the 16th of January, 1878, he was elected United States senator for the term beginning March 4, 1879, and ending March 4, 1885. As Chairman of the Committee of Civil Service Reform he formulated a system of civil service appointment and promotion in the appointive positions under the various departments of the government. In 1885 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the court of the Emperor of Germany by President Grover Cleveland, and discharged the duties of that exalted position with honor to himself and his country. He was on the eve of returning to his native country at the time of his sudden and unexpected death.

SENATOR HENRY B. PAYNE.—Henry B. Payne was born in Hamilton, New York, in 1810, and migrated to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1833. He began his public career in 1849 as a state senator, serving for two years. While a member of the state senate he was selected by his party associates as the Democratic candidate for United States senator in the memorable contest which resulted in the election of Benjamin F. Wade, of Ashtabula, to his first senatorial term. The balloting began on the 30th of January, 1851, was adjourned to March 13, and continued on the 14th and 15th, 37 ballots being taken before an election was reached. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1859 against Salmon P. Chase, Republican, and the result was unusually close, the vote for Chase being 160,568, and for Payne 159,065. In 1874 he was elected to congress, serving a single term, from the 4th of March, 1875, to the 4th of March, 1877. The last session of this congress was unusually exciting, the result of the contest for the presidency between Hayes and Tilden. Mr. Payne was chairman of the house committee to act in conjunction with a committee of the senate to devise a plan of settlement. The electoral commission, which seated President Hayes by a strict party vote of 8 to 7, was the result of the deliberations of the two committees.

SENATOR CALVIN STEWART BRICE.—His father was a Presbyterian minister who came from the State of Maryland to Ohio in 1840, settling in the little village of Denmark, Morrow County, where his son, the future railroad magnate and United States senator, was born September 17, 1845. His mother was Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Carroll County, Ohio. Up to 1858 young Brice attended the public schools of his neighborhood and then entered the preparatory department of the Miami University at Oxford. He was barely 16 years of age when President Lincoln issued his first and second calls for troops, in response to which he enlisted in Captain Dood's company of Students, which was assigned to garrison duty at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio. In April, 1862, anxious to participate in active campaigning, he was enrolled in the Eighty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served during the summer campaign of that regiment in West Virginia. Having been mustered out of the service he returned to the university at Oxford and completed his education, graduating in June, 1863. After his graduation he located at Lima, Allen County, and began teaching, for the purpose of acquiring means to secure the benefits of a course in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. The renewed demand for troops soon changed his plans, and he recruited Company E of the One Hundred and Eightieth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, which was later assigned to the Twenty-third corps, and did duty in the campaigns in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas until July, 1865, when it was mustered out. For distinguished gallantry in action and meritorious service, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel of his regiment on the day of his majority. After retiring from the military service he took the regular course in the law department of the University of Michigan, was admitted to the practice in the state courts in 1866, and later in the United States courts. He practiced law with but moderate success for eight or ten years, and then entered into numerous railway enterprises, in the management and manipulation of which he proved a past master, and within a decade had accumulated a great fortune in railroad and industrial holdings. He was a Democrat of the strong and agressive type during his entire life. He entered politics first in behalf of his friends, to whom he was always devoted; afterward in search of distinguished honors for himself. In both he was eminently successful. In 1890, on the 15th of January, he was elected to the United States senate over Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster, as the successor of Henry B. Payne, for the term ending March 4, 1897. On the 15th of January, 1896, he was defeated for re-election by Joseph Benson Foraker.

SENATOR JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER.—Joseph Benson Foraker, like Calvin Stewart Brice, his immediate predecessor in the Senate, began the morning of life with a hand-to-hand struggle with adverse environments and like him achieved both fame and fortune while yet in the prime of virile life and vigorous manhood. The two men were not unlike in many respects. Both entered the army while mere boys, and both were brave and gallant and daring. They had the same hunger and thirst for knowledge and education, and subordinated the usual pleasures of boyhood and young manhood, to their attainment. They both combined politics with professional and business life without confounding them or dishonoring either. They were both magnetic and gathered about them hosts of admiring and self-sacrificing friends. Both were warm hearted to their associates, and obliging to those with whom they came in contact in public and business life. They both struck from the shoulder when conflict could not be avoided or was necessitated by the attainment of some legitimate end. Neither cherished unreasonable resentments nor nursed unbecoming prejudices. Both nourished the loftiest ambitions, and to both of them the presidency itself was a reasonable expectation. They were perfect types of the second generation of Ohio's virile manhood, worthy the sires who with ploughshare and ax helped to found this great commonwealth, and the grandsires who, with sword and flint-lock, courage and endurance, wisdom and patriotism, assisted in laying the foundations of the splendid republic. Brice excelled in the acumen and keen insight of business affairs; Foraker was the greater in the forum and in the courts. In the senate Brice was a thinker—not an orator. His profound knowledge of economic questions made his counsel of rare value in the committee room. In the same august body Foraker was the thinker and orator combined, and his fervid eloquence electrified the whole nation as it approached the confines of the Spanish-American war in 1898. He was too frank to dissimulate; too courageous to attempt to becloud what he conceived to be the true sentiment of the American people toward the struggling peoples of the Spanish colonies. Trustful and confiding in their intercourse with men, they were adepts in human nature—sometimes betrayed by pretended friends, it is true, but never betrayed a second time by the same persons. Rivals in politics, they never forgot the gentler amenities of life. Joseph Benson Foraker was born in the pioneer log cabin of his father, on a farm near Rainsboro, Highland County, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1846. On this farm, and about a combined grist and saw mill upon a brawling highland stream, assisting in the care of both, he passed the first 16 years of his life in a laborious calling, laying deep the foundations of his future education and career, in the primitive public schools of the day. At the age of 16 he enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went to the front with his neighbors, playmates and schoolmates. Wherever and whenever duty called he responded, always distinguishing himself. From a private soldier he rose to a sergeancy in 1862, and was made a lieutenant for meritorious conduct in 1865, and a captain for gallant conduct and efficient services later. He participated in the sanguinary engagements of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and many lesser actions. When General Sherman began his historic march from Atlanta to the sea he accompanied that great captain in the movement which cut in twain and destroyed the Confederacy. He was four times a candidate for governor of Ohio; twice elected and twice defeated. A most ardent Republican, a vigorous campaigner and a versatile orator, these campaigns will long remain notable in the political annuals of the State. In 1883 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention against Judge George Hoadly, Democrat, who had preceded him on the bench in Cincinnati. At this election the vote was: Hoadly, 353,693; Foraker, 347,164. The defeat of the latter was unexpected, but his friends, wholly undaunted, renominated him in 1885, in opposition to Hoadley's re-election. The result was: Foraker, 359,281; Hoadley, 341,830. In 1887 he was again nominated by the Republican State Convention, with Colonel Thomas E. Powell of Delaware County as his Democratic opponent. The election resulted: Foraker, 356,534; Powell, 333,205. Again in 1889 he was the nominee of his party, with James E. Campbell of Butler County as the Democratic candidate. There was considerable defection in the Republican ranks, and the vote stood: Campbell, 379,423; Foraker, 368,551. His friends immediately gazetted him for the senatorship, while his enemies in his own party believed that he had been eliminated as a political factor. He was defeated for the caucus nomination in 1892, when John Sherman was elected, but in 1896 was nominated by the caucus and elected by the legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and ending March 4, 1903. In January, 1902, Senator Foraker was re-elected as United States senator from Ohio, for the term commencing March 4, 1903. Immediately upon entering the Senate he took a commanding position on all the important questions which came before that body and continued to hold it. He married a daughter of Congressman Hezekiah H., Bundy, and his son, Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., was a captain in the Spanish-American war. And it may be mentioned, as a coincidence, that Stewart M. Brice a son of Calvin S. Brice, whom Senator Foraker succeeded, held a similar position in the same war, each showing the courage and military genius of their fathers.

SENATOR MARCUS ALONZO HANNA.—Marcus Alonzo Hanna was born in New Lisbon (now Lisbon), Columbiana County, Ohio, September 24, 1837, and is the first man elected to the United States senate from the State who had not previously been chosen to some important office. He removed to the city of Cleveland in 1852, when a youth, and was there educated in the public schools, and later graduated from the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio. He began life as a clerk in the grocery store of Hanna, Garretson & Co., of which his father was the senior member. When his father died, in 1862, he represented

the interest of the estate in the firm until 1867, when the business was closed out. He then became a member of the firm of Rhodes & Co., and engaged in the coal and iron business upon a scale of magnitude not hitherto undertaken in that city. This firm continued for ten years and was then changed to M. A. Hanna & Company, he becoming the chief factor in it, and it still continues, with its business largely extended and widely ramified. He also identified himself with the lake carrying trade and in the construction of vessels and the control of the carrying trade on the chain of northern lakes. He is president of the Union National Bank of Cleveland; president of the Cleveland City Railway Company; president of the Chapin Mining Company, Lake Superior, and is identified with a score of other mining, manufacturing and industrial companies, in all of which he takes an active interest, and in 1885 was appointed as one of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, on behalf of the government, by President Cleveland. For 20 years he has been one of the most active and influential leaders of the Republican party in the State and nation. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1884, 1888 and 1896. In the later year he was elected chairman of the National Republican Committee, and managed the Republican presidential campaign of that year with great success, the campaign culminating in the election of William McKinley to the presidency. He still holds the position of national chairman. In 1897 John Sherman resigned as senator to become secretary of state under President McKinley, creating a vacancy in the Senate. Governor Asa S. Bushnell appointed Mr. Hanna to this vacancy on the 5th of March, 1897, and he at once entered upon the duties of the position. When the legislature assembled in January, 1898, it contained a Republican majority of one on joint ballot, and on the 12th of that month he was elected to the vacancy and to the full term by a majority of one vote over Robert E. McKisson, independent Republican. His present term of service will terminate on the 4th of March, 1905.

EDWIN M. STANTON.—Edwin McMasters Stanton, the great War Secretary, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 19th day of December, 1814. He secured an education which fitted him for his future distinguished career, mainly through his own unremitting efforts, his father having died when he was a mere boy. He entered Kenyon College in 1831, where he remained for two years and then began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began the practice of his profession at Cadiz the county seat of Harrison county. In 1839 he returned to Steubenville, and was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, and prepared the 31st, 32d, and 33d volumes of the reports of that tribunal. In 1848 he opened a law office in Pittsburg and in 1857 went to Washington, D. C., where he was engaged by the government in many important land cases as chief counsel. On the 20th of December, 1860, he was appointed Attorney General by President Buchanan to succeed Hon. Jeremiah Black, and on the 15th of January, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him Secretary of War, where his great genius at once developed itself. He was originally a Jackson Democrat, but when Van Buren was defeated for the Presidency in 1844, at the Baltimore Convention he affiliated with the anti-slavery wing of the party, and when the Republican party was organized became one of its leaders.

EBENEZER B. FINLEY.—Ebenezer B. Finley, lawyer, lecturer and Democratic leader of Bucyrus, Crawford County, was born in Orrville, Wayne County, July 31, 1833, and is still living in the prime of physical vigor in the practice of his profession. He was educated in the public schools and admitted to the bar in 1862, located in Bucyrus, where he has since resided. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War, and became a first lieutenant and performed gallant and efficient service in that organization. After being mustered out of the service he resumed the practice of law and rose to distinction in the profession. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1876, from the Fourteenth District, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Wyandot, Richland, Ashland and Holmes. In 1878 he was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Eighth District, Crawford, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Seneca and Wyandot. He made an excellent record in the National Congress, and acquitted himself brilliantly in debate.

JOHN BEATTY.—General John Beatty, of Cardington, Morrow County, was born near Sandusky, Ohio, December 16, 1828, and was educated in the common schools. He entered upon the banking business in Cardington in 1852, and after his services in congress resumed the same business in Columbus, pursuing it until the close of the century. He was originally a Free Soiler, supporting John P. Hale for the presidency in 1852, and became an active Republican elector in 1860. In 1861 he entered the military service, being first a captain and later a lieutenant colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862, and became a brigadier general in November of the same year, his promotions being for gallant and meritorious action on the field. He participated in the campaign in Kentucky, at Stone's River, around Chattanooga at Chickamauga and in other actions, and was noted for his courage and coolness as well as his dashing bravery. He was elected to the Fortieth Congress in 1868 from the Eight District, above, as the successor of Cornelius S. Hamilton, and was re-elected from the same district in 1868 to the Forty-first, and in 1870 to the Forty-second Congress. He served on the military and other committees of importance and was a valuable member of the House.

J. WARREN KEIFER.—Joseph Warren Keifer, of Springfield, was born in Bethel township, Clarke County, Ohio, January 30, 1836; was reared on a farm; educated in common schools and at Antioch college; commenced the study of law in Springfield in 1856; was admitted to practice January 12, 1858, and practiced his profession at the last-named place until April 19, 1861, when he volunteered in the Union army; was commissioned Major of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 27, 1861; was promoted lieutenant colonel of the same regiment February 12, 1862; was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, September 30 1862; was severely wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, after having served in campaigns in the fields in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia; was appointed brigadier general by brevet November 30, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia;" was assigned to duty by President Lincoln as brigadier general December 29, 1864; was appointed July 1, 1865, major general by brevet "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent army under General Robert E. Lee;" was mustered out of service June 27, 1865 (having been in the Union army four years and two months, and four times wounded); resumed practice of the law at Springfield, Ohio, in July, 1865. He was appointed, without solicitation, lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, November 30, 1866, but declined the appointment; was a member of the Ohio state senate in the years 1868-1869; was commander of the Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, for the years 1868-1870, and was elected vice commander-in-chief of that organization, May 8, 1872; was trustee of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home from its organization under State authority, April 16, 1870, to March 5, 1878, when he resigned; has been a trustee of Antioch College since June 30, 1873; was a delegate at large from Ohio to the national Republican convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876. He was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1876, from the Eighth District, Clarke, Madison, Miami, Logan and Champaign Counties. In 1878 he was elected from the Fourth District, Clarke, Greene, Champaign, Logan and Union, to the Forty-sixth; in 1880 from the Eighth, comprising Clarke, Pickaway, Champaign, Logan and Madison, to the Forty-seventh, of which he was speaker, and in 1882, from the same district to the Forty-eighth Congress. In 1898 he was commissioned a major general by President McKinley in the Spanish-American War, and performed service on the Island of Cuba, and was mustered out of service May 1, 1899.

CHARLES FOSTER.—Charles Foster of Fostoria, Seneca County, served in Congress, was governor of the State and secretary of the treasury. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828, and was educated in the public schools. For many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Fostoria, with his father, and afterward on his own account. Later he engaged in banking, railway and manufacturing enterprises, and continued to reside in Fostoria until the close of the century. He entered Congress in 1871, having been elected in 1870 to the Forty-second Congress from the Ninth District, Seneca, Crawford, Huron, Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa Counties. The apportionment of 1872 placed him in the Tenth District, Seneca, Hancock, Sandusky, Erie and Huron Counties, from which he was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872, to the Forty-fourth in 1874, and to the Forty-fifth in 1876. He was defeated for Congress in 1890 by Darius D. Hare. He served with great distinction in Congress, and was on nearly all the important committees of the House, being especially fitted for committee work. He made no pretense to the gifts and arts of the orator, but when he spoke on any question he was brief and plain and to the point. He was one of the original Republicans and always a consistent party man, but withal tolerant of those who differed from him. In 1879 he was the Republican candidate for governor, and defeated his Democratic opponent, Thomas Ewing the younger, by a vote of 375,080 to 340,821. In 1881 he was again the Republican candidate for governor, and was re-elected over John Bookwalter, Democrat, by a vote of 312,735 to 243,016. On the 1st of March, 1891, Governor Foster entered the cabinet of President Benjamin Harrison as secretary of the treasury, and managed the affairs of that department with great skill and ability until the close of the administration. As the result of his many enterprises Governor Foster had accumulated a large fortune, all of which was swept away by the disastrous panic of 1893, and he was left with little to support him in his old age.

CHARLES N. LAMISON.—Charles N. Lamison of Lima, Allen County, was a lawyer and a Democratic leader of much influence in the northwestern part of the State. He was associated as counsel with Senator Calvin S. Brice in nearly all of his great railway enterprises from 1870 to 1890, as well as in the practice before the courts. He was a soldier and an officer in the Civil War. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress from the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Allen, Van Wert, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Hancock and Wyandot. In 1872, under a new apportionment, he was again elected from the Fifth District, embracing the counties of Allen, Defiance, Paulding, Putnam, Auglaize, Mercer and Shelby. During his service in Congress he was assigned to a number of the leading committees of the House, and was an efficient legislator. He was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, in 1820.

JOHN MCLEAN.—Was born in Morris County, New Jersey, March 11, 1785, and died at his home near Cincinnati, on April 4, 1861. He served two terms in Congress, and in 1816 was elected to the Supreme Court of the State, became commissioner of land office in 1822 and the same year postmaster general. In 1829 was nominated associate justice.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, JR.—He was born in Berkley County, Virginia, October 29, 1778, and died at Chillicothe, Ohio, October 8, 1851. He was elected first Secretary of Ohio in 1803; served one term in the House of Representatives and was elected to Congress in 1813, 1814, 1826 and 1829, 1830.

JAMES KILBOURNE.—James Kilbourne was born in New Britain, Connecticut, October 19, 1770, and died in Worthington, Ohio, December 9, 1850. He was elected to the Thirteenth Congress and also to the Fourteenth.

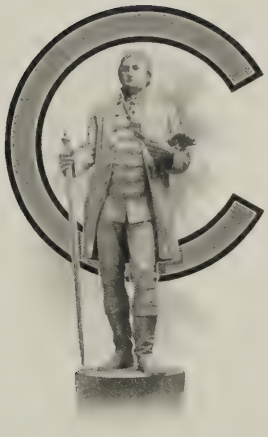
JOHN S. EDWARDS.—Was born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 22, 1777, and died in Ohio, January 29, 1813. He commanded a regiment in the War of 1812; was elected to the Thirteenth Congress, but resigned to become a Supreme Judge, and died a few years later.

(See Biographical Appendix for Conclusion of this Chapter.)

# CLEVELAND

## CHAPTER XX.

### THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.



CLEVELAND has a population of 381,768 by the census of 1900, and now exceeds 400,000. Of the five chief cities in the State, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Cleveland, it was the last to receive a charter as a city, which was granted in 1836, a short time subsequent to the granting of a city charter to Toledo.

In 1840 it ranked fourth in population, 6,017; in 1850 it ranked fourth with 17,100; in 1860 it ranked second with 43,800; in 1870, second with 92,415; in 1880, second with 160,146; in 1890, second with 261,353, and in 1900 first with 381,768.

The history of Cleveland, it is generally conceded, dates from the 16th of September, 1796, when Mr. Augustus Porter, a civil engineer, succeeded in laying out a few streets on the right hand side of the Cuyahoga River where it flows into Lake Erie. A village was designed for that point, and the hope was indulged in that at some time in the distant future it would reach the dimensions and proportions of a city.

While Engineer Porter ran out the streets, his assistants laid out the village lots between them, these assistants being Seth Pease, Amos Spafford and Richard Stoddard, all of whom were identified with the history and public affairs in Northern Ohio, and held responsible public positions.

The place, which had formerly been referred to either as "Cuyahoga" or as "The Mouth of Cuyahoga," was named Cleveland, in honor of General Moses Cleaveland, the agent of the Connecticut Land Company, and one of its principal stockholders. An error on the part of an enrolling clerk in the Legislature caused the omission of the first "a" in Cleaveland, and, by the orthography of the city charter it was christened Cleveland, phonetically but not orthographically bearing the name honored.

It was called a "city" from the start, its most important deficiency being at that time a lack of population. It contained two log cabins, one to shelter the surveying party and the other serving as a residence for Job P. Stiles and Tabitha Stiles, his good wife, who "kept house" for the party of engineers and surveyors. Later this house was known as Pease's Hotel, and was occupied by Seth Pease. It was located between Main street and the river. The other house was near the junction of that street and the river. Over

CLEVELAND AND OHIO CITY
From Scranton Heights in Early Days.

SUPERIOR STREET, LOOKING FROM MONUMENT SQUARE.

on the west side of the river, and within the bounds of the present city, was a dilapidated tenantless cabin, supposed to have been erected in 1786 by the agents of the Northwestern Fur Company in which to receive provisions brought overland from Pittsburg.

Mr. Spafford made a map of the "city" bearing date of October 1, 1796, which gave a flattering outline of the place. The "Public Square," which is now Monument Square, contained ten acres of land, with Superior street running through it parallel with the lake shore. Originally it was named Broad street, but that name was erased and Superior substituted.

Five other streets were delineated on the map. Parallel with Superior, Lake street extended from Water to Erie. Huron ran from the river to a point one-fourth of a mile east of Erie, where the city limits terminated. Ohio ran from Erie westward to what was later Miami. Federal street extended from Erie eastward to the city limits, occupying what was later St. Clair. Butte street ran westward from the later Water street along the margin of the lake to the mouth of the river. New streets were soon added, and, under the direction of General Cleaveland the names of some of them were changed.

The original plat, as revised, showed the majority of the lots to be 8x40 rods, containing two acres each; some were smaller and some much larger, but all were on a liberal scale. These lots were sold singly or in numbers to purchasers who felt like investing in them at the rate of $25 an acre, or $50 for the average lot. At this date $50,000 each would be considered a sacrifice price for any of these lots.

The purchasers of these lots, however, obligated themselves to become settlers on their purchases by the year 1797, and what was known as the farm lots or lands in bodies of ten acres were $3 per acre; 20 acres $2 per acre, and 100 acres $1.50 per acre.

By the 20th of October, 1796, the surveyors had concluded their work, and with their assistants, left for their homes in the East, thus depopulating the city except Mr. and Mrs. Stiles and Mr. Joseph Landon. A few weeks later Mr. Landon took his departure, reducing the

FIVE POINTS,
Intersection Sheriff, Eagle, Woodland and Ontario Streets.

population to two. However, it was soon increased 33 per cent. by the fortunate arrival of Mr. Edward Paine, who later became Gen. Edward Paine, and the founder of Painesville, Lake County, who took board with Mr. and Mrs. Stiles, and the three spent the winter with no visitors except the sons and daughters of the forest who came to trade with Mr. Paine, who was a trapper and hunter and fur trader, and exchanged beads, calico, powder and lead, and other gew-gaws, for bear, beaver, otter and other valuable furs.

In the spring of 1797, Mr. Paine, wishing more elbow room, left the crowded city, went out into the woods and laid the foundations of the future city of Painesville. But in May the population increased 100 per cent., Mr. and Mrs. Gunn arriving from Conneaut. From that day Cleveland never went backward in its population.

On June 1 a large surveying party in charge of Mr. Pease arrived, and three days later, another party, convoyed by the Pease party, headed by Rev. Seth Hart, joined their fortunes with the new city. About the same time Major Lorenzo Carter joined the community. Alonzo Carter, son of the major, Ezekiel Hawley, James Kingsbury, and many others came in during the summer, and in July the first wedding in Cleveland was celebrated, the bride being Miss Chloe Inches, Mrs. Carter's hired girl, and the bridegroom Mr. William Clement, who came from Canada to claim his bride and carried her thence.

THE ARCADE.

Early in June of 1797 the first death and burial in the community occurred. Daniel Eldridge, one of the party that arrived that year, was drowned while crossing Grand River, and his remains were brought to Cleveland. Lots 97 and 98 were set aside as a burial ground, a rude coffin was made, and Rev. Hart officiated at the funeral services. The first mill was constructed—a white oak stump hollowed out by fire—and in this the corn was pounded into a coarse meal with a pestle suspended from a spring pole. Forests were cleared away, corn and vegetables were planted and cultivated, log cabins were built, and Cleveland began to take on the appearance of a frontier town.

EUCLID AVENUE.

Fever and ague, the plagues of the early settlers, made their appearance, and the population alternated between fevers, chills and hard labor. People who lived on the elevations were the least subject to

MONUMENT SQUARE.

WHISKEY ISLAND ORE DOCK, FROM TAYLOR STREET.

these diseases, and were able to raise better crops, which they shared with their less fortunate neighbors. James Kingsbury was something of an inventor and fashioned a rude set of millstones, with which a fair article of flour and meal were ground by hand power.

Game of all kinds was plenty, and meat was easily obtained with the rifle. By 1800 the city had reached a population of between 60 and 70 persons. The seasons had been mild and there was little suffering on that account. Children frequently became lost in the woods and were often found with difficulty.

ROSE BUILDING, CORNER OF ERIE AND PROSPECT STREETS.

Cleveland Township, Trumbull County, embracing all of Cuyahoga, a part of Geauga, and all of the Reserve west of Cuyahoga was erected in 1800. James Kingsbury was appointed the first justice of the peace, and was ex-officio a member of the quarter sessions court. Lorenzo Carter and Stephen Gilbert were appointed the first constables, and were required to keep the peace throughout their bailiwick.

VIEW OF MARKET HOUSE.

In 1800, Daniel Bryant and his son Gilman brought a still from Virginia, and set up a still at the foot of Superior Lane. Distilling was then considered a highly respectable business, and the enterprise was warmly received by the entire population. The Indians were partial to the Bryant output, and in celebration of the opening of the distillery, made a feast of white dog soup, a sacred dish among the Iroquois, with Mr. Bryant, the younger, as guest of honor. But when it came to eating a dog's foot with the hair only partly singed off, he drew the line. The soup was all right, but the sacred right forepaw he handed over to his entertainers.

POSTOFFICE, SUPERIOR STREET AND MONUMENT SQUARE.

Samuel Huntington, afterward supreme judge and governor of the State, member of the Legislature and speaker of the House, arrived from Connecticut and erected the most aristocratic residence in the city, a hewed log

NEW ENGLAND BUILDING.

house with sawed flooring and doors, and here he began his distinguished career. The first school house was opened in 1802, at the house of Mr. Carter, and Miss Anna Spafford was the first teacher. The children did not ramble far away because of the plenitude of bears, one of which was killed by "a man with a hoe" near the school house, and one day Judge Huntington, who had been out riding, was pursued to his threshold by a pack of howling and ravenous wolves.

Lorenzo Carter, not to be outdone by Judge Huntington, erected a "frame house," which rather eclipsed the latter's hewed log mansion. In 1802 Messrs. Carter and Spafford were both licensed by the court of quarter sessions as "hotel keepers." One or two families a year came to increase the population, and their coming was always an occasion of general rejoicing. A military company was organized for protection against hostile Indians, and everybody capable of bearing arms was enrolled. In 1805 a postoffice was established, and Elisha Norton was appointed as the first postmaster. Judge Huntington having acquired an interest in the mills at Mill Creek, removed thither, as did several other families, because of the healthfulness of the situation, and it soon became a rival to Cleveland, but was eventually absorbed by the original city. A number of Indians continued to reside in the vicinity, and one of them, known as John Omic, on one occasion threatened the life of Mrs. Major Carter while she was working in her garden. The Major came near hanging him, but relented on the intercession of the elder Omic, on condition that he remain on the west side of the river. A few years later he committed a heinous offense and became the first victim of the hangman's rope.

In 1806, a Mr. Hunter, from Kentucky, with his family and two negro slaves were crossing Rocky River and were wrecked, Ben, one of the slaves, being the only survivor. He was taken to Major Carter's tavern, where he remained for some months, when two Kentuckians arrived, claiming to own him. They started to return with him, when two unknown men who had been hanging around the tavern, followed and succeeded in rescuing the black.

LENNOX BUILDING,
Corner Prospect and Erie Streets.

HOLLENDEN HOTEL, CORNER BOND AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

Mr. Kingsbury, who had brought some apple seeds from the East, began to gather a few apples as early as 1806. In 1807 Judge Huntington manufactured the first brick to build the chimneys for his new frame house. In 1807 a man who had been working for Major Spafford suddenly disappeared, without drawing all the pay due him, but taking nothing. When Spafford related the circumstances to his neighbor, Major Carter, the latter declared that no man should "run away" from Cleveland, so shouldering his rifle he set out in pursuit of the fugitive, and overtook him near what is now Wilson avenue, and forced him to return to his employer, although he protested that he had stolen nothing and owed no man anything.

Spafford asked him to explain his conduct, which he did by saying that he was of a roving disposition and liked to go from place to place as the fancy took him. He was told that it was a bad practice and that he ought to abandon it—at least not to leave a neighborhood surreptitiously and without giving some sort of a notice or explanation. He ate his breakfast and went to work, and the relations between him and his employer were amicable for months. Then he decided that he would like to move; he was paid off, and given a Godspeed.

In 1809 the county seat was established in Cleveland. In 1810 Major Carter built a warehouse at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. Elias Cozad and Samuel and Matthew Williamson erected tanneries, and Mr. Levi Johnson took the census of the city, showing that there were, in 1810, 57 people in the city, including Dr. David Long, the first physician, and Alfred Kelley, the first practicing lawyer. In the same year the first court of record was held in the store of E. E. H. Murray. During the war of 1812-1815 but little progress was made in the city. However, the first brick building was erected in 1814 by J. R. and Irad Kelly for a store. In that year there were 34 buildings in the place. In the same year Levi Johnson built a small schooner which he named the "Pilot."

On the 23rd of December, 1815, the village of Cleveland was incorporated by act of the General Assembly, and was made the occasion for wild and extravagant rejoicing, one enthusiastic citizen adding to its splendors by setting fire to a load of hay which a farmer was bringing to market. An old field piece was brought into requisition, and Abram Hickox, acting as powder monkey, carried the powder in an open pail,

EMPIRE THEATRE, HURON STREET.

which ignited and blew him as high as the eaves of the houses, but he came down all right and as full of fight and patriotism as a singed cat. In fact patriotism was on tap and ladled out by the gourd full. At night fall every one was comfortably filled up and the most of them too full for utterance.

The first municipal election was held on the first Monday in June following, and the total vote cast was 12. The officers, all of whom were unanimously elected, were: President, Alfred Kelley; recorder, Horace Perry; treasurer, Alonzo Carter; marshal, John A. Ackley; assessors, George Wallace and John Riddle; trustees, Samuel Williamson, David Long and Nathan Perry, Jr.

Up to 1817 the population gradually but slowly increased and new houses were going up. The era of log warehouses ceased with this year, Leonard Case and Captain William Gaylord building a large frame edifice for the purpose on the river north of St. Clair street. Levi Johnson and Dr. Long built another, and John Blair a third. A bank had been started by Leonard Case, called the Commercial Bank of Lake Erie, in 1816. In 1819 it closed from lack of business, but was soon after re-opened and became a flourishing institution. In 1818 Orlando Cutter began business with a $20,000 stock of goods, an extraordinary sum of money for those days.

WILLIAMSON BUILDING.

Land sold in the heart of the present city at the enormous price of $100 an acre. Ansel Young, the intimate friend of the historian, Jared Sparks, was the almanac maker of the town. The "Walk-in-the-Water," the first steamboat, arrived in Cleveland harbor in 1818. The first newspaper, the "Register," appeared during the same year. In 1819 the "Herald" made its appearance and proceeded at once to pay its respects to "Agueagueshake-shake, the god of Lake Erie," with a view of propitiating him, as well as warning the people against his insidious assaults.

HARBOR VIEW,
Looking West from Willow Street Bridge.

Church organizations and schools began to take shape in 1820, and there was some regularity in church services. The theatre arrived at this time, and an entertainment was announced which included "The Purse, or the Benevolent Tar," scenes from "The Stranger," "The Village Lawyer," with the "Dwarf Dance" as an after-piece. Newburg, which had begun to outrival Cleveland, now began to fall behind. Deer were plentiful in the outskirts of the city, wolves were plentiful and ravenous, and the mails arrived semi-occasionally. William White and S. J. Hamlin built the first bridge across the Cuyhoga River in 1822, Josiah Barber, Philo Scoville and

PERRY-PAYNE BUILDING.

Reuben Chapman being the citizens' supervising committee. The people subscribed for the work. Those who could not pay in money paid in whiskey, grain, meat and other articles. About this time Reuben Wood, the future judge and governor, located in the city. A brick school house, called the Cleveland Academy, was erected in 1822. In 1824 the first steamboat was built in Cleveland by Levi Johnson. It was called the "Enterprise" and was of 220 tons burden—a marvel in its day.

The bar at the mouth of the Cuyahoga prevented large vessels from entering the river, and they had to lay-to and unload with yawls and lighters. Cleveland boasted of her unexcelled harbor facilities. Sandusky did the same. The Sandusky "Clarion" in its shipping news spoke of the yawls used in unloading cargoes having stuck in the mud before reaching the shore or entering the river. In the shipping news of the Cleveland "Herald" were graphic accounts of the canoes used for unloading purposes in Sandusky Bay being sunk by running afoul of catfish. Every lake port had the best harbor, or you were told so, when you were there and the worst when you were somewhere else.

The total population, as estimated by one who knew the value of figures, in 1825, was 500. In July of that year ground was broken in Cleveland for the Ohio Canal, and within a twelve-month the city had doubled its population. A dozen years later it was 5,000, and became a city. The city's growth has been uninterrupted since 1825, although it was slow for many years. Congress made an appropriation of $5,000 to improve the harbor, and a pier 600 feet in length was built, under the direction of Ashbel Walworth, the collector of the port, into the lake east of the mouth of the Cuyahoga, to deepen the channel of the river by erosion or something else. But it had no such effect. It was simply a failure, so pronounced that there was no pretense to the contrary.

Ten thousand dollars more were appropriated by Congress, at the instance of Congressman Whittlesey, and it was decided to build another pier to the east of the first and then compel the river to flow between them, thus cutting out a channel by the action of the water. The work was put in charge of Major T. W. Maurice of the United States Engineer Corps, who at once ordered a dam to be built across the river opposite the south end of the Walworth pier. This not only interfered with business, but was apparently so absurb that it aroused public indignation to a high pitch.

MANUFACTURING DISTRICT,
Looking East from Case Avenue.

AMERICAN TRUST BUILDING.

The greatest of all Cleveland's interests had birth in 1828. The iron industry was then founded by John Ballard & Co., who put their new iron foundry into operation. In the same year the one agent that could build up the iron industry made its appearance in Cleveland over the newly opened canal. This was coal from the mines of Henry Newberry, father of Professor Newberry, whose coal lands lay along the canal to the southeast.

Indeed, it was hard work to introduce coal as fuel in Cleveland, where wood was yet plentiful and cheap. Finally Philo Scoville, who kept the Franklin House, was induced to experiment with it in his bar room. The experiment was satisfactory, and ere long the use of coal became popular, except among the more aristocratic house

The schooner "Lake Serpent" got between the dam and the bar and had to be dug out to make its accustomed voyage. The captain maligned the engineer, and said that he only wanted to live long enough to see the idiotic plan succeed. Men, boys, teams, plows and scrapers were set to work cutting a canal across the isthmus from the river to the lake. As soon as an opening was made the river broke through and when the flood subsided there were two feet of water in the channel, which was constantly widening and deepening. When the "Lake Serpent" returned from its voyage it could sail into the river through the new channel. Then the captain doffed his cap to the engineer. Later the second pier was built, and still later, under new appropriations, both were extended back and further into the lake. Nearly $100,000 was put into the work in a few years. Since then still greater improvements have been made in the harbor.

In 1827 the Ohio Canal was opened to Akron, and the people again bubbled over with jubilation. But the digging of the canal turned the malaria loose, and fever and ague took on a new violence for several years, but fortunately, it was now possible to get quinine in preference to dogwood bark to fight the evil.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

SUPERIOR STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM VIADUCT.

keepers. Iron and coal now are among the greatest factors in the city.

When Newburg began to fall behind in the metropolitan race, Brooklyn, across the river, entered it, and although a small place, was a persistent rival. Its population increased rapidly and its business grew proportionately. Both villages began to yearn for city clothes. A few proposed that they unite and make one garment cover both. But there were too many ambitions to make this plan possible. To the unspeakable shame and humiliation of Cleveland, Brooklyn was incorporated as Ohio City on the 3rd of May, 1836, and it was five days later before Cleveland was incorporated as the City of Cleveland.

Then the two rivals glared defiance at each other across the muddy waters of the Cuyahoga for many years. But their rivalries and jealousies were long since buried and are turned to dust and ashes. Cleveland, Ohio City, Newburg, and all the clustering hamlets are now under the proud escutcheon of the metropolitan city of the Buckeye State.

The shipping interests kept pace with the growing business of the port. From March to November, 1836, the sloops, schooners, brigs and ships arriving with cargoes numbered 911, and the steamboats with freight and passengers 990. Compared with the present, this is but a

GARFIELD BUILDING.

SOUTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE,
In 1839.

CLEVELAND FROM BROOKLYN HILL,
Looking east, in 1833.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT,
Monument Square.

rather than a manufacturing city, and was the point of shipment from Northern Ohio of products to the East and the depot of distribution of merchandize to the West and to the outlying districts, and in the transhipping place for immigrants.

During the 50's the railroad era added to the growth and importance of Cleveland, and began to stimulate manufacturing enterprises of all kinds. Cleveland and Ohio City were united in 1854 by the vote of the people, who largely favored the union, so that when they were united the population was nearly doubled. East Cleveland was annexed in 1867, and other hamlets and towns were absorbed before or since that date.

Among the leading newspapers now or heretofore published in the city may be

mere bagatelle, but at that time it challenged the attention of the whole country as one of the marvels of progress.

Late in 1836 commercial depression overtook Cleveland, and before the opening of the new year it blew a hurricane of panic, and banks and business houses and private individuals were bankrupted. In 1837 the collapse was complete, and "Hard Times" sat enthroned on the lake shore. It was a noteworthy fact at the time that the Bank of Lake Erie rode out the storm, although the most of its best customers were impoverished.

From 1836 to 1840 there was no apparent increase in the population, the census showing it to be about 7,000. By 1840 the city began to revive from the effects of the panic. New iron works were established; coal shipments increased, and manufacturing of all kinds began to take on increased proportions. Street paving began experimentally in 1842, first with wood and then with limestone, and finally with Medina sandstone. Now all the superior materials are used for the purpose. In 1845, a new tide of prosperity had set in, and was of a substantial rather than of a speculative character.

Religion and education kept pace with trade and commerce. Accumulated wealth brought ease and artistic ideas, and beautiful homes were erected in the beautiful spots beyond the noise and turmoil of the denser center of population. And this spirit is still uppermost.

In 1850 the population just passed 17,000. Cleveland was yet a commercial

CITY HALL.

mentioned the "Herald," "Advertiser," "News," "Leader, "Plain Dealer, "Press," "Recorder," "World," "Anzieger" and "Wachter am Erie." Some 40 other evanescent papers have long ceased to exist. There are between 50 and 60 weekly, bi-monthly and monthly papers published at this time, devoted to agriculture, manufacturers, religion, science, and other special subjects, and printed in English, German, Bohemian and other foreign languages.

Cleveland is situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and the northern terminus of the Ohio Canal, 139 miles northeast of Columbus, the State capitol; 225 miles northeast of Cincinnati; 130 miles from Pittsburg; 190 miles from Buffalo; 650 miles from New York, and 130 miles from Detroit.

In 1846 Cleveland had eight or ten manufacturing establishments, as many mercantile and mechanical institutions, ten newspapers, 20 churches and missions, four banks, two collegiate institutions, its total tonnage was 13,493, and the number of its vessels of all kinds was 85, while its imports and exports by the lake amounted to $9,000,000. Its lake shipments are now approximately ten times as great,

SOCIETY FOR SAVINGS BUILDING.
Corner of Ontario Street and Monument Square.

CLEVELAND HARBOR FROM BREAKWATER,
Showing Steamer "Corsica" going in.

and its railway shipments almost as much. Its colleges, academies, high schools and other schools are now numbered by scores, and in addition to the large Cleveland, Case and Law libraries, it has many others that are of great value and versatility. It has 50 or more banks and financial institutions, some of them among the strongest in the country, and carrying millions of deposits. Its churches and missions, embracing all the Christian denominations and sects, exceed 150. Its newspapers and publications have increased 1,000 per cent. Its mercantile establishments reach into the thousands, and its manufacturing and mechanical establishments, great and small, exceed 1,000, some of them being the largest in the country.

Among its railways are the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus; the Cleveland Belt and Terminal; the Cleveland, Canton & Southern; the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling; the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley; the Cleveland

& Marietta; the Cleveland & Pittsburg; the Cleveland Terminal & Valley; the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; the New York, Lake Erie & Western; the Nypano; the Pennsylvania; the Baltimore & Ohio, and various other connections.

The total capital invested in manufactures of all kinds is approximately $100,000,000; the annual value of product, $120,000,000; wages paid, $25,000,000; employes of all kinds, 50,000. The output of these establishments includes practically all forms of modern manufactures.

The city stands on a broad plateau at an average elevation of 80 feet above the water line of Lake Erie, and is bisected by the Cuyahoga River, which for a distance of nearly five miles is broad and deep, and is navigable for the largest passenger and freight steamers. The Cleveland harbor is the best and most commodious on Lake Erie.

Scientific investigation shows that at some remote period this plateau was the bottom of a land-locked lake, probably the glacial predecessor of the present lake, which receded through a long series of ages to its existing level, leaving a succession of ridges parallel therewith, many miles in length and extending back to the rocky elevations which formed the limit of the original mere. The plateau was unquestionably formed at the time of the glacial epoch, and is superimposed to a depth of some 200 feet upon the solid rocky bed which underlies it.

HICKOX BUILDING, CORNER EUCLID AVENUE AND ERIE STREET.

CENTRAL ARMORY.

This superimposed mass is composed of alternate layers of strata of Devonian shale, marl, clay, gravel, sand, alluvium, the disintegrations of Arctic mountain formations, rocks, boulders and drift wood from the tropical northern districts, which were heavily clothed under former climatic conditions.

In the sandy and alluvium strata referred to are to be found the bones of a wide variety of

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

animals, characteristic of the age which immediately preceded the glacial and drift period. There have been discovered in the sliding banks of the lake and river, in ravines and in excavations, the bones and teeth of elephants and mastodons, as well as the entire skeletons of both these species. Here are to be found the evidences of the existence of the remote and mysterious Mound Builders, as well as the more modern aboriginal races and tribes. The red man, who came perhaps 1,000 or more years ago, and whose existence in the locality was known to the white man almost 500 years ago, followed the Mound Builder, but had not even a tradition of the character of his predecessor.

From 1535 to 1760, covering a period of 225 years, explorations and discoveries were made in the region of the lakes, and north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi by the Jesuits and fur traders of France, and these discoveries made it a part of the French Dominions in America and called New France. It passed to England's possession in 1760, and the northern part of Ohio became a part of the English Province of Quebec. The Cuyahoga River, more than 200 years ago, was the boundary between the Six Nations, or Iroquois, and the Indian Nations of the West. The French missionaries taught Christianity on its banks, and some of the most vivid descriptions of the children of the forest were written there by the missionaries, and are yet to be found in the French archives of the period of Louis XIV.

Many great names, which are closely interwoven with the history of Ohio, are connected even more closely with the city itself, and they are deserving of a passing notice.

General Moses Cleaveland, the founder of the city, naturally comes first. He was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1754. He graduated from Yale College in 1777. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in his native town. He was made a captain of engineers in the Revolution in 1779. He was afterward a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He came to Ohio in 1795. He died in Canterbury, Connecticut, November 16, 1806. On the 23rd of July, 1888, a bronze statute to his memory was unveiled to him in the Public Square of the city, which he had surveyed almost a century before, inscribed: "General Moses Cleaveland, founder of the city, 1796." The bronze represents him as a surveyor afield with a Jacob's staff in his right hand and an old fashioned compass clasped in his left arm at the elbow.

Jared Potter Kirtland, another great citizen, was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1793. He graduated from the Yale Medical School when 30 years of age and came to Poland, Ohio, where he

THE SHERIFF STREET MARKET HOUSE.

CENTRAL VIADUCT.

he practiced his profession. He was an expert in the cultivation of fruit and flowers, as well as a profound scientist. He served in the Ohio Legislature, was medical professor at Willoughby, and in 1837 was assistant in the first geological survey of Ohio, and made the report on its zoology.

In 1840 he removed to Rockport, near Cleveland, and he became the chief founder of Cleveland Medical College. During the Civil War he was examining surgeon for recruits and devoted his pay to the Soldiers' Aid Society. He investigated many departments of natural history and published several valuable works on that subject. He was one of the founders of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Sciences and of the Kirtland Society of Natural History. He died in Cleveland in 1877, at the age of 84.

Governor Reuben Wood, who died on his farm near Rockport, Cuyahoga County, in 1864, was born in Royalton, Vermont, in 1793, and came to Cleveland in 1818. At the breaking out of the second War of Independence, in 1812, he was temporarily residing with an uncle in Canada, where he was studying law and the classics, and was conscripted to serve under arms against his country. He refused to enter the English service, was placed under guard, and at the hazard of his life escaped, and made his way across Lake Ontario in a small boat. For years he worked on the farm of his widowed mother and continued his studies. When he came to Cleveland, in 1818, he entered upon the practice of his profession; was three times chosen to the Senate; was elected by the Legislature in 1830 as president judge of the Common Pleas of the Third District; was unanimously elected to the Supreme Bench in 1833; was re-elected by the same vote in 1841, and was chief justice of the court for three years. He was elected governor of the State on the Democratic ticket in 1850, and re-elected in 1857 under the present constitution, resigned the office to accept the office of consul at Valparaiso, Chili, and afterward became United States minister to that country. He resigned the office and returned to the United States. He was of tall and commanding figure,

ORE DOCKS, LOOKING WEST FROM WILLOW STREET BRIDGE.

THE FLATS FROM FRANKLIN STREET HILL.

and was called "the tall Chief of the Cuyahogas," by both his political friends and opponents. He did much in building up and beautifying his adopted city. His farm, "Evergreen Place," lay along the banks of Lake Erie.

GLOBE IRON WORKS.
Shipyard American Ship Building Company.

Sherlock J. Andrews was another of the distinguished Clevelanders. He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in the year 1801, and died in 1880. He was the son of a physician, and was well educated and graduated from Union College. For a time he was an assistant of Professor Silliman at Yale. He came to Cleveland in 1825, and the law firm of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt was among the most prominent in the State. He went to Congress in 1840. In 1848 he was elected judge of the Superior Court in Cleveland. He was a man of great learning and great public enterprise.

Rufus P. Ranney, who was of Scotch descent, was born

A CLEVELAND PARK BOULEVARD.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

in Blanford, Massachusetts, in 1813, and came to Portage County, Ohio, in 1824. Later he located at Cleveland, where he resided the rest of his life. When a lad of 15, in Portage County, he was engaged in farm work, and to earn sufficient money to acquire a college education, he contracted to chop a certain amount of fire wood at 25 cents a cord. With this money he entered the Western Reserve College, but for lack of sufficient means was not able to graduate. He went on foot, from the college, to Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula County, carrying all his property and possessions in a pack on his back, and entered the law office of Giddings & Wade—Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade, where he fitted himself for the bar, and was duly admitted. When Mr. Giddings was elected to Congress, he entered into partnership with Mr. Wade, and in 1845 opened a law office in Warren, the county seat of Trumbull County. He was a member of the Democratic party and was twice an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1857 he was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the State, in which he exercised a powerful influence. He was twice chosen to the Supreme Bench of the State, on which he was conspicuous for the clearness and soundness of his decisions. Immediately preceding the Civil War he was the Democratic candidate for governor against William Dennison, Jr., but was defeated by about 3,000 votes. During the war he was actively in favor of its vigorous prosecution.

ARCADE.

No. 20 ENGINE HOUSE, CLARK AVENUE.

Henry Chisholm did more, perhaps, than any one man, to start into an avalanche the spirit of manufacturing, which had long been growing in Cleveland. He founded and became president of the Rolling Mill Company, which immediately outranked all other establishments of the kind in the world for size, output and completeness of appliances. He was born in Lochgelly, Scotland, and came to Cleveland

HATCH LIBRARY.

in early life. He was a carpenter by trade, and first landed at Montreal, Canada. He became a master builder at Cleveland, and for a time worked on the Cleveland breakwater. In 1857 his mind turned into the channel of manufacturing, and he founded at Newburg the great iron manufacturing firm of Chisholm & Jones, from which grew the immense rolling mill, without a rival anywhere. His brother, three years his junior, William Chisholm, the distinguished inventor, joined him in 1857, and later engaged in the manufacture of spikes, bolts and horseshoes in Cleveland, and after demonstrating, both experimentally and practically the manufacture of screws from Bessemer steel, organized the Union Steel Company of Cleveland in 1871. Later on he devised and perfected new methods and new machinery for the manufacture of steel shovels and spades, and established a large factory for their production. In 1882 he began the manufacture of engines of a new model, adapted for hoisting and pumping and transmitters for carrying coal and ore between vessels and railway cars. Improvements and elaborations in this line succeeded, and the business is one of the great economic features of Cleveland to-day.

Charles Francis Brush, the great electric genius and inventor, was born in Euclid, in 1840. He was the son of a farmer, and worked on his father's farm in youth. He was

MASONIC TEMPLE, BOND AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

BALTIMORE & OHIO AND CLEVELAND TERMINAL & VALLEY Depot. Canal, South and Water Streets.

educated in the Michigan University. At the age of 15 he constructed microscopes and telescopes for himself and his boyish companions, and devised a method for turning on and lighting and turning off and extinguishing gas lamps by electricity. When he left college he established a labratory in Cleveland, and soon achieved fame as an analytic chemist. He then turned his attention to electric lighting, contemporaneously with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, another Ohioan, who went from Akron to the East. In 1875 he invented a dynamo capable of producing the proper electrical current for several lights. Also a lamp

that could then work successfully on a circuit with an indefinite number of other lamps. These inventions he introduced throughout the United States in 1876. Over 50 patents have been taken out by him relating to the dynamo and lamp, and their successful application in commercial lighting, all of which are a part of the Electric Brush Company of Cleveland, while the foreign patents are held by the Anglo-American Brush Electric Light Company of London, England. He erected one of the most beautiful mansions on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland. The French government decorated him as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his great scientific attainments, and other high honors were showered upon him.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE, BELLFLOWER AVENUE.

Edward Wade was among the strongest opponents of slavery, when that question became paramount in state and national politics, and he was elected to Congress on that issue for four successive terms. He was first elected in 1852 from the Nineteenth District to the Thirty-third Congress, comprising the counties of Cuyahoga, Lake and Geauga, was elected to the Thirty-fourth in 1854, the Thirty-fifth in 1856, and the Thirty-sixth in 1858, from the same district. Nominally a Whig, and receiving the support of that party as against the Democratic, he was of the most advanced type of the Free Soil school, and ably and aggressively advocated all measures of an anti-slavery character, whether presented for the consideration of Congress by himself or others. He ranked among the ablest opponents of the extension of slavery of his day in Congress, as well as a man thoroughly versed in all the other commanding questions and issues. He was a lawyer of great prominence, and stood at the head of the Cleveland bar. He was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 22, 1802, and died in Cleveland in August, 1866.

SOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

William J. White was born in Canada, October 7, 1850, and migrated to the United States in 1857. He was educated in the common schools, and when a young man entered and still continues in business as a wholesale dealer and manufacturer, with large interests also in shipping, mining, farming and stock raising. He was elected mayor of West Cleveland, as a Republican, in 1889. In 1892 he was elected to the Fifty-third Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina Counties.

Martin Ambrose Foran was born in Choconut, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1844, and

OLD CONVENT.

CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

is still prominent in the legal profession at Cleveland. He received both a public school and a collegiate education, graduating from St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania. For three years he taught school. He served as a private soldier in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry during 1864 and 1865. He learned the trade of cooper, and while following his trade read law and was admitted to the bar in 1874, and began the practice in Cleveland, where he became a successful attorney. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1873, and was prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County from 1875 to 1877. He was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth Congress in 1882 from the Twenty-first District, a part of Cuyahoga County; was elected from the same district to the Forty-ninth in 1884, and to the Fiftieth in 1886. On the floor of Congress he was a man of great force of character and made an enviable record on all important issues of the day.

Amos Townsend was born in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in 1831; removed at an early age to Ohio, and became a citizen of Cleveland, with whose commercial interests he was identified for many years; was for ten years a member of the city council, serving seven of those years as its president; was a member of the state constitutional convention in 1873; was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress in 1876 from the Twentieth District, Cuyahoga County, and was re-elected from the same district in 1878 to the Forty-sixth, and to the Forty-seventh in 1880. He lived till nearly the close of the century.

John W. Allen was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836 from the Fifteen District, composed of Cuyahoga, Lorain, Portage and Medina, and was re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was a Whig. He was mayor of Cleveland in 1841, having located there in 1825, as a lawyer. Later he became identified with various railway enterprises. He was appointed postmaster of Cleveland by President Grant in 1870, and reappointed in 1874, but resigned the office in 1875. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1802.

OLD LIGHT HOUSE ON WATER STREET.

NORTHLAND IN THE DOCKS AT CLEVELAND.

Vincent Albert Taylor was born in Bedford Ohio, December 6, 1845. He was educated in the

common schools. In May, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in August, of the same year, re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio, and served until the end of the war. Upon his return to civil life he entered into the manufacturing business at Cleveland and was successful. He was elected to the Ohio state senate in 1887, and served one term. In 1890 he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, composed of a part of Cuyahoga and Huron, Lake, Lorain and Summit Counties, and served one term. He resumed his business life upon retiring from Congress.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY BUILDING, EUCLID AVENUE.

Clifton Bailey Beach was born in Sharon, Medina County, Ohio, September 16, 1845, and removed to Cleveland in 1852, where he has since resided, having retired from the law practice and engaged extensively in manufacturing enterprises. He was educated in the common schools, and graduated from the Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, in 1871. He studied law, and after his admission to the bar practiced the profession for a number of years. In 1894 he was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican, from the Twentieth District, a part of Cuyahoga and Lake and Medina Counties, and was re-elected to the Fifty-fifth from the same district in 1896.

John Henry Devereux was born in Boston in 1832, and came to Cleveland and Northern Ohio in 1848. He was one of the most efficient and successful railway managers of his time, and was thoroughly educated thereto in the school of experience. He served as constructing engineer on a number of roads penetrating the upper portions of the

ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.
An old landmark. Corner Dodge and Superior Streets.

BISHOP RAPP,
First Bishop of Cleveland

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, WILSON AVENUE.

State. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was occupying a prominent and responsible railway position in Tennessee, and was made superintendent of the Military Railways of Virginia by President Lincoln. In this position his latent managerial ability was quickly developed and he brought order out of the prevailing chaos, overcoming obstacles which were regarded as insurmountable. His achievements awoke both wonder and admiration, and it was made possible to move the vast armies with certainty and celerity. In 1864 he returned to Cleveland, became in succession the president of the C. C. C. & I., the Atlantic & Great Western and the Indianapolis & St. Louis railways. He was a man of great personal courage and in 1877, by his indomitable will and insistence, prevented 800 of his employes from joining in the prevalent railroad riots. He died in the very prime of his usefulness.

One of the great newspaper editors of Cleveland was Edwin Cowles. He was born in Austinburg, Ashtabula County, in 1825, and died toward the close of the century. He learned the printers' art in the office of the Cleveland "Herald," which afterward was merged with the "Leader." He was among the first who moved for the organization of the Republican party, in 1854-55, which was the outcome of the organization and solidification of all the various political elements and organizations in opposition to the Democratic party. He first suggested the name of David Tod, a war Democrat, for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio, in 1861, and his suggestion was adopted. He also suggested the name of John Brough, another war Democrat, for the gubernatorial nomination, in 1863, which suggestion was also followed. He was strong in feeling and expression, always aggressive for his party and for the

YACHT COMANCHE.
Sold to United States government at opening of Spanish War and converted into a gunboat.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, KENNARD AND PROSPECT STREETS.

interests of his city. In 1870 he began a great fight to minimize the danger to life in the railway crossing, and the result of that fight was the construction of the great viaduct which spans the Cuyahoga Valley, costing $3,000,000, and carrying the vast volume of traffic between the two sections of the city high above the network of railway tracks.

William W. Armstrong, editor of the "Plain Dealer," the Democratic newspaper, was Mr. Cowles' contemporary, and like him, was strong in his convictions and outspoken in their utterance. He is a man of high standing in the city. He was secretary of state of Ohio, treasurer of the city, postmaster, a member of the Democratic National Committee, and a leader of his party both in state and national affairs.

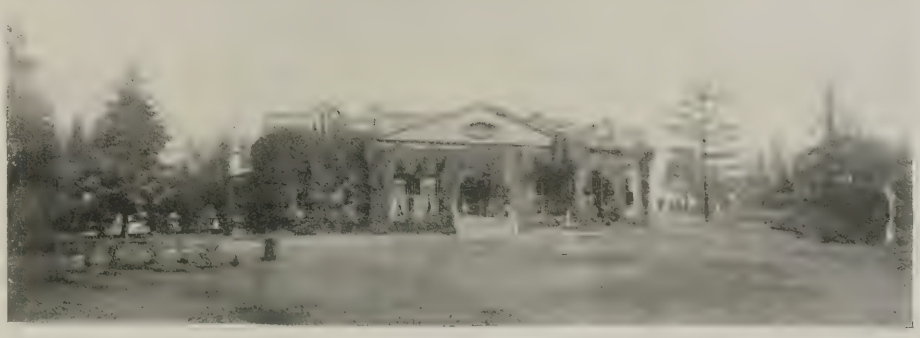
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, BISHOP'S RESIDENCE AND CATHOLIC SCHOOL,
Erie and Superior Streets.

SCENE IN LAKE VIEW PARK.

Leonard Case, father and son of the same name, contributed much to the growth and greatness of the city. The former, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1864, at the age of 80, came to Cleveland in 1816. To him is due the honor of making it the Forest City, as he inaugurated the system of beautifying it with shade trees. He was county auditor, active in promoting the Ohio Canal, and was one of the projectors of Cleveland's first railway, the C. C. & C. He was liberal in his public benefactions. His son, who is also deceased, carried out his father's ideas, and among his benefactions was the gift of $300,000 to the Cleveland Library Association.

Joseph Perkins, who was born in Warren, Ohio, July 5, 1819, and died at Saratoga Springs, New York, August 26, 1885, and who was educated at Marietta College, came to Cleveland in 1852, where he was extensively engaged in banking, real estate and other business during the rest of his life.

Mrs. Rebecca Elliott Cromwell Rouse, was a prominent figure in Cleveland before, during and after the Civil War. She devoted her wealth and time to caring for the families of the soldiers, and was in fact as well as in name "the mother of the Baptist churches and founder of Christain work in Cleveland." She was born in Salem, Massachusetts, October 30, 1799, and married Jacob Rouse when she was 18. She came to the Western



THE WEDDELL HOMESTEAD.

VIEW AT ENTRANCE TO WADE PARK.

UNIVERSITY PRIVATE SCHOOL, CORNER HOUGH AND GIDDINGS STREET.

Reserve as a missionary. She lived and labored in this field until her 90th year.

John Brough spent the latter years of his life in Cleveland, where he was engaged in the railway business. He was born in Marietta in 1811, and died in 1865, while governor of the State. He was a prominent newspaper editor and state auditor during his earlier life, and was educated at the Ohio University, Athens.

John D. Rockefeller, the great oil magnate, who was born in Central New York, July 8, 1839, came to Cleveland in 1853, and soon after entered upon his great business career.

Amasa Stone, the great bridge and railway contractor and builder, came to Cleveland in 1850. He was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, April 27, 1818, and died in Cleveland, May 11, 1883. He was the greatest and most successful railway contractor and builder of his time.

Jeptha H. Wade, the inventor and business man, was born in Seneca County, New York, August 11, 1811, and spent the active years of his manhood at Cleveland, and in that vicinity. He was closely identified with telegraph construction, and the consolidation of the various rival lines as the Western Union Telegraph Company was effected by him and he was its first president.

Charles F. Browne, the humorist known as "Artemus Ward," resided in Cleveland for a time, and it is the home of the distinguished diplomat and secretary of state, John Hay.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY BRIDGE
Over Boulevard at Edgewater Park.

REVENUE CUTTER HENRY Q. GRESHAM,
Built at Globe Shipyard.

Marcus A. Hanna is one of the powerful factors in Cleveland's progress and his successful career is mentioned in another part of this work.

One of the leading men in financial circles is Myron T. Herrick, president of the Society for Savings, one of the greatest financial institutions of the country. Mr. Herrick is also spoken of elsewhere.

Among the many historic monuments and mementos of Cleveland, may be mentioned particularly the monument and statue to Commodore Perry in Monument Square, and the monument to President Garfield in Lake View Cemetery.

There are several public parks, among them Gordon, of about 120 acres on the lake shore, Wade, of 83 acres, on which $500,000 has been expended, making it one of the finest parks in the West. The total park and boulevard acreage exceeds 1,200 acres. The Park Commission has been authorized to spend $1,000,000 in the creation of

GUILFORD HOUSE, WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

| Year. | Total shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior District. | Received in the Cleveland District. | Per cent. received in Cleveland. | Per cent received in other ports. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1876 | 992,764 | 309,555 | 31.18 | 68.82 |
| 1886 | 3,568,022 | 1,918,394 | 53.76 | 46.24 |
| 1896 | 9,934,828 | 6,166,236 | 62.07 | 37.93 |
| 1897 | 12,457,002 | 7,364,828 | 59.04 | 40.36 |
| 1898 | 14,024,673 | 8,183,015 | 58.34 | 41.66 |
| 1899 | 18,251,804 | 11,278,611 | 61.79 | 38.21 |
| 1900 | 19,720,115 | 12,368,715 | 65.09 | 34.01 |

The business in this line is constantly increasing in a like annual proportion.

Lumber receipts and shipments of principal lake cities for the season of 1900:

Buffalo, receipts, 105,223,000; shipments, 2,055,000. Cleveland, receipts, 339,704,000; shipments, 118,000. Chicago, receipts, 378,546,000; shipments, 4,200,000. Detroit, receipts, 40,226,000; shipments, 2,480,000. Toledo, receipts, 68,670,000; shipments, 288,000. Duluth, receipts, 15,190,000; shipments, 277,871,000. Milwaukee, receipts, 74,498,000; shipments, 10,871,000.

JULIUS E. FRENCH RESIDENCE, EUCLID AVENUE.

Number and tonnage of vessels cleared from the port of Cleveland for a series of years:

1880, 2,721 vessels, tonnage, 1,167,101; 1890, 3,581 vessels, tonnage, 2,393,747; 1895, 3,711 vessels, tonnage, 2,820,165; 1896, 3,119 vessels, tonnage, 2,789,516; 1897, 3,855 vessels, tonnage, 3,298,999; 1898, 3,887 vessels, tonnage, 3,271,127; 1899, 4,112 additional parks and boulevards. The United States building, including the custom house, post-office and Federal courts, occupies one building. A new $2,500,000 Federal building is to be erected within the next few years. The two county court houses, the city hall and Case Library building, containing the Case Library, are substantial structures. Other important buildings are those of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Western Reserve University, Case School of Applied Science, and the Chamber of Commerce, Hickox, Garfield, New England, Rose and Williamson office buildings.

The annexed figures show the growth of the iron ore trade in the Cleveland district, commencing with the year 1876 and ending with 1900:

PILGRIM'S CHURCH, JENNINGS AVENUE.

AUSTIN POWDER COMPANY'S WORKS.
Solon Township.

profits, 1890, $1,875,229; 1895, $2,627,635; 1901, $3,569,604. Deposits, 1890, $15,037,606; 1895, $22,440,754; 1901, $49,733,863.

Savings Banks:

Capital, 1890, $2,469,460; 1895, $5,078,900; 1901, $7,725,000. Surplus and undivided profits, 1890, $2,846,798; 1895, $4,052,722; 1901, $5,897,276. Deposits, 1890, $36,914,354; 1895, $47,315,808; 1901, $96,355,746.

National and Savings Banks:

Capital, 1890, $10,019,460; 1895, $14,628,900; 1901, $18,125,000. Surplus and undivided profits, 1890, $4,722,027; 1895, $6,680,357; 1901, $9,466,880. Deposits, 1890, $51,951,960; 1895, $69,756,562; 1901, $146,089,609.

OLD CARTER HOMESTEAD,
Site of the new Episcopal Trinity Cathedral, corner Perry and Euclid Avenue.

vessels, tonnage, 3,692,459; 1900, 4,195 vessels, tonnage, 3,785,406.

Receipts and shipments of coal in Cleveland:

1890, receipts, 1,960,591, shipments, 1,229,056; 1895, receipts, 3,475,571, shipments, 1,271,962; 1896, receipts, 3,476,312, shipments, 1,935,136; 1897, receipts, 4,484,996, shipments, 2,250,603; 1898, receipts, 5,196,151, shipments, 2,267,806; 1899, receipts, 5,544,815, shipments, 2,610,996; 1900, receipts, 4,670,244, shipments, 2,300,511.

Attention is particularly called to the fact that so large a percentage of the coal received is consumed in Cleveland furnaces, as shown by the above.

Banking statistics, National Banks:

Capital, 1890, $7,550,000; 1895, $9,550,000; 1901, $10,400,000; surplus and undivided

ICE YACHT "GEE WHIZ."

Grain trade of Cleveland:

1898, receipts, 24,540,186 bushels; shipments, 16,051,346 bushels. 1899, receipts, 24,059,942 bushels; shipments, 16,095,262 bushels. 1900, receipts, 33,546,013 bushels; shipments, 25,189,910 bushels.

Number and value of real estate transfers, 1899-1900:

1899, transfers, 5,576, value, $18,648,661. 1900, transfers, 7,354, value $11,859,817.

CITY HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY.

Number and tonnage of steel vessels built in the United States during the year 1899. From the report of the United States commissioner of navigation:

Cleveland, 9, tonnage, 42,119; Chicago, 5, tonnage, 24,504; Newport News, 7, tonnage, 28,202; Detroit, 4, tonnage, 15,693; Wilmington, 7, tonnage, 14,033; Port Huron, 4, tonnage, 13,493; Baltimore, 8, tonnage, 13,213; Philadelphia, 15, tonnage, 11,258; New York, 14, tonnage, 7,216; Toledo, 3, tonnage, 5,591; all other ports, 14, tonnage, 21,529; making a total of 90 vessels, with a tonnage of 196,851.

Nearly all of the shipping used in the iron ore traffic is owned in Cleveland. More than 75 per cent. of the modern steel ships in service on the Great Lakes is owned and operated by Cleveland vesselmen. Vessel tonnage owned in Cleveland is valued at more than $65,000,000.

Report of freight received and forwarded for the year 1900:

Anthracite coal, tons received, 138,614; tons forwarded, 16,481. Bituminous coal, tons received, 4,136,696; tons forwarded, 2,233,607. Coke, tons received, 394,934; tons forwarded, 51,552. Iron ore, tons received, 3,823,314; tons forwarded, 2,986,856. Stone, sand and lime, tons received, 819,097; tons forwarded, 126,560. Petroleum, barrels received, 587,987; barrels forwarded, 648,563. Pig, bloom and railroad iron, tons received, 464,468; tons forwarded, 206,560. Other iron and castings, tons received, 276,906; tons forwarded, 520,407. Lumber and other forest products, cars received, 44,278; cars forwarded, 11,234. Manufactures, tons received, 540,388; tons forwarded, 526,924. Cattle, head received, 123,552; head forwarded, 33,572. Hogs, head received, 1,180,605; head forwarded, 322,384. Sheep, head received, 186,822; head forwarded, 18,645. Other live stock, head received, 15,945; head forwarded, 1,733. Wheat, bushels received, 3,363,830; bushels forwarded, 1,865,970. Corn, bushels received, 12,252,878; bushels forwarded, 10,438,967. Oats, bushels received, 12,382,639; bushels forwarded, 9,739,106. Barley, bushels received, 216,257; bushels forwarded, 110,249. Other cereals, bushels received, 8,169; bushels forwarded, 339,173. Agricultural products, except grain, tons received,

SALVATION ARMY.

STEAMER "CORALIA."

253,386; tons forwarded, 44,026. Flour, tons received, 118,272; tons forwarded, 59,921. Provisions, tons received, 114,583; tons forwarded, 49,297. Salt, tons received, 12,436; tons forwarded, 82,585. Merchandise and other articles, tons received, 689,659; tons forwarded, 547,032.

The federal census of 1890 reported 2,307 manufacturing establishments, employing $77,949,925 capital, and 50,674 persons; paying $65,645,649 for stock used, and $28,355,503 for wages; and yielding products of an aggregate value of $113,240,115. The principal industries, according to the value of products, were the manufacture of iron and steel, $15,472,199; foundry and machine shop products, $11,832,334; refined petroleum, $10,583,501; packed meat, $4,810,993, and malt liquors, $3,011,555. Other important manufactures were clothing, flour and grist, lumber, planing mill products, publications, ships, paint, iron and steel forgings, railroad cars, and bread and bakery products. Cleveland is the center of the malleable iron trade in the United States, and surpasses all other lake ports in the building of iron and steel vessels, some having been built 380 feet in length and costing $500,000.

URSULINE CONVENT.

The greater part of the city is on a plain elevated about 100 feet above the lake, and is laid out with much taste, especially the public squares and streets. The latter are wide and well paved, and an abundance of elms and other

ST. BRIDGET'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL.
Showing priest's residence, school, and Little Sisters of the Poor.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Euclid Avenue.

shade trees has given the city the name of "The Forest City." The two portions of the city are united by a stone viaduct, spanning the river and valley, completed in 1878, and having a length of 3,211 feet. Three more viaducts connect various parts of the city and form a belt elevated roadway.

The city owns an extensive water works system, costing $9,518,480. The reservoirs have a storage capacity of 117,000,000 gallons daily, and the water is distributed through 532 miles of mains. The water is pumped from the lake at a distance of one and one-half miles from the shore and brought to the city by means of tunnels. The consumption averages 61,712,984 gallons daily. There are in all 565 miles of streets, of which 149 are paved. The sewerage system has about 267 miles of pipe.

CLEVELAND SCHOOL OF ART,
Wilson Avenue.

ROADSIDE CLUB HOUSE.

The city is lighted by gas and electricity at an annual cost of $326,779.

Cleveland ranks as one of the most important lake ports. In the fiscal year ending December 31, 1899, the imports of merchandise aggregated in value $1,203,196, and the exports $2,175,849. The entrances of shipping in the Cuyahoga district, of which Cleveland is the port of entry, during 1899 were 7,204 vessels, with a total tonnage of 8,831,259; clearances, 7,209 vessels, with a tonnage of 8,892,799. The total number of vessels 14,413; total tonnage, 17,724,058.

On October 6, 1900, there were fifteen National Banks in operation, having a combined capital of $10,400,000, and a surplus fund of $3,448,402. There were on the same date 23 savings banks and ten trust companies in operation. The deposits in the national and savings banks exceed $130,000,000. The combined capital and surplus of national and savings banks exceeds $21,000,000. The exchanges at the United States Clearing House in the year ending September 30, 1899, aggregated $484,141,582, an increase over that of the preceding year of $114,333,167.

At the close of the school year, 1899-1900, the children of school census age aggregated 116,453; the enrollment in public day schools was 58,301; and the average daily attendance, 45,069. There were 1,256 regular teachers, 63 buildings used for public school purposes, and public school property valued at $4,049,464. There are also three public high schools, and three others in construction; the Hathaway-Brown School for Girls, and English and Classical School for Girls, University School, Ursuline Academy, and Cleveland Normal Training School. For higher education there were St. Ignatius College, (R. C.,

ENTRANCE TO ERIE STREET CEMETERY,
Looking through to Bromwell Street.

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.
Showing stone monument and Rockefeller shaft.

the Charity, the last established and managed by the Sisters of Charity. Among public institutions are the Workhouse for the confinement of municipal offenders, and the City Infirmary.

On January 1, 1900, the total debt of Cleveland, including a water debt of $2,378,000, aggregated $13,042,443. The sinking funds amounted to $1,965,994, leaving a net debt of $8,789,451. The assessed valuations in 1899 were about 35 per cent. of the actual valuation, and aggregated $145,071,985; the tax rate was $29.40 per $1,000.

Cleveland is one of the seven major cities of America. The present population is 400,000. The exact figures may be a trifle over or under 400,000. The million mark will apparently be reached between 1920 and 1930. This conclusion is reached from a deduction of the mathematical law of growth by the "method of least squares," using the census figures for each decade from 1800 to 1890 as data. It is already apparent that the added data which will be furnished by the census of 1900 will show a present mathematical law of growth greater than that which has preceded.

Cleveland has grown in area from an original plot in the oak woods of a mile square until it now embraces within the city limits 32 square miles. This area, however, is not all that is economically, though not politically, a part of the city. The occupied streets and the business and residence structures of Cleveland roughly mark out the four wings of a great butterfly. From tip to tip, along the lake shore, these extend about 15 miles, while back from the lake the urban growth reaches five or six miles.

1886) and Western Reserve University (non-sect., 1826) including Adelbert College, Cleveland College for Women, and the Case School of Applied Science. There were training schools for nurses connected with the Cleveland City Hospital, General Hospital, Homeopathic Hospital, Lakeside Hospital, and the State Hospital for the Insane.

There are many churches in Cleveland, the most noteworthy being St. Paul's, (P. E.) the Woodland Avenue, (Presb.) with the largest Sunday school in the city; Old Stone, (Presb.) Cavalry, (Presb.) Plymouth Congregational, First Methodist, Euclid Avenue Baptist, and the First Congregational, all built of stone in the Gothic style. Other imposing edifices are the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Trinity Episcopal, and the First and Third Presbyterian. Besides the hospitals mentioned are the United States Marine, and

TRIPPLE HITCH.

IN RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

PERRY'S MONUMENT, WADE PARK, CLEVELAND.

Five years will doubtless see large additions to this area in four or five directions where the municipal organism is rapidly expanding. Already there is nothing to distinguish the large villages of Glenville, East Cleveland and Lakewood from the contiguous parts of the city.

Numerous powerful factors cause and assure Cleveland's greatness and steadily rapid advancement.

Of these strategic location is fundamental. The city is the most important center on the great northern trans-continental highway of commerce and travel, next to New York and Chicago. In respect to fuel supplies it lies at the apex of the greatest and best coal field in the world, so that direct railroad lines centering in Cleveland reach abundant mining property owned and operated by the capitalists of the city. It is the point at which this fuel

A PARK BOULEVARD.

PECK RESIDENCE,
Site of Weddell Homestead.

and the abundant and varied ores from the greatest and best iron mining regions of the world meet. The result is inevitable. Cleveland is naturally one of the leading manufacturing and commercial centers of the country.

Diversity of industries is thus one of the conspicuous factors of the city's greatness. Any one of a number of great establishments which elsewhere would afford sustenance to a whole town might disappear without the absence being more than individually felt. Hardly anything more strikingly presents to mind the security and promise of Cleveland's future. A Chamber of Commerce study places the number of manufactures in Cleveland at over 2,500.

A famous expert investigation was once instituted by an iron mill seeking a location. The result was that for cheap assembly of material and means of communication with all markets, the Cleveland district was found to afford the best location. The mill acted on the information.

The cash balance with which the city treasury started on January 1, 1898, from the preceding year was $1,988,126.37. The total receipts for that year were $7,203,256.54, and the total disbursements

SECTION OF COAL DOCKS.

OLD MARINE HOSPITAL, LAKE STREET.

$6,877,217.26. The receipts were composed of these items: General tax, $1,902,347.75; liquor tax, $407,943.73; cigarette tax, $2,363.97; the sewer district tax, $158,514.00; special assessments, $464,418.35; licenses, $90,-132.97; rents, $673,391.12; fees, $116,960.84; interest, $366,-280.10; sales, $92,831.29; investments, $28,033.70; donations, $81,039.72; sale of assets, $11,078.00; sale of bonds, $2,482,000.00; sale of notes, $319,960.00; deposits, $5,961.00.

Social organizations have become a much more conspicuous part of Cleveland life in quite recent years, and some unique developments have appeared. Until lately the dignified Union Club, originating in Cleveland's town days, stood alone in its field. An up-town offshoot is the Tavern Club, occupying the old Garfield home, and composed of younger representatives of some leading families. A young neighbor of the old Union Club is the Century Club, whose peculiarity is location at the top of the tower-like New England building, with an outlook over the harbor and lake and use of the roof. A large and new East End family organization is the Colonial Club, in which only married men are eligible to membership. Its immense white mansion on Euclid avenue is a grouping of artistic architectural gems. The Rowfant Club is a strong and dignified assembly of book-lovers. Near by in the new home of the Medical Library Association the medical societies of Cleveland are developing a pleasant and profitable club life. The Country Club and the Roadside Club have elegant places overlooking the beach east of the city. These are but a few examples of the many social organizations of the city, among them being a number distinguished by nationality. One of these is the German-American Club, which has a large new house of distinctively German design on the lake shore. The Excelsior Club is an example of the Jewish organizations.

The hotel capacity of Cleveland exceeds 2,100 rooms. In this estimate are included the centrally located places which may be recommended to the stranger. The leading hotels are elegant in their appointments. The service is the best. The capacity and rates of the best known houses are: The Hollenden, 450 rooms, American plan, $3 to $5, European, $1 to $3; the Stillman, 250 rooms, American, $3 up; Colonial, (1898) 200 rooms, American, $3 to $6, European, $1.50 up; Weddell House, 175 rooms, American, $2.50 to $4; American House, 170 rooms, American, $2 and $2.50; Kennard House, 140 rooms, American, $2, $2.50, and $3; Forest City House, 125 rooms, American, $2 to $3.50; Hotel Garlock, 125 rooms, American, $2.50 to $5; Lennox, 90

LAKESIDE HOSPITAL.

rooms, American, $2.50; Livingston, 71 rooms, American, $2 and $2.50; Lincoln, 60 rooms, American, $1 up, European, 50c up; Hawley House, American, $1.50 up; Frankfort, American, $1.50 and $2; Phoenix, American, $1 up; Waldorf, European, 75c up; Imperial, European, 75c up; the capacity of the last five mentioned being about 50 rooms.

EPWORTH MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH.
Corner Prospect and Wilson.

Great modern buildings have arisen within the past few years at a remarkable rate, and as much of the future as can be foreseen, reveals a rapid continuance of the process. Of the conspicuous steel structures of the sky-scraper class on and near the central Public Square are the American Trust, the Society for Savings, the Chamber of Commerce, the Cuyahoga, the Garfield and the New England buildings, the latter of fifteen stories, and the others of eight, ten and twelve stories. Elegant arcade buildings provide covered ways between Euclid Avenue and Superior Street and Euclid Avenue and Prospect Street. A cluster of modern steel buildings are arising around and near Association Place, a growing secondary down town business center, one of these a mammoth structure of ten stories. In the spring of 1899 a great sixteen story building was erected at the corner of Euclid Avenue and the Public Square, and others are being planned to be erected by private enterprise elsewhere on the Square. The preliminaries to the erection of great and noteworthy City Hall, Public Library, Federal and County edifices are now receiving attention, so that the early part of this century will see remarkable changes in the appearance of the city down town. Suburban development about Cleveland has long been vigorous, and is becoming more and more rapid. Practically one with the city itself to the eastward are the villages of Glenville and of East Cleveland. Glenville is a beautiful suburb with many fine places of residence along the lake shore. The village of East Cleveland extends for two and a half miles along Euclid Avenue, including the summer home of John D. Rockefeller and other elegant mansions on the ridge there just south of the avenue. Just beyond Glenville eastward, is the thriving Lake Shore village of Collinwood, and holding the same relation to East Cleveland is Euclid village. Nottingham is a pleasant summer resting place in the same region. South Brooklyn village is separated from Cleveland on the south only by a steel viaduct across the valley of Big Creek. To the west, along the lake shore and the old lake beach, is the charming village of Lakewood, practically an extension of the city

JEWISH TEMPLE,
Corner Wilson and Central Avenue.

DRIVEWAY IN GORDON PARK.

out Detroit Street, which occupies the old beach in that direction as Euclid Avenue does to the eastward. Across Rocky River from Lakewood is Rocky River hamlet, where is Scenic Park and the elegant Eell's summer place. The street cars of Cleveland run to the villages of Glenville, Collinwood, East Cleveland, Euclid, South Brooklyn, Lakewood and Rocky River, but the interurban electric railroads have brought into Cleveland residence areas, the villages of Wickliffe and Willoughby to the east, and Bedford and Berea to the south, and in some degree have brought Lorain, Elyria, Cuyahoga Falls, Akron, Chagrin Falls and Painesville into similar relation.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE OHIOAN IN THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.—The part taken by Ohio men in the Spanish-American War, and its corrollary, the Philippine Insurrection, was honorable and important. And first, reflecting the highest credit to his State, was the part taken by President McKinley in this turning point in national history. General Alger, the first secretary of war in his administration, was born in Ohio, although at the time not a citizen of the State. His assistant in raising, organizing and mobilizing our armies for active service was an Ohio man, Henry C. Corbin, the adjutant-general of the army. As we were, as usual, utterly unprepared for war, the task imposed upon us was one of unprecedented difficulty, but all obstacles were soon overcome, and order brought out of confusion. The Ohio major generals were James F. Wade, J. Warren Keifer, Adna R. Chaffee and Thomas McArthur Anderson. The brigadier generals from the State were George M. Randal, M. V. Sheridan, O. H. Ernest and G. S. Carpenter. Generals Lawton and Funston were born in Ohio, but entered the military service from other States.

Ohio organizations in the war: First Regiment Volunteer Infantry, twelve companies, Colonel Chas. B. Hunt, Cincinnati; Second Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Julius A. Kuert, Kenton; Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Chas. Anthony, Springfield; Fourth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. B. Coit, Columbus; Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel C. L. Kennan, Norwalk; Sixth

CLUB HOUSE, CLEVELAND YACHT CLUB.

Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel William V. McMaken, Toledo; Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel A. L. Hamilton, Chillicothe; Eighth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Curtis V. Hard, Wooster; Ninth Battalion, four companies, Major Charles Young, Xenia; Tenth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Axline, Columbus; First Regiment Light Artillery, four batteries, Major Charles F. Atwell, Zanesville; First Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, eight troops, Lieutenant Colonel Mathias W. Day, Cleveland.

BOULEVARD IN GORDON PARK.

Of these organizations, the Sixth and Eighth infantry regiments served in Cuba, and the Fourth in Porto Rico. The Sixth and Seventeenth Regular Infantry regiments were largely made up of Ohio men, as were also the Thirty-first and Forty-ninth United States Volunteers. These four regiments did efficient service, and were in many battles and minor combats.

When war was declared against Spain, it fell to the lot of an Ohio officer to command the first expedition to the Philippines, and the first brigade of American troops ever sent across an ocean in a foreign war. General Anderson was at the time commanding a district in Alaska. From that distant station he was ordered to San Francisco, and started for Manila with 2,500 men on the 23d of May, 1898. Cavite, the old Spanish naval station, was occupied the next day, and became the base of future occupations. A second force under General Green followed in twenty days, and a third under General McArthur soon after. Major General Merritt came with this detachment, and assumed command as senior officer and governor general. General Anderson, as second in command, landed, and organized the entire force, which was designated the Eighth Army Corps. He was subsequently in immediate command of the land forces which, with the co-operation of the navy, captured Manila on the 13th of August.

SCENE IN LINCOLN PARK, SOUTH SIDE.

While he had no Ohio troops in his command, four of his staff officers were Buckeye boys. Major Sidney A. Cleman of Zanesville, Captain C. C. Walcutt of Columbus, Captain W. H. Anderson of Springfield, and Colonel William E. Birkhimer, formerly of Perry County.

Before the coming of American troops, Aguinaldo had started an insurrection against Spanish authority, which spread with unprecedented rapidity. In less than two months Spanish garrisons were confined to four sea coast cities. Under these conditions the Filipino leaders expected a recognition of their de-facto government. When they found that their pretensions were ignored, and that they were not even accorded belligerent

GORDON PARK.

rights, they became at first sullen, and soon openly hostile. General Anderson was the first army officer to have personal interviews with Aguinaldo and his associates. As a result, he warned the government at once, that the Filipinos were determined on absolute independence. His correspondence with Aguinaldo, communicated to Congress in the president's message of January, 1900, developed the situation.

Before the Eighth Army Corps was permitted to attack Manila, the Fifth Army Corps, under General Shafter, had landed on the Cuban coast, near Santiago. In the advance on that city the battle of El Caney was fought. Out of the four general officers present, two, Lawton and Chaffee, were Ohio men. In the attack on the San Juan hill, no Ohio troops participated, but a young Ohio officer, Lieutenant Anderson of the Thirteenth Infantry, was the first on the hill at the block house, capturing the Spanish flag and taking five prisoners. In the Porto Rico campaign the commonwealth was represented by the Fourth Ohio Infantry, under Colonel Coit. This fine regiment took a leading part in the battle of Guayama, and was actively engaged when its victorious progress was stopped by a dispatch recommending a truce. General Ernest commanded a brigade in Wilson's

BATHING BEACH AT GORDON PARK.

VIEW FROM UPPER DRIVE IN GORDON PARK.

Division, and a battery of the Fourth United States Artillery, under Captain H. R. Anderson of Pickaway County, attached to the brigade, had just opened fire on the Spanish position at Aleneta, when a dispatch announcing the signing of the protocol stopped further hostilities, but a similar dispatch did not reach the Philippines in time to prevent the capture of Manila and 13,000 prisoners.

This closed the war with Spain, but the Upas tree of oppression had yet to bear its fatal fruit. After their experience of Spanish oppression, the Filipinos could not be persuaded that America intended to deal justly and generously with them. They would not accept assurances that they would be given every privilege consistent with necessary occupation. Aguinaldo appealed to General Anderson, who was in command of our troops in the city, to permit his soldiers to hold joint occupation with ours. This was refused, and from that time on the Filipinos made open and unremitting preparation for war. Hostilities began on February 4, 1899. General Anderson commanded the First Division of the Eighth Corps, and fought a number of successful battles with the insurgents between the 4th of February and the 17th of March, when he was relieved by General Lawton.

WADE PARK, SHOWING PERRY'S MONUMENT.

General Lawton, with his division, was soon after transferred to the north of the Pasig, and co-operated with General McArthur in carrying through a successful campaign in

PASSENGER STEAMER "NORTHWEST."

LOWER DRIVE, GORDON PARK.

Northern Luzon. Transferred to Southern Luzon, he fought and won an important battle at the Zapote bridge. Always successful, he was sent again to the north, and lost his life leading his men in an unimportant combat. Recklessly brave, yet cool and self possessed, untiring himself, yet considerate of others, he was indeed a typical American soldier.

In ancient tradition, the first place in fame was given to the founders of cities. In modern history the highest honor is conceded to the founders of states. When in the fullness of time, a new nationality shall have been developed in the Philippine Archipelago, the name of William H. Taft, of Ohio, will be noted with those of William the Norman, Peter the Great, Bismark, and Cavour. Military glory echoes down the corridors of time in fainter and fainter reverberations, but the renaissance of the Orient, and the grafting of American principles on its old barbaric traditions, will be forever associated with the statesmanship of President McKinley. And when the history of this period of international adjustment is written, the part taken by the men of Ohio will be found worthy, at the least, of an honorable mention.

Reminiscences of Early Days in Cleveland.—In 1798 Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane, with their families, settled in Cleveland. To faintly show the difficulty of traveling at that time, it is stated that Mr. Doane was 92 days on his journey from Chatham, Connecticut. In the latter part of the summer and in the fall, every person in the town was sick, either with the bilious fever or with the fever and ague. Mr. Doane's family consisted of nine persons; the only one of them having sufficient strength to take care of them and bring a pail of water was Seth Doane, then a lad of 13 years of age, and even he had daily attacks of the fever and ague. Such was the severity of the bilious fever at that time, that a person having only daily attacks of fever and ague was deemed lucky. There was much suffering from the want of food, particularly that proper for the sick. The only way this family was supplied, for two months or more, was through the exertions of this boy, who daily, after having an attack of the ague, went to Judge Kingsbury's, in Newburg—five miles distant—got a peck of corn, mashed it in a handmill, waited until a second attack of the ague was over, and then started on his return. There was at one time a space of several days when he was too ill to make the trip, during which, turnips comprised about all the vegetables the family had. Fortunately, Major Carter having only the fever and ague, was enabled through the aid of his hounds and trusty rifle, to procure abundance of venison and other wild game. His family being somewhat acclimated, suffered less than that of Mr. Doane. Their situation can scarcely be conceived of at the present day.

BOLTON AVENUE.

SCENE IN GORDON PARK.

Destitute of a physician, and with a few medicines, necessity taught them to use such means as nature had placed within their reach. For calomel they substituted pills from the extract of the bark of the butternut, and in lieu of quinine used dogwood and cherry bark.

In November, four men who had so far recovered as to have ague attacks no oftener than once in two or three days, started in the only boat for Walnut Creek, Pennsylvania, to obtain a winter's supply of flour for the colony. When below Euclid Creek a storm arose, drove them ashore, stove their boat in pieces, and it was with difficulty they saved their lives and regained the city. During the winter and summer following, the colony had no flour except that ground in hand or coffee mills, which, for want of proper means to separate from the bran, was made into a bread similar to that of Graham. In this summer the Connecticut Land Company opened the first road on the Reserve, which commenced about ten miles from the lake on the Pennsylvania line and extended to Cleveland. In January, 1799, Mr. Doane moved to Doane's Corners, and from that time until April, 1800,—a space of fifteen months—Major Carter's was the only white family in Cleveland. During the spring of 1799, Wheeler W. Williams, from Norwich, Connecticut, and Major Wyatt erected a small grist and a saw mill at the falls, on the site of Newburg, which being the first mill on the Reserve, spread joy among the pioneers. A short time prior to this, each house in Cleveland had its own hand grist mill in the chimney corner, which is thus described by one of the early settlers: "The stones were of the common grindstone grit and about four inches thick and twenty in diameter. The runner was turned by hand, with a pole set in the top of it near the verge. The upper end of the pole went into another hole inserted into a board, and nailed on the under side of the joist, immediately over the hole in the verge of the runner. One person turned the stone and another fed the corn into the eye with his hands. It was very hard work to grind, and the operators alternately changed places.

Celebrating Independence Day.—In 1800 several settlers came, among whom were David Clark and Major Amos Spafford, and from this time the town slowly progressed. The first ball in Cleveland was on the 4th of July, 1801, and was held at Major Carter's log cabin, on the side hill; John and Benjamin Wood and R. H. Blinn, managers, and Major Samuel Jones, musician and master of

RESIDENCE OF J. H. WADE,
Corner Erie and Case Avenue.

ceremonies. The company consisted of about thirty of both sexes. Mr. Jones' proficiency on the violin won him great favor. Notwithstanding the dancers had a rough puncheon floor, and no better beverage to enliven their spirits than whiskey sweetened with maple sugar, yet it is doubtful if the anniversary of American independence was ever celebrated in Cleveland by a more joyful and harmonious company than those who danced the scramper-down, double-shuffle, western-swing and half-moon 101 years ago in the log cabin of Major Carter.

VIEW IN GORDON PARK.

Major Carter and the Indians.—The Indians were accustomed, at this period, to meet every autumn at Cleveland in great numbers and pile up their canoes at the mouth of the Cuyahoga. From thence they scattered into the interior, and passed the winter in hunting. In the spring they returned, disposed of their furs to traders, and, launching their bark canoes upon the lake, returned to their towns, in the region of the Sandusky and Maumee, where they remained until the succeeding autumn, to raise their crops of corn and potatoes. In this connection we give an incident showing the fearlessness and intrepidity of Major Lorenzo Carter, a native of Rutland, Vermont, and a thorough pioneer, whose rough exterior covered a warm heart. Some time in the spring of 1799 the Chippewas and Ottawas, to the number of several hundred, having disposed of their furs, determined to have one of their drinking frolics at their camp, on the west bank of the Cuyahoga. As a precautionary measure, they gave up their tomahawks and other deadly weapons to their squaws to secrete, so that, in the height of their frenzy, they need not harm each other. They then sent to the Major for whiskey, from time to time, as they wanted it; and in proportion as they became intoxicated, he weakened it with water. After a while it resulted in the Indians becoming partially sober from drinking freely of diluted liquor. Perceiving the trick, they became much enraged. Nine of them came on to the Major's, swearing vengeance on him and family. Carter being apprised of their design, and knowing they were partially intoxicated, felt himself to be fully their match, although possessing but poor weapons of defence. Stationing himself behind his cabin door with a fire poker, he successively knocked down three or four as they attempted to enter, and then, leaping over their prostrate bodies, furiously attacked those on the outside and drove them to their canoes. Soon after a deputation of squaws came over to make peace with the Major, when, arming himself, he fearlessly repaired to their camp alone and settled the difficulty.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. WARREN H. CORNING. EUCLID AVENUE.

A PARK BOULEVARD.

Such eventually became his influence over the Indians that they regarded him as a magician, and many of them were made to believe that he could shoot them with a rifle and not break their skins.

The first militia muster in Cuyahoga County was held on the 16th of June, 1806, at Doane's Corners. Nathaniel Doane was captain; Sylvanus Burke, lieutenant; and Samuel Jones, ensign, with about 50 privates. The surveying party being at Cleveland, and many strangers, this event attracted much attention. Never had so many whites been collected together in this vicinity as on this occasion. The military marched and countermarched to the lively roll of the drum of Joseph Burke, who had been drum major in the Revolution, and the soul-stirring strains of the fife of Lewis Dill. "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," and "Who's Afeared" were among the tunes that aroused the martial spirit of many a gallant heart, as he wielded, perhaps, some ancient relic of the Revolution upon his shoulder.

BOULEVARD IN EDGEWATER PARK.

Early Days in Crawford County.—Crawford County was a favorite hunting ground for the Indians, and the early settlers found an abundance of game. Deer were very plenty, but for the first few years the slaughter of deer was carried on so wantonly that the more thoughtful and prudent among them saw that those animals were soon destined to

DRIVEWAY IN WADE PARK.

A PATH IN GORDON PARK.

become unknown in the country, unless some means could be devised to end the useless slaughter. The Indians who camped on the small streams throughout the country killed hundreds of them for nothing but their skins, leaving the flesh for the wolves and buzzards. During the season when the fawns were young, the Indians, in order to kill as many deer as possible, were in the habit of what was called "bawling up a deer." They imitated the bleating of a fawn in distress, when the instinct of the doe to protect her young was on the alert and paramount; and when she ran to her offspring she was shot by the Indians. In this manner large numbers of does were slaughtered. After a few years the settlers forbade the Indians coming to the neighborhood to kill deer; and on one occasion, when they disobeyed the command and killed a fine doe by the "bawling process," several settlers, among whom was one of the

LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.

DRIVEWAY IN LAKEVIEW CEMETERY.

Chilcotes, of Cranberry Township, and Enoch Baker, informed them emphatically, with a significant tap upon the rifle, that if the act was repeated the Indians doing it would be shot. This put a stop to the destruction in that direction, and the settlers were requested not to slaughter the animals unnecessarily. Ira Blair, on one occasion, remained in the woods for three days, killing during that time eight deer. It is related by Amos Morse, that in about 1821, Jacob Byers made a contract with Rudolphus Morse, the father of Amos, to the effect that he could kill more deer the next day than Mr. Morse could bring in. The bargain was made one evening, during a heavy fall of snow. Byers knew that the following day would be an excellent one for the hunt, so early in the morning he started out. He had an old flint-lock rifle that had evidently seen any amount of service, as the parts were tied

ENTRANCE TO RIVERSIDE CEMETERY.

VIEW IN GORDON PARK.

together in many places with bands of tow. But the gun proved very effective in the hands of the experienced Byers, who, during that eventful day, killed seven deer, all of which were brought in, according to agreement, by Mr. Morse, except one, which had been mortally wounded, and had been followed and killed about eight miles east of the township. The approach of darkness prevented Mr. Morse from bringing this animal in, and he therefore failed to live up to his part of the agreement. Fawns were often captured alive, and after a few days elapsed they would follow the members of the family around like dogs. Almost every cabin had its pet deer or fawn. Bells were hung around their necks to prevent them from getting lost in the woods.

Encounter with Wolves.—Mr. Baker owned one of these pets which was prized very highly by the members of his family. One day, while it was feeding near the cabin, Mr. Tyndal, who was hunting in the woods, possibly thinking it was a wild one, shot and killed it. He also killed several others about the neighborhood, when the indignant owners came to the conclusion that it was preposterous to look any longer upon the act as a mistake. Enoch Baker became quite an expert hunter, and in 1887 was still living in Auburn Township, on the farm purchased by his father in 1826. On one occasion, when returning late at night, or rather early in the morning, from "sparking" a neighbor's daughter, he barely escaped being devoured by wolves. He had left the cabin of his sweetheart and was walking along through the forest, swinging his

GORDON PARK.

MYRON T. HERRICK'S RESIDENCE, EUCLID HEIGHTS.

cane and whistling, as boys do yet when returning on similar occasions, when the distant howl of a wolf was borne to his ears. The howl was repeated, and soon the woods were filled with a chorus of terrifying sounds.

The boy was terribly frightened, and as he had several miles to go before reaching home, he started rapidly on the run, hoping to reach his father's cabin before the wolves closed upon him. He ran on as swiftly as his feet would carry him, but soon the foremost wolves were seen bounding along at his right and left.

He swung his club aloft and shouted, and the wolves fell back a short distance, only to again approach nearer than before. But the panting boy was almost home. He struggled on, with the wolves about him, and finally ran into the clearing around his father's cabin, when the animals fell back and were soon lost to sight in the dark forest. This was a lesson to the youth, but it did no good, for the next Sunday night he was out late again for the same reason.

Catamounts.—On another occasion, William Johns, a neighbor, having lost several pigs through the agency of some wild animal that carried them off one by one on successive nights, offered Mr. Baker a dollar if he would kill the animal. Baker accordingly established himself with his dog in the cabin of Johns to watch for the animal during the night. About 12 o'clock the swine were heard squeaking, and Baker opened the door and told the eager dog to go. Away it went after some large animal, that bounded off into the woods and ran up a tree. Baker followed and saw by the light of the moon a catamount crouched on a large limb above his head. He fired and the animal fell to the ground dead. The death of the catamount stopped the destruction of the swine; but Baker refused to take the dollar he had earned, being satisfied with the skin of the animal. At another time, when returning from a neighbor's, his dogs treed two catamounts. After a lively skirmish, during which he experienced considerable personal danger, he succeeded in killing them both.

Squirrels. — The woods were filled with squirrels, which came by the hundreds into the corn fields and dug up and destroyed the growing grain. Hunts were frequently organized to rid the forests of these pests, and often on such occasions hundreds were killed and for days after the hunters' families were provided with an abundant supply of choice meat. A hunt of this character was projected one day by a party of settlers, among whom were Thomas Cooker and Enoch Baker. When night came and the

W. J. WHITE'S RESIDENCE, LAKE AVENUE.

LAKE VIEW FROM GORDON PARK.

hunters assembled to see who had been most successful, it was found that almost 200 squirrels had been killed. As each hunter brought into the room the squirrels he had killed, Baker, to the astonishment of all, lugged in a large catamount as the result of his day's hunt. It was conceded by all that he had done the best day's work.

RESIDENCE OF ANDREW SQUIRE, EUCLID AVENUE.

Encounters with Bears.—At another time, William Cloe, then a boy about 16 years old, called the dogs one evening, and started in search of the cows. The dogs left his side, and he soon heard them barking furiously at some animal that had turned at bay. He hurried forward and saw them standing guard over a large hollow log, and, from their cautious movements, he knew they were confronted by an animal of which they were afraid. He stole cautiously forward from the rear, and, peering under the log, saw the huge paws of a bear. The boy was without a gun, but, determining to attack the bear at all hazards, he armed himself with a heavy club and resolutely approached the log. While the attention of the bear was diverted to the dogs, which, emboldened by the approach of the boy, had renewed the attack with great fury, he seized it by the hind leg and pulled it from the log. Before the animal could recover its feet, the boy dealt it a terrible blow across the head, repeating the act again and again, until life was extinct. When the excited boy returned home without the cows and related his adventure his story was not believed until the dead bear was seen.

William's brother Daniel remained one night at the cabin of a relative near West Liberty, and early the next morning, before daybreak, started for home. He was accompanied by a large bull dog, belonging to Enoch Baker, and after going a short distance, he was startled by seeing several wolves running along in the woods on either side of and behind him. He started forward, but had not gone ten paces before a pack of eleven wolves, with open mouths, bounded toward him from behind. A large one, the leader of the pack, was almost upon him, when it was seized by the throat by the dog and pinned to the ground. The others fell back, giving the boy time to ascend a small iron-wood tree, and, after a short fight, the wolf escaped the hold of the dog, and together the whole pack turned and disappeared in the woods. The boy had been saved by the dog from a horrible death.

CHARLES F. BRUSH'S RESIDENCE.

One day Seth Hawks, hearing one of his hogs squealing loudly in the woods about a quarter of a mile from his cabin, hastened out to see what could be the matter. A large log lay upon the ground between him and the squealing hog, and nothing could be seen by the settler until he reached the log and peered over. There lay his

MARCUS A. HANNA'S RESIDENCE, LAKE AVENUE.

hog upon the ground, while standing over it, with their sharp teeth and claws in its flesh, were two large bears. The animals instantly perceived the intruder and turned upon him furiously, but he ran to a small tree, and sprang into the lower branches just in time to escape the claws of the larger bear, which had swiftly pursued him. The furious animal began making desperate efforts to reach the settler. It at first endeavored to climb the tree; but, failing in this, it retired to a short distance, and turning, ran toward the tree with the apparent attention of leaping into the lower branches. The terrified Mr. Hawks sat on a limb above and regarded with no little concern the efforts of the bear. He began hallooing loudly for assistance, and the bear increased its efforts to reach its enemy. It soon wore quite a path in running to the tree, and would leap high enough to seize one of the limbs in its teeth. After about half an hour Rudolphus Morse, who had been apprised by Mrs. Hawks of the dangerous situation of her husband, appeared upon the scene, whereupon the bears, whose fury had spent itself, apparently realizing that it was no longer wise to dispute against such odds about the ownership of the hog, shambled off through the woods as fast as their feet could carry them. Many other interesting ancedotes of a similar nature are related by the old settlers.—From Crawford County History.

ADAM AND ANDREW POE'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE WITH THE INDIANS.—In the summer of 1782 a party of seven Wyandots made an incursion into a settlement some distance below Fort Pitt, and several miles from the Ohio River. Here, finding an old man alone in a cabin, they killed him, packed up what plunder they could find, and commenced their retreat. Among their party was a celebrated Wyandot chief, who, in addition to his fame as a warrior and counsellor, was, as to his size and strength, a real giant.

The news of the visit of the Indians soon spread through the neighborhood, and a party of eight good riflemen was collected, in a few hours, for the purpose of pursuing the Indians. In this party were two brothers of the names of Adam and Andrew Poe. They were both famous for courage, size and activity. This little party commenced the pursuit of the Indians, with a determination, if possible, not

RESIDENCE OF T. H. CHANDLER.

D. Z. NORTON'S RESIDENCE, EUCLID AVENUE.

to suffer them to escape, as they usually did on such occasions, by making a speedy flight to the river, crossing it, and then dividing into small parties to meet at a distant point in a given time.

The pursuit was continued the greater part of the night after the Indians had done the mischief. In the morning the party found themselves on the trail of the Indians, which led to the river. When arrived within a little distance of the river, Andrew Poe, fearing an ambuscade, left the party, who followed directly on the trail, to creep along the brink of the river bank, under cover of the weeds and bushes, to fall on the rear of the Indians, should he find them in ambuscade. He had not gone far before he saw the Indian rafts at the water's edge. Not seeing any Indians, he stepped softly down the bank, with his rifle cocked. When about half-way down, he discovered the large Wyandot chief and a small Indian, within a few steps of him. They were standing with their guns cocked, and looking in the direction of our party, who by this time had gone some distance lower down the bottom. Poe took aim at the large chief, but his rifle missed fire. The Indians, hearing the snap of the gun lock, instantly turned round and discovered Poe, who being too near to retreat, dropped his gun and instantly sprang from the bank upon them, and seizing the large Indian by the cloths on his breast, and at the same time embracing the neck of the small one, threw them both down on the ground, himself being upmost. The Indian soon extricated himself, ran to the raft, got his tomahawk, and attempted to dispatch Poe, the large Indian holding him fast in his arms with all his might, the better to enable his fellow to effect his purpose. Poe, however, so well watched the motions of the Indian that when in the act of aiming his blow at his head, by a vigorous and well directed kick with one of his feet he staggered the savage and knocked the tomahawk out of his hand. This failure on the part of the small Indian was reproved by an exclamation of contempt from the large one.

In a moment the Indian caught up his tomahawk again, approached more cautiously, brandishing his tomahawk, and making a number of feigned blows, in defiance and derision. Poe, however, still on his guard, averted the real blow from his head by throwing up his arm and receiving it on his wrist, in which he was severely wounded, but not so as to lose entirely the use of his hand.

In this perilous moment, Poe, by a violent effort, broke loose from the Indian, snatched up one of the Indian's guns, and shot the small Indian through the breast, as he ran up the third time to tomahawk him. The large Indian was now on his feet, and grasping Poe by a

S. T. EVERETT'S RESIDENCE, CASE AND EUCLID AVENUE.

W. L. RICE'S RESIDENCE, EUCLID HEIGHTS.

shoulder and leg, threw him down on the bank. Poe instantly disengaged himself and got on his feet. The Indian then seized him again and a new struggle ensued, which, owing to the slippery state of the bank, ended in the fall of both combatants into the water.

In this situation, it was the object of each to drown the other. Their efforts to effect their purpose were continued for some time with alternate success, sometimes one being under the water, and sometimes the other. Poe at length seized the tuft of hair on the scalp of the Indian, with which he held his head under the water until he supposed him drowned.

Relaxing his hold too soon, Poe instantly found his gigantic antagonist on his feet again and ready for another combat. In this, they were carried into the water beyond their depth. In this situation they were compelled to loose their hold on each other and swim for mutual safety. Both sought the shore to seize a gun and end the contest with bullets. The Indian being the best swimmer, reached the land first. Poe, seeing this, immediately turned back into the water, to escape, if possible, being shot, by diving. Fortunately, the Indian caught up the rifle with which Poe had killed the other warrior.

At this juncture Adam Poe, missing his brother from the party, and supposing, from the report of the gun which he shot, that he was either killed or engaged in conflict with the Indians, hastened to the spot. On seeing him, Andrew called out to him to "kill the big Indian on shore." But Adam's gun, like that of the Indian's, was empty. The contest was now between the white man and the Indian, who should load and fire first. Very fortunately for Poe, the Indian, in loading, drew the ramrod from the thimbles of the stock of the gun with so much violence, that it slipped out of his hand and fell a little distance from him; he quickly caught it up, and rammed down his bullet. This little delay gave Poe the advantage. He shot the Indian as he was raising his gun to take aim at him.

As soon as Adam had shot the Indian, he jumped into the river to assist his wounded brother ashore; but Andrew, thinking more of the honor of carrying the big Indian home, as a trophy of victory, than of his own safety, urged Adam to go back and prevent the struggling savage from rolling into the river and escaping. Adam's solicitude for the life of his brother prevented him from complying with this request.

In the mean time the Indian, jealous of the honor of his scalp, even in the agonies of death, succeeded in reaching the river and getting into the current, so that his body was never obtained.

An unfortunate occurrence took place during this conflict. Just as Adam arrived at the top of the bank, for the relief of his brother, one of the party who had followed close behind him, seeing Andrew in the river, and mistaking him for a wounded Indian, shot at him and wounded him in the shoulder. He, however, recovered from his wounds.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM CHISHOLM, EUCLID AVENUE.

During the contest between Andrew Poe and the Indians, the party had overtaken the remaining six of them. A desperate conflict ensued, in which five of the Indians were killed. Our loss was three men killed, and Andrew Poe severely wounded.

Thus ended this Spartan conflict, with the loss of three valient men on our part, and with that of the whole of the Indian party, with the exception of one warrior. Never, on any occasion, was there a greater display of desperate bravery, and seldom did a conflict take place which, in the issue, proved fatal to so great a proportion of those engaged in it.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, EAST CLEVELAND.

The fatal issue of this little campaign on the side of the Indians, occasioned an universal mourning among the Wyandot nation. The big Indian, and his four brothers, all of whom were killed at the same place, were among the most distinguished chiefs and warriors of their nation.

The big Indian was magnanimous, as well as brave. He, more than any other individual, contributed by his example and influence to the good character of the Wyandots, for lenity towards their prisoners. He would not suffer them to be killed or ill treated. This mercy to captives was an honorable distinction in the character of the Wyandots, and was well understood by our first settlers, who, in case of captivity, thought it a fortunate circumstance to fall into their hands.—From Doddridge's Notes.

THE GREAT SEAL OF OHIO.—The first legislature, after Ohio became a state, provided by law for a great seal. The act was passed March 25, 1803. It provided for the design as follows; "On the right side, near the bottom, a sheaf of wheat, and on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain, over which shall appear a rising sun. The state seal to be surrounded by these words: 'The great seal of the State of Ohio.'"

The engraver who cut the seal departed slightly from the letter of the law. In place of a mountain he made three; and he also placed a river flowing along the base of the range. The state capital was then Chillicothe, and it is a local tradition there that he used the outline of Mount Logan, which stands east of the city, for the central peak, and represented the Scioto River, which washes the base of the hill. This story is very probably correct.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S CITY RESIDENCE, EUCLID AVENUE.

This remained the legal design of the state seal until 1866. Some one, who realized what a nice job it would be to replace all the seal presses used for county, judicial, notarial and other official seals, with new dies, succeeded in getting the design changed. The act of April 6, 1866, provided as follows:

"The coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, upon which shall be engraved on the left in the foreground, a bundle of seventeen arrows; to the right of the arrows, a sheaf of wheat, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a range of mountains, over which shall appear a rising sun; between the base of the mountains and

VIEW ON LAKE FRONT FROM NEW PIER.

the arrows and the sheaf, in the left foreground, a river shall be represented flowing toward the right foreground. * * * At the bottom of the shield there shall be a motto, in these words: "Imperium in imperio."

It will be seen that the design really followed the old Chillicothe engraver's idea, in the points in which he did not follow exactly the law of 1803. The only really new thing was the addition of the motto. When its meaning —"An empire within an empire"— was fully understood, there was a great deal of objection. It savored of the old southern state rights doctrine, which was one of the dogmas settled adversely by the Civil War, then just over.

The next General Assembly got rid of the motto by the act of May 9, 1868, which says: "That the coat-of-arms of the State of Ohio shall consist of the following device: A shield, in form of a circle. On it, in the foreground, on the right, a sheaf of wheat; on the left a bundle of seventeen arrows, both standing erect; in the background, and rising above the sheaf and arrows, a mountain range, over which shall appear a rising sun."

This simply restored the original design of 1803, except that it used the phrase "a range of mountains" instead of "a mountain." In engraving the seal, however, the river was left in, although not mentioned in the act, as will be seen by the cut.

Ohio was the seventeenth state admitted to the Union, therefore the bundle of seventeen arrows typifies the American Union; the sheaf of wheat is symbolic of agriculture, the State's original and still most important industry. The rising sun is an allusion to the advance of the State in wealth and power. The mountains are an allusion to the fact that this was the first state west of "the mountains"—that is, the Alleghanies. Though not authorized, the river is altogether appropriate, it referring to the Ohio River, from which the State was named.

—By S. S. Knabenshue.

SCENE NEAR COSHOCTON ON WALHONDING RIVER.
In lower right hand corner Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railway track, then Walhonding Canal, tow path, lower basin on Ohio Canal; at right, lock tender's house, aqueduct over Walhonding River, and upper basin on the Ohio Canal at the left.

MOUNT ADAMS FROM NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

# CHAPTER XXI.

## THE CITY OF CINCINNATI.

SCIENTISTS and speculative philosophers hold to the opinion that many thousands of years ago—and not unlikely many ten thousands of years ago—a great glacial dam lay across the Ohio River at the present site of Cincinnati. The distinguished scientist and archaeologist, Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College, holds to this idea in "The Ice Age of North America," published in 1882.

According to his view, founded on physical phenomena, which he has thoroughly and repeatedly investigated, the ice forming this great dam, or bridge, was forced down the trough of the Ohio valley, until meeting here with a powerful obstruction, it spread across the here constricted valley, forming an immovable barrier of sufficient bulk and altitude to raise the level of the waters 553 feet, the altitude of the watershed lying immediately to the south.

The bed of the Ohio at Cincinnati is 447 feet above the sea level, so that a dam 553 feet high would have brought the waters in its rear to an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea, and producing a long, narrow and centipede-like lake, submerging the site of Pittsburg beneath 300 feet of water, and extending well up to the head waters of the Monongahela and the Allegheny and their tributaries, the narrower valley of each contributing stream forming a centipedal leg, the whole, when delineated on the professor's map, resembling the Great Yellow Dragon of China, and may even have suggested that ancient and modern monster.

But the professor, himself, in the work mentioned, and in others from his brilliant, fertile and versatile pen, has so completely covered the ground and marshalled the corroborative phenomena, that it needs only this passing reference in a bit of local and more modern history.

Cincinnati, and its suburbs, constituted the site of some pre-historic city or dense settlement, older, perhaps, than Babylon, Memphis, or the twin Tyre and Sidon. One hundred years ago, and even less, the evidences of this unremembered civilization were to be seen on every hand, and many of them still remain, as voiceless as the Sphynx when questioned by the archaeologist and the student.

In the immediate vicinity of the present city, and most largely within its corporate limits, are some 450 mounds and small earthworks; one of the mounds, near Newton, has a circumference at its base of 625 feet; width at the base, 150 feet; length at base, 250 feet, with a perpendicular of 40 feet. Immense fortifications were on the Little Miami near its mouth and further up, while others were to be found at and adjacent to the mouth of the Great Miami. Ancient cemeteries, ash pits, pottery, altars, copper ornaments and even gold were to be found by the early pioneers whose curiosity led them to make explorations. Roads and causeways were traced. Evidences of terra cotta work were

FORT WASHINGTON.

discovered, and grotesquely ornamented wares, in the shape of clay pots and vessels, were unearthed, some of which are lodged in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. All in all, countless evidences of some ancient civilization were to be found, still exist, but to the wisest of modern scientists and philosophers, they convey as little information as Egyptian hieroglyphics do to the unlettered. There are also undubitable evidences that after this race and civilization died out like an expiring star, that the whole of the valley contiguous to the river became non-habitable, doubtless from floods and minature cataclysms, and grew into a rank and noisesome wilderness back to the foot hills and uplands, and lay thus for centuries, and almost to the time of the white man's coming, near the twilight of the eighteenth century.

The second actual settlement in Ohio was made at Cincinnati, following almost immediately after that at Marietta. The white man had been on the site frequently, but for retaliatory war, not for the peaceful pursuits of civilization. The region was known as the "Miami Slaughter House" to the settlers in Kentucky, who had made many primitive incursions into the valleys of both the Great and Little Miamis. In June, 1780, while the War of the Revolution was yet being waged, Captain Byrd, an English officer at Detroit, planned and executed a raid across Ohio and into Kentucky, at this point. At the head of 600 British and a large contingent of Indians, he came by way of the Maumee and descended the Great Miami, with field artillery and riflemen, and crossed the Ohio at Cincinnati and ascended the Licking, carrying death and destruction into the American settlements on the Kentucky side.

He was driven out by General George Rogers Clark, who, in the month of August, in the same year, retaliated by advancing on the Shawnee towns by way of Cincinnati, and swept the valleys of the two Miamis with his avenging forces, burning and destroying the Indian towns far toward their headwaters. During this expedition he erected two block houses on the Ohio side, the first structures of the character north of the river at this point.

The real beauty and eligibility of the site of the present city and surroundings seems to have first been realized by Major Benjamin Stiles, of Kentucky, in 1786. In that year he happened to be in the vicinity of the site of the present city of Marysville, then known as Limestone, Kentucky. The Indians of the Miamis had crossed the river and carried off a number of horses, and a pursuing party was organized, which he headed. The pursuit, however, which extended as far as Xenia, of the present, was futile, but it had afforded Major Stiles the opportunity to take in the great beauties and possibilities of the region.

He went at once to New Jersey, and laid the matter before Judge John Cleves Symmes of Trenton, a member of the Continental Congress, and a man of

VIEW OF CINCINNATI FROM COVINGTON IN EARLY DAYS.

great influence in that body. A company was formed, similar to the Ohio Company at Marietta, composed of twenty-four persons, who were to become the proprietors of the settlement by the purchase of a large body of land. The more prominent of these were John Cleves Symmes, Major Benjamin Stiles, General Jonathan Dayton, Elias Boudinot and Dr. Witherspoon.

PIONEER VIEW OF CINCINNATI.
Northeast corner Fourth and Walnut, where College Building now stands.

In August of the following year, 1787, Symmes petitioned Congress for a grant of land, but before the arrangements were concluded, he made arrangements with Stiles to sell him 10,000 acres of the best land. Under this contract Stiles, with a small party of about twenty, landed on the 18th of November, 1788, at the mouth of the Little Miami, and laid out the village of Columbia, which is now a part of Cincinnati, some four or five miles east of Fountain Square. No better class of people ever entered the wilderness to found a city and a state. Among them were Colonel Spencer, Major Gano, Judge Goforth, Judge Dunlany, Major Kibbey, Rev. John Smith, Judge Foster, Colonel Brown, Mr. Hubbell, Captain Flinn, Jacob White, and John Riley. The names and achievements of every one of these are interlaced with the early history of the city and State.

Two substantial block houses were immediately built for the protection of the women and children, and then log cabins were erected for the comfort and accommodation of the families. The doors and floors of these rude habitations were made from the planks and timbers of the boats in which they had descended the Ohio River, one or two of them being retained for use in transportation.

At that time there was no trouble with the Indians, who were gathered at Fort Harmer, Marietta, engaged in the negotiation of a treaty of peace and amity with the whites. But this condition was not of long duration. Wild game was plenty, but breadstuffs and salt were soon exhausted, and all sorts of substitutes, including roots, herbs and bear grass, were resorted to. With the opening of spring, 1789, they were able to produce crops from the rich soil of the sandy bottoms. The men worked in two divisions, one watching while the other labored, and the watches were changed at morning and noon, the watches being fully armed with rifles.

CINCINNATI IN 1853,
From what is now called Mount Adams, showing Covington and Newport.

An area of a square mile was cleared in Turkey Bottom, on the Little Miami, a mile beyond the settlement. This square had been originally denuded of its growth by the Indians, and during that year it supplied corn for the settlement and for Fort Washington. But before the corn was grown the bulbous roots of the bear grass were dug, washed and dried, and then pulverized by heating as a substitute for bread.

In 1787-1788, Mr. Matthias Denman of Springfield, New Jersey, had purchased a tract of 740 acres of land from John Cleves Symmes, now a part of

VIEW FROM SKYSCRAPER LOOKING SOUTHEAST.
Newport, Kentucky, in the distance.

the city, his aim being to establish a station and lay out a new town on the Ohio side of the river, opposite the mouth of the Licking, and to establish a ferry, which, of course, was an important adjunct, and necessary to open up communication with the white settlements on the Kentucky side. It was at this precise point that the old Indian trail leading from the British garrison at Detroit crossed the Ohio, and was the route by which the northern Indians made their raids upon the Kentucky settlements, coming down one or the other of the Miami in canoes which enabled them to cross the Ohio and ascend the Licking. For this land Mr. Denman paid five shillings per acre in Continental Script or about $125 in specie for his entire purchase.

ENTRANCE TO LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE BRIDGE.

During the summer following Mr. Denman associated Colonel Robert Patterson and John Filson of Lexington, Kentucky, with himself in the new town, each holding a one-third interest. Colonel Patterson was a gallant soldier, while Filson was a surveyor, teacher and author. He wrote many books on the west, which he had extensively explored, among them, "The Discovery and Settlement of Kentucky," with a map, which was published

VIEW FROM SKYSCRAPER, LOOKING NORTHEAST TO MOUNT ADAMS.

in 1784. It was the duty of Mr. Filson to survey the site and "log out" 30 lots, called in-lots, of half an acre each, and 30 out-lots, of four acres each, one of each sized lots being disposed of to 30 settlers at the stated price of $1.50 for the two. This town was called Losantville, from the Latin "os," mouth, the Greek "anti," opposite, and the French "ville," for village, the whole conveying the idea, the village opposite the mouth of the Licking. It retained this name until the coming of General Arthur St. Clair, the governor of the Northwest Territory, January 2, 1790, who being a member of the Revolutionary Society of Cincinnatus, desired to give the name of Cincinnati to the town, which was done accordingly.

It was in 1788 that a party of 60, headed by John Cleves Symmes, and including Denman, Stiles, Patterson, Filson and Ludlow, left Limestone, Kentucky, to visit and explore the New Purchase. They landed at the mouth of the Great Miami, below the two settlements, and explored the country back from that point and the present North Bend, which Judge Symmes decided should be selected as a place for future settlement. The party surveyed the distance between the two Miamis, following the meanders of the Ohio, explored the country,

BIRDSEYE VIEW IN CINCINNATI.

Marietta, with discretionary power to locate a fort at the most eligible strategic point in the Miami country. He pitched upon the site of Cincinnati just outside the village limits, and a little east of Broadway, at the intersection of Third Street, and he at once proceeded with the construction of Fort Washington, so named in honor of General George Washington. This fort was a well built, solid and substantial fortress of hewn timber between 180 and 200 feet square, with block houses, two stories high at the four angles. Fifteen acres adjacent was reserved by the government. As small as Fort Washington appears now, it was then the most complete and formidable fortification in the Territories, and was a prominent factor in the subsequent Indian wars. General Harmar took command of the fort in person late in December, 1789, with a garrison of 70 men and two or three pieces of artillery.

CITY HALL.

PICKERING BUILDING.

Governor Arthur St. Clair came to Cincinnati in 1790 to establish the seat of the Northwest Territory and organize the county of Hamilton. In the autumn of 1790, General Harmar, having collected a considerable body of troops, arrived at Fort Washington upon his rather unsatisfactory expedition against the Indians of the Northwest. In 1791 Governor St. Clair himself led the ill-fated expedition against the Indians, and was overwhelmingly defeated at what was afterward designated Fort Recovery, in Mercer County. Upon his return Governor St. Clair placed Major Zeigler in command of Fort Washington and went to Philadelphia to meet congress and the president. The secretary of war placed General Wilkinson in command at Fort Washington. About half the male population of Cincinnati was in St. Clair's army, and a very large proportion of them were killed.

During the year 1792, about 50 persons were added to the permanent population, and it was also marked by the erection of the first church in the city, a very primitive edifice. In the spring of 1793 there was a large temporary increase in the population, caused by the assembling of General Anthony Wayne's army, preparatory to his brilliant campaign against the Indians, which ended in the victory at Fallen Timbers. The departure of the army was followed by an outbreak of smallpox at Fort Washington, which carried off nearly 33 per cent. of the garrison and the inhabitants of the town. This was Cincinnati's first epidemic.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

WILSHIRE BUILDING.

ATLAS BANK BUILDING.

PALACE HOTEL.

Judge Burnett, speaking of the town at that period, says that but few improvements, and none of a permanent character, had been made. Fort Washington was a collection of hewed-log barracks, some of them conveniently arranged for officers' quarters, placed in the form of a hollow square and covering about an acre of ground. The artificer's yard was an appendage to the fort, placed on its front, and on the river bank. Two acres of ground were contained in the enclosure forming it, and within it was a large two-story frame building occupied by the quarter-master general of the army, and by far the most commodious building in the town. Immediately in the rear of the fort Colonel Winthrop Sargent, the Territorial secretary, occupied a smaller frame house, surrounded by a fine and well cultivated garden. On the east Dr. Allison, the surgeon-general of the army, occupied another small frame house, and kept a garden and small orchard, which he named Peach Grove.

The First Presbyterian Church, already mentioned, stood on Main Street in front of the present brick edifice. It was 30x40 feet, roughly framed and weatherboarded with

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN BUILDING, FOURTH AND HOME.

OLD GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

clapboards, but neither lathed, plastered nor ceiled. It was roughly floored and seated, and here the people assembled regularly for worship, and during times of hostilities, the male worshippers went to their devotions full armed with rifles and other lethal weapons. Later on this church was neatly finished, and in 1814 was sold and removed to Vine Street, and was used for business purposes.

On the north side of Fourth Street, opposite the later erected St. Paul's Church, stood a frame building used as a school house, attended by all the village youth, while a log jail stood on the north side of the public square. The courts were held in a room in George Avery's tavern, which looked out upon what was a frog pond in summer and a skating rink in winter. In lieu of a penitentiary for punishment, a whipping post and pillory were erected and occasionally a gallows loomed against the sky to claim some victim of the law. These were the only public buildings and institutions in that day, and none of them now remain, except as a memory.

At that time a vast pond filled with alder bushes occupied the ground where Main and Fifth Streets now intersect each other, and it was necessary to construct a corduroy road to pass over it. This morass existed until the population of the town reached nearly or quite 600 souls. In 1796 Captain William Henry Harrison, afterward commander-in-chief, and

ST. XAVIOR COLLEGE, SYCAMORE STREET.

COMMERCIAL-TRIBUNE BUILDING, FOURTH AND RACE.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

still later president, was in command of Fort Washington; General Wilkinson, the commander-in-chief, made it his headquarters for a few months in 1797, but only technically succeeded Captain Harrison, who continued in command until his resignation in 1798.

It was remarked at the time that the military gave a rather bad tone to the society of the town. Idleness, drinking and gambling prevailed to an alarming extent in army circles. This, however, was accounted for, in a way, by the statement that the officers and soldiers were cut off in the wilderness from the refining influences of religion and society. Libraries were unknown, and men and women of literary tastes were comparatively rare. But yet the civil population were of a moral and religious tendency, with some few exceptions, as compared to the whole population. It is said that of all the leading officers under General Wayne and General Wilkinson in the West, only Harrison, Clark, Shamberg, Ford and Strong, and a few others, were free from the vice of drunkenness. And it is also recorded that the nine original resident lawyers all died prematurely from the excessive use of liquors, except two, Judge Barnet and his brother, the latter passing away the victim of consumption, near Chillicothe, when a young man.

ESPLANADE FOUNTAIN.

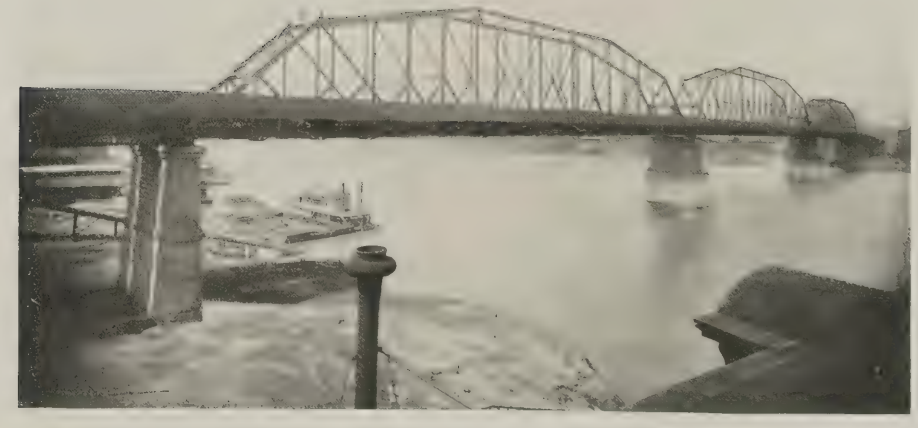
POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE.

WASHINGTON PARK AND MUSIC HALL.

The first newspaper was established in Cincinnati on the 9th of November, 1793. Its proprietor, William Maxwell, bestowed on it the elongated name of "The Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory," but later, in 1796, when Mr. Edward Freeman became its owner and editor, he united personal pride and patriotic phraseology, and named it "Freeman's Journal." A second paper was established May 28, 1799, by Mr. Joseph Carpenter, who bestowed on it the descriptive title, "The Western Star and Hamilton Gazette." A long list of newspapers have risen and fallen in Cincinnati since that date. Some of them were brilliant publications and some were commonplace or worse. There are now more than 150 newspapers and periodical publications in the city, devoted not alone to general subjects, but to all sorts of special

ART MUSEUM.

interests and objects, literature, art, religion and civil and military orders, almost every religious organization having its exponent. The most important dailies are "The Enquirer," "The Commercial-Tribune," "The Times-Star." "The Evening Post," printed in English, and the "Abend Presse," the "Freie Presse" the "Volksfreund" and "The Volksblatt," in German.



CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD BRIDGE, CROSSING THE OHIO RIVER.

On the 11th of January, 1794, trade was opened between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, two keel boats making the round trip once every four weeks. The boats were wooden-armored and protected from musket, rifle and low fire, and armed with six one-pounders and a complement of muskets. In 1801, the first sea-going vessel, built at Marietta, 100 tons displacement, passed down the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole population lined the banks of the river

CAREW BUILDING, FIFTH AND VINE STREETS.

to witness the remarkable sight. Flat and keel boats soon became numerous on the Ohio, and the steamboat made its appearance in due time, and Cincinnati became the center of the steamboat trade, and from its wharves craft carried millions of dollars worth of cargoes up and down the river and tens of thousands of passengers. The great coal fleets of the upper waters arrive at or pass the city at almost every stage of water.

In 1801 the Territorial legislature removed the seat of government from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, and in 1802 it incorporated the town, and the following officers were appointed: David Zeigler, president; Jacob Barnet, recorder; William Ramsey, David E. Wade and William Ruffner, trustees; Abram Cary, collector, and James Smith, town marshal. The population was then 750; in 1810 it was 2,540, and in 1819, when it was incorporated as the first city in the State, the population was about 6,500. From that time on its growth was steady, and it remained the first city in population until 1900, when Cleveland took the lead with nearly 400,000 inhabitants. But including the suburban towns, which are commercially and otherwise, except in a municipal sense, a part of Cincinnati, it has a population fully 500,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati was incorporated by the act of the General Assembly March 23, 1850, as follows:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Nicholas W. Thomas, Dunning M. Foster, Henry Emerson, William B. Cassilly, Joseph Torrence, S. P. Hall, George Beck, George Milne and Richard Smith, and their associates, be, and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, by the name and style of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange; and by that name shall be competent to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all courts and places and in all matters whatever, with full powers to acquire, hold, possess, use, occupy, and enjoy, by gift, grant, devise, or otherwise, and the

CHILDREN'S HOME.

same to sell, convey and dispose of, all such real estate and other property, as may be necessary and convenient for the support and transaction of business of said Chamber of Commerce, or which may be conveyed to the same for the security or in payment of any debts which may become due and owing to said Chamber of Commerce, or in satisfaction of any judgment at law, or any decree of a court of equity in its favor, and may make, have, and use a common seal, and the same break, alter and renew at pleasure, provided that the property, funds, and revenues of said Chamber of Commerce shall not be used for any other than the purposes of a Chamber of Commerce.

Section 2.—That the real and personal estate, property, funds, revenues, and other concerns of said Chamber of Commerce, and the administration of its affairs, shall be under the exclusive direction of the active members of said Chamber of Commerce, who shall, on the second Tuesday of September, annually, at such time of the day and at such place in the City of Cincinnati as the officers for the time being shall appoint, which officers shall be members of said Chamber of Commerce, choose a board of officers consisting of a president, six vice-presidents, treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors shall be chosen. The members of said Chamber of Commerce shall fill all vacancies in the Board of Officers during the year, and also shall have power to make by-laws and regulations for the government of said Chamber of Commerce, annex reasonable pecuniary fines as a penalty for the breach thereof, and do all such other acts as appertain

LOMBARDY BUILDING,
Fourth Street, Between Plum and Central Avenue.

GLOBE WERNICKE FACTORIES AT NORWOOD.

to the Chamber of Commerce. The Board of Officers shall appoint a superintendent and such other agents as they shall deem fit and expedient, provided no by-laws, rules, or regulations shall in any wise be contrary to the Constitution and laws of the State or of the United States.

Section 3.—This act shall be taken and received in all courts, and by all judges, magistrates, and other public officers, as a public act, and all printed copies of the same, which shall be printed by or under the authority of the General Assembly, shall be admitted as good evidence thereof, without any other proof whatever.

BENJAMIN F. LEITER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES C. CONVERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

March 23, 1850.

CANAL SCENE AT LOCKLAND.

Secretary of State's Office,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 11, 1853.

I, William Trevitt, Secretary of State of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the foregoing annexed act is correctly copied from the original rolls remaining on file in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the State of Ohio, this eleventh day of October, A. D. 1853.

WILLIAM TREVITT,
Secretary of State.

On the third day of April, 1866, the legislature of the State of Ohio enacted a law, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Incorporation of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, the eleventh section of which reads as follows:

"Any board of trade or chamber of commerce, heretofore organized in the State, may avail itself of the privileges and powers, in whole or in part, conferred by this act, by making a certificate of its adoption thereof, under its seal, and attested by the signature of the president and secretary; which said certificate shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and recorded in the county where such board or chamber may exist, and when so recorded, shall confer all the privileges and powers so defined."

In accordance with the foregoing section, the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce and Merchant's Exchange, on the 21st day of May, 1866, adopted the sixth, (6) seventh, (7) eighth, (8) and ninth (9) sections of the said act, which thus became a part of the corporate powers of the Association. The sections of the law were as follows:

Section 6.—It shall be lawful for such corporation, when they shall think proper, to receive and require of from their officers, whether elected or appointed, good and sufficient bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties and trusts; and the president, vice-president, or secretary, are hereby authorized to administer, such oaths of office as may be prescribed in the by-laws of such corporation; such bond or bonds shall be made payable and conditioned as prescribed by the by-laws of such corporation; and may be sued, and the moneys collected and held for the use of the party injured, or such other use as may be determined upon by said corporation.

MIAMI BUILDING.

CHAPEL AT SPRING GROVE.

Section 7.—The annual meeting of such boards of trade or chambers of commerce for the election of officers and other purposes, shall be held at such time in each year as the association shall by their by-laws prescribe. But, if for any cause, a failure to hold such annual meeting shall occur, then the annual meeting and election of officers may be held at such time and place as may be appointed by the majority of the board of directors, upon thirty days' notice by the president or secretary being published in any newspaper of general circulation in the town or city in which such corporation may be located. Meetings of the directors and

UNION SAVINGS AND TRUST BUILDING.
Fourth and Walnut Streets.

business meetings of such association shall be held in accordance with the by-laws of such association.

Section 8.—The board of directors shall control, manage, and conduct the financial and business concerns of the association. They shall annually, one month after their election, or at any other meeting of their body thereafter, appoint such inspectors, gaugers, weighers, measurers, and other officers and employes as the by-laws may require, or as they may deem expedient and necessary, for the term of one year, subject to removal at the discretion of the board.

Section 9.—Every inspector, gauger, weigher or measurer, appointed by any association organized under this act, shall be recognized as a legally appointed officer, for the duties pertaining to his position, in the city and county, wherein such association may be located, and shall be subject to all the provisions and penalties of the laws of the State. The certificate of such appointee, as to his official acts, shall be evidence and binding upon the person interested.

This Chamber of Commerce is, and has been the great promoting body and the main spring of Cincinnati's business success. It has a membership of nearly 1,500, its annual receipts are about $75,000 and its disbursements about $68,000. It owns the Chamber of Commerce building, which cost $775,000, and against which there is an outstanding indebtedness of something over $100,000.

With reference to other points, Cincinnati is 116 miles southwest of Columbus; 120 miles southeast of Indianapolis, Indiana; 90 miles northwest of Lexington, Kentucky; 445 miles below Pittsburg, following the course of the Ohio River; 132 miles above Louisville, Kentucky; 494 miles above the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; 1,447 miles above New Orleans, following the course of the rivers; 518 miles west of Baltimore, following the post route; 617 miles west and south of Philadelphia; 950 miles from New York; 255 miles southwest of Cleveland; 246 miles south of Toledo; 300 miles south of Detroit; 315 miles southeast of Chicago; 492 miles west of Washington. It lies on the north bank of the Ohio River and extends from the mouth of the Little to the mouth of the Great Miami, a distance of 12 miles, and extends back over three miles to and including the beautiful highlands famed for their magnificent scenery and the seats of wealth.

It is built up in the style of modern architecture, with many small and beautiful squares, some of them ornamented with works of art, the gifts of prominent citizens. Its parks, Zoological Garden, and near-by pleasure resorts add to its attractiveness. Its public buildings are among the handsomest, and upon a liberal scale; its business houses are of an imposing character, and its residences are beautiful and tasteful.

There are more than 100 churches, including all the denominations. A score of educational institutions, with collegiate courses, including science and literature, both denominational and non-sectarian, are largely patronized. The public and private schools exceed 100 in number, and its market places and theatres and the like, are also on an ample scale. The are almost a score of public and society libraries, including the city library, one of the most complete in the Ohio valley. It has long been celebrated as the seat of musical culture and the fine arts. The Government Building

was erected at a cost of $5,000,000. The Music Hall will accommodate over 8,500 people. Cincinnati has held a high rank for over 50 years as the center of the printing, publishing and lithographing business. Its tax valuations run up to $200,000,000 or beyond.

Much of the early and the progressive history of Cincinnati is embodied in the acts of its more prominent citizens. The achievements of many of these are more elaborately recorded elsewhere. Others may be mentioned more briefly.

Nicholas Longworth, the founder of grape culture and the wine industry at Cincinnati, was born in New Jersey in 1878, came to Cincinnati in 1803, where he lived for 60 years, dying in 1863, and leaving an estate valued at several million of dollars, —the result of business application and investment in real estate. He owned and cultivated extensive vineyards. For a time the culture of grapes was successful, but owing to climatic changes, it was not as successful as he anticipated, and he measurably abandoned it.

ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE.

John H. Piatt was among the most enterprising and successful of the city's earlier business men. In 1817 he founded one of the first banks west of the Allegheny Mountains. During the War of 1812 he contracted with the United States government to furnish supplies to the Army of the Northwest, and owing to fluctuations in the currency, met with terrible reverses and finally died a bankrupt before the Supreme Court adjusted his claims and allowed them. He was the warm and intimate friend of General Harrison, whose last public speech in Cincinnati was a glowing eulogy of Mr. Piatt.

Jacob Wykoff Piatt, a nephew of the above, was born in Kentucky in 1801, came to Cincinnati early in life and became one of its leading lawyers and public spirited citizens.

Miles Greenwood, another of Cincinnati's most prominent citizens and up-builders, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 19, 1807, and died in Cincinnati in 1885. He started iron founding in the city, and engaged in many other important business enterprises, and was no less noted for his discerning philanthropies. He built the first steam fire engine that was ever put into service, and was mainly instrumental in organizing a modern fire department for the city.

Dr. Daniel Drake came to Cincinnati when he was 16 years of age, and not only became one of the most prominent and useful citizens, but was the leader of thought and mental culture, and founded its most noted colleges

THE MABLEY & CAREW COMPANY, FIFTH AND VINE STREETS.

School of Design in the latter city.

Dr. Lyman Beecher with his family, Henry Ward Beecher, Harriet Beecher Stowe, resided on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, for 20 years, from 1832 to 1852.

Levi Coffin, the reputed president of the Underground Railroad, an intense Abolitionist, was born in North Carolina, October 28, 1798. He located in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1826 and at Cincinnati in 1847. He and his wife Catharine took an active part in the liberation of African slaves. He died in 1877.

Charles Cist, an author of high attainments, was born in Philadelphia in 1793, came to Cincinnati in 1827, and died there in 1868. He was a brilliant and versatile writer, and for many years conducted "Cist's Weekly Advertiser."

General Henry M. Cist, a prominent lawyer and a gallant officer in the Civil War, was a

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY.

and hospitals. He was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1785, and died in Cincinnati in 1852.

General Edward King, an eminent lawyer, was closely identified with the growth and progress of the city; was a leading member of the legislature, and was a man of high attainments. He was the son of Rufus King, the renowned statesman of Massachusetts, and the father of Rufus King, a distinguished Cincinnati attorney. He died in 1836. His widow married Mr. Peter, the British consul at Philadelphia. She was one of the founders of the Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, and the "Rosina Home for Magdalens." She devoted much attention to works of design, and carried with her from Cincinnati to Philadelphia the germ of thought which ultimated in the

son of the foregoing and was born in 1839.

Bellamy Storer served a single term in Congress, having been elected in 1834 to the Twenty-fourth Congress from the First District, Hamilton County. He was a man of great ability and profound learning, and possessed of a most liberal and progressive spirit, but he had no taste for political or official life outside of the judiciary, for which he was specially fitted. He was born in Portland, Maine, March 26, 1796, graduated from Dartmouth College, located at Cincinnati in 1818, where he began the practice of the law. He served as superior judge of Cincinnati from 1854 to 1872, when he retired from the bench and resumed the practice of the law with his son, Bellamy Storer, Jr., and died June 1, 1875.

THE JOHN SHILLITO COMPANY.
Shillito Place and Race and Seventh Streets.

One of the commanding figures of the bar of Ohio during the first third of a century of its existence was William Key Bond of Ross County, who later in life became one of the moving spirits in the railway development of the State. His law practice extended beyond the courts of Ohio, and he was for years consulted in many of the greatest cases that came before the United States Supreme and District Courts. Politics was rather a side issue and a divertisement with him. He entered the Twenty-fourth Congress in 1835, having been elected at the October election, 1834, from the Seventh District, embracing Ross, Jackson, Pike, Scioto and Fayette Counties. In 1836 he was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress, and to the Twenty-sixth in 1838 from the same district. He was born in St. Mary's County, Maryland, in 1792. He came to Chillicothe in 1812, where he completed his law studies and was admitted to the practice. He died in Cincinnati, February 17, 1864. He removed from Chillicothe to Cincinnati in 1844, and he became interested in railway development. He was collector of the port of Cincinnati from 1850 to 1853, by appointment of President Millard Fillmore.

CITY HOSPITAL.

James W. Gazlay was elected to the Eighteenth Congress in 1822 from the First District, composed of Hamilton and Clermont Counties, and served a single term. He was born in Greene County, New York, in 1800. In 1822 he removed to Cincinnati and edited the "Independent Press" for a

TYLER-DAVIDSON FOUNTAIN.

few years. For several years he was engaged in the printing business, and by judicious investment in real estate accumulated a competence.

Alexander Duncan represented Hamilton County in the House in the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth General Assemblies, 1828-1829 and 1831-1832, and was a member of the State Senate from 1832 to 1834. He was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836 from the First District, Hamilton County, and re-elected to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and the Twenty-seventh in 1842. During his three terms in Congress Mr. Duncan was an industrious and painstaking legislator. He was born in 1788, and died March 22, 1852.

Nathaniel G. Pendleton was the son of a prominent Revolutionary officer on the staff of General Nathaniel Greene, and was named in honor of that distinguished Revolutionary hero. Unlike his distinguished son, George Hunt Pendleton, he was not given to politics. He served a single term in Congress, being elected to the Twenty-seventh in 1840, from the First District, Hamilton County. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, (his father, Colonel Pendleton, being a Virginian,) August 24, 1793, and emigrated to Ohio when a young man, locating in Cincinnati, where he died June 15, 1861.

Rev. John A. Gurley of Cincinnati, was twice honored by his constituents as a congressman. He was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in 1858 from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, and re-elected from the same district in 1860 to the Thirty-seventh. He was a gentleman of considerable prominence at his home. He was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, December 9, 1813, and died August 19, 1863, at Cincinnati, where he was editor of "The Western Star," a religious paper.

The Carey sisters, Alice and Phoebe, the two poetic geniuses, lived the larger part of their early lives in the suburbs of the city, and then went to New York, where they achieved deserved fame.

George Hoadly, one of Ohio's distinguished governors, came to Cincinnati in 1849, where he achieved great distinction as a lawyer. He was successively city solicitor, judge of the Superior Court and governor of the State. He subsequently removed to the City of New York.

Dr. John A. Warder was born in Philadelphia and came to Cincinnati, where he achieved great distinction as a scientist. He was a controlling factor in the scientific and technical schools of the city.

CLIFTON AVENUE, CLIFTON.

Robert Clarke, the author and publisher, was born in Dumfieshire, Scotland, May 1, 1829, and came to Cincinnati in 1840, and was educated at Woodward College, and engaged in the occupation of publisher and bookseller. He is the author of several valuable historical works, and ably edited many others.

Charles Francis Hall, the Arctic explorer, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, in 1821, where he learned the blacksmith trade, and came to Cincinnati where he engaged in the business of seal engravings. He led an unsuccessful expedition into the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. Lady Franklin came to Cincinnati to visit Mr. Hall.

Benjamin Eggleston was born in Corinth, Portage County, New York, January 3, 1816, and located in Cincinnati when a young man, where he became a prominent and useful citizen, and a man of public spirit and enterprise. He was elected to the senate of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in 1861 from the First Senatorial District; re-elected to the Fifty-sixth in 1863, and to the Sixty-fourth in 1879. In 1864 he was elected from the First District, a part of Hamilton County, to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected from the same district in 1866 to the Fortieth. In Congress he was recognized as

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON MONUMENT.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD DEPOT.

HUGHES HIGH SCHOOL.

VIEW OF OHIO RIVER AT TRAUTMAN STATION.

a man of marked ability, and headed the committees on commerce and expenditures of the postoffice. He was originally a Whig, and became a leader of the Republican party.

Alphonso Taft, the great jurist, statesman and cabinet minister, was born in Townsend, Vermont, November 5, 1810, and died in Cincinnati, May 21, 1891. He came to the city at the age of 30, and was one of its foremost citizens.

Job E. Stevenson, who, for many years, was a leading citizen of Chillicothe, was a member of the State Senate in the Fifty-fifth General Assembly from the First Senatorial District, Hamilton County. He was originally a Democrat, but became an active an influential Republican. He was elected to the Forty-first Congress in 1868 from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, and was elected to the Forty-second from the same

STAIRWAY IN ART MUSEUM.

FOURTH AND WALNUT, LOOKING SOUTH.

district in 1870. On the floor of Congress and in the committee room he was a valuable and industrious member. He was born in Ross County, February 10, 1831.

Captain Peter W. Strader was largely connected with the steamboat interests of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the noonday of steamboating, and went to Congress rather as a diversion. He was unexpectedly nominated and elected to the Forty-first Congress by the Democrats of the First District, a part of Hamilton County, in 1868. He tried to decline, but his friends would not permit. The district had elected Benjamin Eggleston, Republican, two years previously, by a large majority, and in view of the fact that he was not likely to be taken away from his steamboat business, he concluded to make the race. He was called on by friends and opponents alike to make a speech in answer to Mr. Eggleston's speaking campaign. Not being an orator or even a public speaker, he appealed to a friend to prepare a speech for him, which he memorized and delivered in excellent style before select audiences of his friends and associates. A few nights before the election he was billed to speak from the esplanade of the Burnet House, and the streets were packed for squares to listen to him. When he faced the assemblage his stage fright was so great that he forgot every sentence of his speech. After a few stammering attempts to begin its delivery, he managed to say, in a voice that could be heard for a quarter of a mile: "Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens.—Never mind the weather so the wind don't blow." This fragment of a steamboat song was the only thing he could think of, and, having delivered it, he sat down smilingly, amid the howls of the multitude. The opposition papers reproduced his "speech" scores of times the next morning, in all kinds of type, in ridicule of the captain. The

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BODEMER, CLIFTON.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE

"crowd," however, took the speech as premeditated on Strader's part as an all sufficient answer to his opponent's elaborate arguments, and he grew rapidly in favor. When the ballots were counted, to his opponent's surprise, and perhaps his own, he was elected by an immense majority. One term in Congress sufficed. He resumed his station on the quarter-deck, where he was entirely at home. He was born in Warren, New Jersey, November 6, 1818.

Aaron Fyfe Perry was a lawyer, editor, and a writer of marked ability. He was born in Leicester, Vermont, January 1, 1815, and died in Cincinnati near the age of 70. His early education was received in the public schools of his native state. For a time he edited a newspaper and read law. Later he graduated from the law department of Yale, and was admitted to the bar in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1839. He migrated to Columbus, where he began the practice of his profession, in which he proved eminently successful. He was associated in the practice with both Governor William Dennison and General H. B. Carrington. He then removed to Cincinnati, where he became associated with Alphonso Taft, afterward attorney general of the United States.

STREET CAR SHOPS, SPRING GROVE AVENUE.

In 1847-1848 he represented Franklin and Madison Counties in the Lower House of the Forty-sixth General Assembly. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, as a Republican, from the First District, a part of Hamilton County,

ACROSS OHIO RIVER.

and resigned the position in 1872, and was succeeded by Ozro J. Dodds, Democrat. Mr. Perry's fame rests upon his great ability as a lawyer. For a long series of years he practiced in the Supreme Court of the United States, and was leading counsel in many of the cases growing out of the questions of the Civil War. He was a magazine writer of force and ability on public questions. In politics he was originally a Whig, but became identified with the Republican party upon its organization, and became an influential political leader.

Isaac M. Jordan of Clifton, a suburb of Cincinnati, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835, and lost his life in an accident in Cincinnati when near the age of 56. He attended school in Northwood, Ohio, completed his education and graduated from Miami University in July, 1857. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and was esteemed one of the ablest members of the Cincinnati bar during his time. He was never a candidate nor elected to any public office, except as a member of Congress, being elected in 1882 to the Forty-eighth Congress from the Second District, a part of Hamilton County, as a Democrat. He served a single term, and then resumed the practice of law.

A GLIMPSE OF A CINCINNATI HILLSIDE.
Brighton and Fairview Heights.

Reuben Runyan Springer was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, November 16, 1800, and after coming to Cincinnati, was connected with the steamboat interests for some years. He then became a partner in a wholesale

OBSERVATORY, MOUNT LOOKOUT.

grocery house, in which he accumulated a fortune and retired from business in 1840 because of impaired health. He died in 1884, leaving a fortune of $3,000,000, leaving a large portion to public benefices and for educational purposes. He brought many fine works of art from Europe, which may be seen in the institution he helped to found.

David Sinton, a native of Armaghe, Ireland, was also one of the public benefactors of Cincinnati, as well as a successful business man. His life in business was mainly in the iron production.

Cincinnati was the first village and the first city incorporated in the State, the dates being 1802 and 1819, respectively, and for 100 years it held the first rank in official population, but in 1900 it took second rank. Its population in 1800, and at the close of each decennial period following, has been: 1800, 750; 1810, 2,540; 1820, 9,602; 1830, 24,831; 1840, 46,388; 1850, 91,460; 1860, 115,652; 1870, 211,176; 1880, 255,139; 1890, 296,908; 1900, 325,902. The immediately adjoining cities and towns, in Kentucky and Ohio, which are a part of the metropolitan district, have from 175,000 to 200,000 population.

In point of diversified manufactures, commerce and financial operations, it is still the leading city in Ohio, and within the Ohio Valley proper. The annexed figures indicates the extent of its average annual business transactions.

In the rise of commercial activity, beginning with 1899, the city and vicinity of Cincinnati shared well. As a manufacturing city of special prominence there was a further gain of 10 per cent. over the high record of the preceding year in value of output of local industrial establishments. In proportion to population Cincinnati turns out more in value of manufactures than any other city of prominence in the country. The aggregate for 1899 is $300,000,000 compared with $270,000,000 for 1898, and an annual average of $240,000,000 for five years prior to 1899. Large increases in business operations attended many lines of merchandising.

Bank exchanges at Cincinnati increased about 16 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year with a total of $748,490,000, against $646,154,000 for 1898. Compared with the annual average for five years prior to 1899 the increase was 19 per cent.

The local business in grain did not reflect much change in comparison with the preceding year, but the thorough movement at this point was much reduced. Flour receipts were greater than for any previous year, with the exception of the high record of 1898. Hay receipts fell below the high record of the preceding year, under a shortage of this crop in the region closely tributary to this market, but the total was in excess of the annual average for

SANITARIUM, COLLEGE HILL.

five years prior to 1899. Grass seed receipts fell short of the high record of 1898, but exceeded the annual average for five years prior to 1899. Shipments of meats were larger than for any previous year, showing 168,000,000 pounds, against 154,000,000 for 1898, and an annual average of 115,000,000 for five years prior to 1899. Total live stock receipts were reduced about 7 per cent., compared with 1899, and 10 per cent. compared with the average for five years.

Pig iron receipts at Cincinnati, with sales of local dealers for direct shipment, represented a quantity of 60 per cent. in excess of 1898; value, $29,850,000, against $11,875,000 for 1898. Cincinnati houses do more business in this product than is done in any other market in the country. Coal receipts were moderately reduced, under interference from low water in the river for several months. Petroleum receipts were reduced 14 per cent., but the business of local concerns in direct sales were decidedly enlarged, so that the aggregate was considerably in excess of 1898, and much larger than the average for five years. Receipts of leather increased 27 per cent., and the local manufacture was enlarged about 20 per cent.

F. B. WIBORG RESIDENCE,
Clifton Avenue.

The local production of spirits was reduced to a small extent, but the quantity represented by receipts and production indicated a gain over 1898 as also over the average for five years, having an approximate valuation of $28,014,000. The local manufacture of malt liquors was reduced 5½ per cent. The receipts of leaf tobacco were decidedly increased, but were not equal to the average for ten years; aggregate valuation about $9,000,000.

HAMILTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

Sales of clothing increased 9 per cent.; of dry goods, 13 per cent.; of boots and shoes, 11 per cent.; of carriages, 8 per cent.; of furniture, 10 per cent.; of lumber, 50 per cent.; of wool, 54 per cent.; of groceries, a slight increase; of soap, 30 per cent.; of machinery, 25 per cent.; of harness and saddlery, 20 per cent.

The approximate value of commodities received at Cincinnati during 1899, covered by records of the Chamber of Commerce, was $368,900,000, compared with $313,700,000 for 1898, and an annual average of $291,000,000 for five years prior to 1899.

The average annual grain receipts in bushels at Cincinnati for a series of years have been: Of wheat, 2,700,000; corn, 15,500,000; oats, 7,500,000; rye, 500,000; barley, 1,500,000.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS TO NEWPORT.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.
Seventh and Walnut.

Distribution of grain at Cincinnati is mostly to localities to the south and southeast of this market, notably so with reference to corn and oats. This trade has to contend with sharp competition from offerings from other markets, and disadvantages in transportation

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Eighth and Elm Streets.

conditions. Nevertheless, a considerable business is maintained, although it is contended that this market is not equitably recognized in the adjustment of freight rates.

The local and nearby manufacture of flour is not of specially large proportions, so that the consumption of wheat here is not a matter of much significance. During the year of 1899 the absorption of wheat by such milling concerns was about 2,000,000 bushels, a part of which represents supplies not appearing in receipts at Cincinnati.

RACE STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM SIXTH STREET.

Corn receipts in the aggregate were largely reduced, under a decreased transit movement at this point. The records indicate a total of 6,853,000 bushels, compared with 15,121,000 bushels for 1898. Shipments for the year were 4,117,000 bushels. The local consumption of corn in recent years has been approximately 3,000,000 bushels annually, through the distribution to distillers, starch manufactures, feed dealers, etc.

Flour receipts at Cincinnati were larger than for any previous year, with the exception of 1898, which record was not reached the past year. The total was 2,154,400 barrels, compared with 2,318,400 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,931,000 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments for the year were 1,778,400 barrels, against 1,917,900 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,537,000 for five years prior to 1899, The reported movement embraces considerable of through shipments. The local manufacture of flour, the record

MOUNT ADAMS INCLINED PLANE RAILWAY.

embracing some mills outside of the city, was considerably enlarged in 1899, reaching a total of 452,800 barrels, compared with 361,500 for 1898, and an annual average of 278,000 for five years prior to 1899, during which time the largest mill was closed a portion of the period. Stocks of flour at Cincinnati held by receivers and dealers on January 1, 1900, were 44,514 barrels, as compared with 40,752 on January 1, 1899, and an average of 43,400 for corresponding date for five years prior to 1900. Stocks held by consuming concerns are not included, and represent 5,000 to 7,000 barrels usually. The large baking establishments obtain considerable supplies of flour direct from milling concerns in the West and Northwest, which is not embraced in transactions on 'Change.

Hog packing in Cincinnati has been gradually falling off, and the average number now slaughtered and packed is about 650,000 head. The receipts of meat at Cincinnati average 140,000,000 pounds annually.

The receipts of hay average annually about 135,000 tons. The total receipts of live stock at Cincinnati in 1899 were reduced about 7 per cent., compared with the preceding year, and 10 per cent. compared with the annual average number for five years prior to 1899. Receipts for hogs were 992,600, compared with 1,088,200 in 1898, and an annual average of 1,017,000 for five years prior to 1899. Receipts of cattle were 219,400, compared with 193,000 for 1899, and an annual average of 206,000 for five years prior to 1899. Receipts of sheep were 363,500, compared with 412,100 in 1898, and an annual average of 532,000 for five years prior to 1899. These records do not include transit movement, and these figures are a fair average for the decade. The total value of live stock received during 1899 at Cincinnati was about $16,300,000, compared with $15,700,000 for 1898, $14,600,000 for 1897, $15,500,000 for 1896, and $16,800,000 for 1895.

The trade in groceries was without radical change in 1899, the average of prices of staple articles being somewhat lower than the preceding year, and the value of aggregate sales showing but little increase in the comparison. Returns from dealers to the Chamber of Commerce indicate a total of $19,750,000 as representing sales of groceries in this market in 1899, compared with $19,600,000 in 1898, $18,500,000 in 1897, $17,500,000 in 1896, and $19,250,000 in 1895. For five years prior to 1899 the annual average was $18,750,000.

Receipts of coffee for the year were 325,300 bags,

BELLEVUE INCLINED PLANE RAILWAY.

EDEN PARK RESERVOIR.

BLYMEYER BUILDING.

MONUMENT IN LINCOLN PARK.

compared with 358,200 for 1898, and an annual average of 288,500 for five years prior to 1899. Fair Rio coffee ranged at 7⅝ and 9⅝ cents per pound, averaging 8.74 cents, against 9.02 cents for 1898, 13.29 cents for 1897, 17.01 cents for 1896, and 19.82 cents for 1895. For Prime, the year's average was 9.67 cents, against 9.74 cents for 1898, and an annual average of 16.93 cents for five years prior to 1899.

Receipts of sugar in 1899 were 353,700 barrels, compared with 266,900 barrels for 1898, and an annual average of 273,200 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 188,600 barrels, against 126,100 in 1898. There were also received 508 hogsheads; shipments, 67 hogsheads. Prices averaged moderately lower than the preceding year. For Hards the range was from 5.22 @ 5.72 to 5.72 @ 6.10 cents per pound, averaging 5.57 cents, compared with 5.74 cents for 1898, and an annual average of 5.17 cents for five years prior to 1899.

Receipts of molasses were 47,600 barrels, compared with 57,300 in 1898, and an annual average of 47,800 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 39,100 barrels, against 42,100 in 1898. Prices did not fluctuate very widely, ranging at 30 @ 33 cents per gallon most of the

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY, ADDYSTON.

FIRST ENGLISH-LUTHERAN CHURCH.

SCOTTISH RITE CATHEDRAL.
Sycamore, between Fourth and Fifth.

year for prime to strict prime New Orleans, averaging 32 cents against 31.82 for 1898, and an annual average of 30.18 for five years prior to 1899. Much of the supply received here represents a quality which sells considerably below quotations for prime.

Receipts of rice were the largest since 1893, representing a total of 47,700 barrels, compared with 39,500 for 1898, and an annual average of 35,200 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments 34,600 barrels, against 22,600 in 1898. Prices of prime averaged 5.97 cents per pound, compared with 6.03 cents for 1898.

The annual average receipts of grass seeds in bags are: Clover, 42,000; timothy, 75,000; other grass seeds, 60,000.

"THE CINCINNATI POST" BUILDING.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE ENTRANCE.

The annual receipts of the following articles average as stated: Cheese, 115,000 boxes; eggs, 400,000 cases; butter, 175,000 packages; butterine, 3,000,000 pounds; apples, 320,000 barrels; all other green fruits, including peaches, pears, cherries, plums and berries, 15,500 tons; oranges, 132,000 boxes; lemons, 65,000 boxes; dried fruits, 7,200,000 pounds; potatoes, 1,000,000 bushels; feathers, 30,000 sacks.

Receipts of tallow in 1899 were increased 20 per cent. over the high record of the preceding year, and were decidedly in excess of any previous year. The total was 90,600 tierces, against 74,900 for 1898, and an annual average of 55,000 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 20,900 tierces, against 9,200 in 1898.

FOURTH STREET, LOOKING WEST.

MOUNT AUBURN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

INTERIOR MUSIC HALL.

150,000. The number of cattle hides handled during the year by local tanners was about 335,000, which with the other skins, makes a total of approximately 485,000.

Receipts of leather in 1899 were 27 per cent. larger than the high record of the preceding year, representing 192,800 bundles, against 152,300 bundles for 1898, and an annual average of 102,000 for five years prior to 1899. Shipments were 173,000 bundles, against 118,400 for 1898.

The local manufacture of leather is a notably prominent industry, the product being partly consumed here in the manufacture of shoes, harness and saddlery,

An average of 600,000 barrels of salt is handled in the city, and the local production of starch reaches nearly 40,000,000 pounds annually.

Receipts of hides in 1899 largely exceeded the high record of the preceding year, reaching a total of 630,300, compared with 568,900 for 1898, and an annual average of 477,000 for five years prior to 1899. This indicates that the receipts the past year were 32 per cent. larger than the annual average for five years previously. Shipments for the year were 439,900, against 441,200 in 1898. The local slaughtering furnished about 145,000 cattle hides during the year, exclusive of calf skins, sheep skins, etc., representing a total of approximately

BAND STAND, ZOO GARDEN.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

and partly shipped to other localities in nearly all portions of the country, and to a moderate extent for export. There were about 335,000 cattle hides tanned during the year, besides a large number of other skins, the total value of which is estimated at approximately $6,000,000, possibly more, against about $5,000,000 for 1898.

The shipments of candles from Cincinnati in 1899 were 164,600 boxes, the largest quantity for six years, comparing with 137,200 boxes for 1898, and an annual average of 133,000 boxes for five years prior to 1899.

In the manufacture of soap, Cincinnati holds the highest position in the country, having made large advances from year to year in recent years. Shipments in 1899 were 1,999,000 boxes, compared with 1,573,000 boxes in 1898, and an annual average of 1,420,000 for five years prior to 1899. This implies an increase of 27 per cent. in 1899, compared with the preceding year, and 40 per. cent in comparison with the average for the previous five years. The value of the shipments in 1899 was approximately $10,290,000, compared with $7,865,000 for 1898, $7,730,000 for 1897, and $7,145,000 for 1896. The cost of material was considerably advanced during the year, while it was not practicable to correspondingly increase the price of product throughout the line. The local consumption of soap is large, and the distribution by wagons to near-by localities is considerable, so that the commercial records do not fully cover the extent of operations in this article. Local manufactures produce all the various grades and kinds of soap in general use.

Wool receipts in this market are decidedly variable, the records showing as high as 79,000 bales for 1892, and as low as 16,900 bales for 1898. In 1899 the total was 29,600 bales, compared with 32,800 as the annual average for five years prior to 1899; for the preceding period of five years the annual average was about 50,000 bales. Shipments in 1899 were 33,500 bales. In recent years the shipments have averaged fully 2,000 bales annually in excess of receipts, suggesting that about 400,000 pounds yearly have been added to the supply by pulled wool from local establishments.

The naval stores include 180,000 barrels of rosin, 50,000 barrels of turpentine, and other items in proportion.

The receipts of cotton are 350,000 bales, of which 15,000 to 20,000 are locally manufactured and the remainder shipped.

Lard oil is largely produced, and linseed and other oils extensively handled.

Receipts of petroleum at Cincinnati in 1899 were reduced 14 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year, the total representing 359,200 barrels, against 417,300 in 1898, and an

CINCINNATI WORKHOUSE.

annual average of 413,000 for five years previous to 1899. There was an average advance of 15 per cent. in price of illuminating oil, compared with the preceding year. This may have had something to do with the lessened local consumption. Shipments for the year were 137,300 barrels, against 142,000 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 173,000 for five years prior to 1899. Local concerns do a large business in the way of sales for direct shipment from sources of supply to points of destination, which was considerably enlarged the past year, the total representing 1,353,300 barrels, against 1,225,200 in 1898, and an annual average of 955,200 barrels for five years prior to 1899. The combined receipts and direct sales in 1899 represented an aggregate of 1,712,500 barrels, against 1,642,500 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,368,000 for five years prior to 1899.

OLD LADIES' HOME.

Cincinnati has a large distributing point for petroleum. This business has been promoted by the construction of suitable warehouses and terminal facilities of the railroads, by which there is ready distribution of large and small quantities.

There was considerable gain in receipts of leaf tobacco in 1899, compared with the reduced record for the preceding year. The total arrivals were 90,600 hogsheads, and 81,900 cases and bales compared with 70,700 hogsheads and 34,200 cases and bales for the preceding year. The receipts at the auction warehouses in 1899 were 68,665 hogsheads, compared with 50,205 for the preceding year, and an annual average of 75,200 for ten years prior to 1899.

The year's offerings at the auction warehouses were 79,475 hogsheads; rejections, 14,764 hogsheads; sales, 64,711 hogsheads; amount realized, $6,186,414; general average price obtained, $7.95 per 100 pounds. For the preceding year the general average price was $9.10 per 100 pounds, and for ten years prior to 1899 the annual average was $9.40.

ENTRANCE TO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

The offerings of seed leaf tobacco at the auction warehouses in 1899 were 10,430 cases; rejections, 2,490; sales, 7,940.

The arrivals of cases of leaf tobacco in 1899 far exceeded any previous year, making a total of 81,905, (including bales) which compares with 34,187 for 1898, and an annual average of 29,600 for a period of ten years prior to 1899. The value of total arrivals of leaf tobacco at Cincinnati in 1899 was approximately $11,500,000.

The manufacture of smoking tobacco at Cincinnati, which has been enlarging in recent

years, was further explained in 1899, showing a gain of 34 per cent. over the preceding year, reaching a total of 7,345,000 pounds, compared with 5,470,000 pounds in 1898. Including 507,000 pounds manufactured in Covington and Newport, the total was 7,852,000 pounds.

Chewing tobacco is not now manufactured to any considerable extent at Cincinnati, the total in 1899 representing 8,900 pounds, compared with 10,900 pounds in 1898. For Covington and Newport, the total was 1,182,000 pounds, compared with 1,141,000 in 1898. The manufacture of cigars is also carried on extensively.

LANE SEMINARY, WALNUT HILLS.

The coal arrivals, for local consumption, averages about 65,000,000 bushels, almost equally divided between factory and household use. The average product of gas from coal is 1,250,000,000 feet.

The quantity of rectified spirits produced in 1899 at Cincinnati and immediate vicinity was 10,448,000 gallons, against 9,038,000 gallons for 1898—an increase of 15½ per cent. For five years prior to 1899 the annual average was 9,444,000 gallons. In earlier years the production was much larger.

The local manufacture of malt liquors was reduced 5½ per cent. in 1899, compared with the preceding year, making the lowest record since 1899, although the variation during the past ten years has not been great. The total for 1899 was 1,244,000 barrels, compared with 1,317,100 for 1898, and an annual average of 1,326,000 for ten years prior to 1899. Receipts of malt liquors were decidedly increased, being the largest since 1894, the total showing 35,200 barrels, against 15,500 in 1898. Shipments for the year were 456,900 barrels, against 461,200 the preceding year, and an annual average of 476,000 for five years prior to 1899.

The indicated consumption of malt liquor, chiefly beer, in this city and immediate vicinity, was approximately 822,000 barrels in 1899, compared with 871,000 barrels in 1898, and an annual average of 857,000 barrels for five years prior to 1899. The indicated local consumption in 1899 was 25,500,000 gallons, or about 46 gallons per capita of the population of Cincinnati and suburbs, representing an expenditure equal to $18.00 per capita for the year, or an aggregate approximating $10,000,000. Retailers paid out about $5,500,000 for the quantity disposed of by them during the year.

EIGHTH AND MOUND STREET SYNAGOGUE.

The receipts of manufactured iron and steel average about 300,000 tons of nails, 475,000 kegs, and of pig iron, 600,000 tons. The sales by Cincinnati firms for shipment direct from sources of supply to destination, additional to receipts in this market, amounted to 1,050,177

tons—which with the receipts, made an aggregate of 1,650,465 tons, representing $29,850,000 in value. The receipts and sales in 1898 represented a total of 1,032,630 tons, value $11,875,000.

Cincinnati continues conspicuous in the manufacture of clothing, an industry which commands large investments of capital, and gives employment to a great number of hands. In fact, it may be said to be at the head of manufacturing operations here, both in respect to extent of capital invested and number of hands employed. The past year was a prosperous one in this interest, and local manufacturing operations were enlarged.

AN OLD PIONEER HOME NEAR PRICE HILL.

Special returns to the Chamber of Commerce from manufacturers of and dealers in clothing, indicate a considerably enlarged business in 1899, the increase averaging nearly 9 per cent. in comparison with the preceding year, making a total of $23,150,000, against $21,250,000 in 1898, and an annual average of $19,845,000 for five years prior to 1899. The distributive trade in this line is largely to the south and southeast. The high reputation which this market has maintained in the quality of goods has counted strongly in favor of our city. In addition to the clothing trade proper, there is a large volume of business in this market in furnishing goods and women's apparel, much of which represents products of local manufacture, estimated to have been approximately $5,500,000 in value.

The annual average trade in dry goods approximates $40,000,000 for a series of years. Carriage manufactures amount to $12,500,000; and office fixtures, furniture and cabinet work to $8,250,000.

The shoe manufacturing interest at Cincinnati has been steadily enlarging in late years, and has reached a position of special prominence in this line, understood to be second in importance only to Lynn. Formerly the product of our factories was almost entirely confined to women's and children's wear, but the manufacture of men's wear has been expanding in recent years, and has reached liberal proportions. Shoes of Cincinnati manufacture find market largely in the south, and have become popular for the quality of these goods. Special returns to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce indicates sales of boots and shoes in this market to have been approximately $17,250,000 for 1899, a gain of about 11 per cent. over the preceding year. The value of the output of local factories was approximately $12,000,000, compared with $11,000,000 for 1898; $10,000,000 for 1897; $7,750,000 for 1896; $8,500,000 for 1895; $7,500,000 for 1894, and $7,250,000 for 1893.

ELSIMORE TOWER.

The lines of manufacture embrace: Wood working machinery for furniture and chair factories, car and railroad shops, and all other varieties. Machine tools, steam engines, gas and gasoline engines, boilers, steam pumps and power pumping machinery, hot air pumping

PASSENGER STEAMER ON THE OHIO.

A DAILY CANAL SCENE.

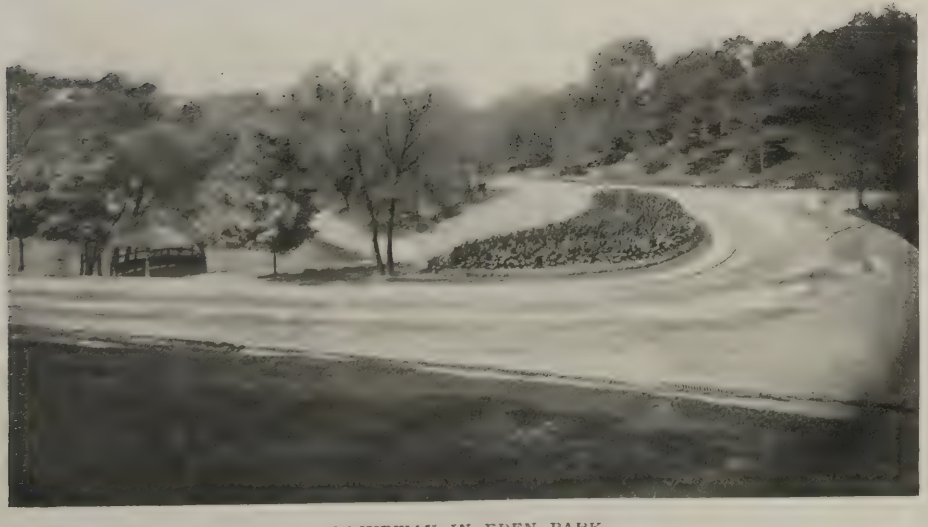
engines, shaping machines, drills, tools, grinders, etc. Machinery for laundry purposes, electrical plants, druggists, chemists, bakers, paint manufactures, sugar mills, cider mills, saw mills, and other cereal products, breweries, elevators, air compressors, etc. Planing machines, lathes, hangers, iron pulleys, wood split pulleys, washer castings, and metal castings of every description, iron pipe, iron fence, iron and steel fence posts, barbed and plain wire, iron specialties, fire hydrants, hydraulic plug tobacco machinery, and kindred supplies, stop valves, valve boxes, tin and terne plate, machinery and metal products generally. Saddlery, harness, leather goods in great variety, leather belting, oak-tanned sole and harness leather, carriage and furniture leather, bark-tanned sheep leather, and pickled sheep skins for gloves and wool. Electrical, hydraulic and other power elevators, steampipe and boiler coverings, flexible cement roofing, calliopes, stationers' hardware and specialties, ice cream freezers, sausage machinery, sausage casings, peanut and coffee roasters, galvanized iron cans for artificial ice works, and all kinds of black and galvanized steel tank work. Light vehicles, fine carriages, road wagons, delivery wagons of all kinds, hearses, undertakers' goods, filing cabinets, office desks, book cases, sideboards, furniture in variety, hardwood mantels, piano stools, veneers, bicycles, and hall racks. Brass goods of all kinds, including brass bedsteads and furniture, copper ware, varnishes, japans, printing inks, oils and dry colors for printing ink purposes, pharmaceutical products, sal soda, bicarbonate soda, anti-rust paint, paper boxes, knock-down cooperage for beer, wine, whiskey and alcohol. Soaps in full variety, starch, stearic acid, candles, distilled red oil, lard oil, perfumery, printing, lithography, cigars and cheroots, smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and general confectionery. Boots and shoes, clothing, uniforms, army supplies, military goods, lodge supplies, flags, decorative material, cordage, billiard tables and bungs. Pork and beef products, flour and other cereal products, canned goods, starch, bottled whiskies, beer, glycerine, gelatine, vinegar, table sauce and pickles. Rookwood pottery, and other works of art and decorative material.

A large part of the traffic of the city goes by river. There are some 30 large freight steamers and many smaller craft. The steamboat arrivals during each season runs from 1,250 to 1,600. The tonnage of the boats operating from Cincinnati is approximately 20,000 tons. Cincinnati has exceptional railway facilities, among the more important roads entering and departing therefrom to all points of the compass, being the Chesapeake & Ohio ; the Baltimore & Ohio

THE BUFFALO AT ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY

ENTRANCE TO OAKLEY RACE GROUNDS.



DRIVEWAY IN EDEN PARK.

Southwestern and its feeders; the Louisville & Nashville; the Big Four System, the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley; the Cincinnati Southern; the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia; the Cincinnati Northern; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; the Pennsylvania Company lines; the Cincinnati Northwestern; the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, and many smaller steam roads, and more than a score of electric lines.

The city government is a composite affair, and has been subjected to innumerable changes since the first incorporation. some of these changes have been improvements, some the reverse. The government now consists of a mayor, Board of Affairs and Board of Legislation, all of them elective by the people.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

ENTRANCE TO EDEN PARK.

## BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

(Continued from Page 754.)

COLONEL LORIN ANDREWS.—Colonel Lorin Andrews has the distinction of being the first Ohio volunteer soldier in the Civil War. He was born in Ashland County, Ohio, April 1, 1819. In his youth he was precocious, and of studious habits. From 1840 to 1843 he was a student of Gambier College, but never graduated, on account of pecuniary affairs. He continued his studies privately, however, and became not only a ripe scholar, but a forceful educator Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D., and in 1854 he was elected president of Gambier College. In February, of 1861, he offered his services to Governor Dennison of Ohio, as a volunteer for the Union cause in the conflict then impending, and in April raised a company in Knox County for the Fourth Regiment, being elected colonel. He died in the service in West Virginia, in September, 1861. Mr. Andrews was a man of clear and forceful intellect, of pleasing manner, of high character, and of wide and beneficent influence.

MARTIN BAUM.—Martin Baum was one of the eminent and influential citizens in the early history of Cincinnati. He was of German parentage, his father being from Strasburg. Martin Baum was born at Hagerstown, Maryland, June 14, 1765, and at the age of 30, in 1795, came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Henceforth, until his death, December 14, 1831, his life was intimately connected and interwoven with nearly every important industrial and merchantile movement of the "Queen City of the West." He was the founder of the first bank in the West—in 1803—The Miami Exporting Company. His name is intimately connected as founder, or one of the founders and organizers, of the following: The Western Museum, 1817; the first Agricultural Society of Ohio, 1808; the first public library of Cincinnati, 1802; the first sugar refinery, the first iron foundry, the first steam flouring mill. His impress of solid character and stability is indelibly fixed upon the city of his adoption. Cincinnati owes much to his energy, his worth, and his public spirit.

PLATT BENEDICT.—Platt Benedict is known in local history chiefly as the founder of the little city of Norwalk, the county seat of Huron County. He was born in Danbury, Connecticut, in 1775. In 1817 he emigrated to Ohio, bringing his family and household goods in a wagon drawn by oxen, being seven weeks on the journey. He located in Huron County, Ohio, and there founded the now thriving little city of Norwalk. He was a man of many virtues and remarkable energy, even among those early pioneers. He died October 25, 1866.

LEVI COFFIN.—Levi Coffin was the reputed president of the Underground Railroad, a secret organization having for its object the assisting of fugitive slaves to escape from the Southern States to the free soil of Canada. He was born near New Garden, North Carolina, October 28, 1798. His ancestors were from New England. He was engaged in his early life as farmer and teacher. In 1826 he settled in Wayne County, Indiana, where he found frequent opportunity to assist some needy fugitives, seeking escape from bondage. It was here that he sheltered and assisted the escaped slave Eliza Harris and her child, of Uncle Tom's cabin fame He, and his good wife, Catherine Coffin, are the originals of Mrs. Stowe's Quaker couple, Simeon and Rachael Halliday. During the war, and immediately afterwards, he became active in establishing the Freedman's Bureau, and visited England and there raised funds and solicited contributions for the late slaves. He was a Quaker in religion, and a philanthropist. In 1847 he became a resident of Cincinnati, and continued to live there until he died, in 1877. His "Reminiscences" is an interesting volume of personal experiences in his connection with the Underground Railroad.

GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER.—General George A. Custer, the brilliant military leader and dashing officer of the Civil War, was born at New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, December 5, 1839. He was descended from one of the Hessians who came over as a mercenary of the British government to fight against the colonists in the Revolution, and liked the country so well when the war was over that he remained and became a citizen of the country he had fought against. George A. Custer was appointed to the military school at West Point in 1857, and after spending three years there, was commissioned a lieutenant of cavalry in the Union army. His military career is one of the most brilliant in all the long list of brilliant leaders of "the boys that wore blue" in the memorable struggle of 1861-1865. We refer the reader to any good military history of the Civil War for more detailed accounts of his services. He distinguished himself at the first battle of Bull Run, at Gettysburg, at Trevillian Station, at Winchester. We copy the following from Whitelaw Ried's "Sketch of Custer": "For quick dashes and vigorous spurts of fighting he had no superiors and few equals. His

AN OAKLEY RACE SCENE.

OAKLEY GRAND STAND.

career was disastrously closed in an attack on the 25th of June, 1876, on an Indian encampment on Little Horn River, in Montana, when his command of 277 cavalry were overwhelmed by about 1,600 Sioux Indians, under Sitting Bull, and massacred to a man.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON.—Thomas Alva Edison, "the wizard of Menlo Park," was born at Milan, Erie County, Ohio, in 1847. His parents were of humble origin, and of meagre fortune, so that young Edison's early education was not abundantly provided for. At the age of 12 Thomas A. Edison became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railroad, his parents having moved to the State of Michigan. He soon became interested in telegraphy and electricity, and from the most rapid operator of the telegraph instrument he became the greatest electrical inventor of the age. His career as an inventor has been remarkable. Nearly all of his inventions are eminently practical, and have placed the world under lasting obligations to him for comfort and pleasure. His inventions have revolutionized the processes of lighting and locomotion throughout the world. His fame is already destined to be everlasting.

MILES GREENWOOD.—Miles Greenwood, another of the eminent and constructive men connected with the early history of Cincinnati, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 19, 1807. In his youth he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1831 began the work of iron founding there. This foundry soon grew to be an immense establishment, and in 1861 was turned into an arsenal for the manufacture of implements of war for the United States government, turning out cannon, mortars, gun carriages, caissons, and Springfield rifles. One sea-going monitor was turned out by this plant. Mr. Greenwood was a man of great energy and enthusiasm, of high patriotism, and public spirit, devoting his time and energy to the upbuilding of City of Cincinnati, while he employed another man to attend to his own affairs. Mr. Greenwood was instrumental in giving the fire department of his adopted city an effective organization. He died in 1885, full of years and honors.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.—William Dean Howells, journalist, essayist, poet, novelist and critic, was born at Martin's Ferry, Belmont County, Ohio, March 1, 1837. His ancestors were of Welsh and English Quaker stock, and were not wealthy. His father was at different times editor and publisher of various newspapers at Hamilton and Dayton. William Dean Howells, as a boy, was compositor and newsboy for his father. Later he was compositor on the "Ohio State Journal" at Columbus, at 14 years of age. Here, in conjunction with a co-laborer on the paper, John J. Piatt, he published a volume of poems. His inspiration for this work had been fed by his reading of Longfellow and other poets. He afterward contributed poems to the "Atlantic Monthly," and from 1866-72 was assistant editor of that magazine. He wrote a campaign life of Lincoln, was a newspaper correspondent, and later gave up his time almost exclusively to the writing of fiction and criticism. He is regarded by many capable judges as the best American novelist.

DR. JARED POTTER KIRTLAND.—Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1793. He emigrated to Poland, Ohio, in 1823, and began the practice of medicine and continued his studies in natural science, for which he had a natural aptitude and a taste, cultivated by his studies in Yale College, of which he was a graduate. Dr. Kirtland was a friend of Agassiz, and an eminent authority on certain subjects in natural history. He was three times elected to the Ohio legislature, serving from 1837 to 1842; was medical professor at Willoughby; assistant in the first geological survey of Ohio; examing surgeon for the Union recruits in the Civil War; was one of the founders of the Cleveland Academy of Natural Science, which became in 1865, the Kirtland Society of Natural History; also, one of the founders of the Cleveland Medical College. Dr. Kirtland was a man of robust physique, of benevolent mien, of profound intellect, and of deep religious convictions. He was beloved by all who knew him, and his influence was of that kind that counts for the ages. He died in Cleveland in 1877.

CINCINNATI CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

ENTRANCE TO SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

BENJAMIN LUNDY.—Benjamin Lundy, sometimes called the "Father of Abolition," was for a short time a resident of St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. He was born in Hardwich, Sussex County, New Jersey, January 4, 1789. He learned the trade of a saddler, and worked for a while in Wheeling, West Virginia, where he first came in contact with the cruel features of slavery. He daily saw gangs of slaves, chased and driven through the streets on their way to the South. These scenes stirred his soul with profound pity for the unfortunate slaves, and decided him to devote his life to the work of abolition.

At St. Clairsville and at Mt. Pleasant he wrote for "The Philanthropist" many articles advocating abolition of slaves. He later moved to Illinois, then to Missouri, then back to Ohio, then to Tennessee, writing for the newspapers and lecturing on the way, and organizing abolition societies. He first interested that great abolitionist, William Lloyd Garrison, in the cause of abolition. He visited 19 states, and everywhere taught and wrote the doctrine of abolition. His energy and enthusiasm seemed boundless in the cause of his life's work. He died in Illinois in 1839.

EDWARD DEERING MANSFIELD. — Edward D. Mansfield was called the "Sage of Yamoyden," from the name of his country residence in Clinton County, Ohio. He is chiefly noted for his letters, printed in the "New York Times" during the Civil War. Mr. Mansfield was a graduate of Princeton, of West Point, and of Gould's Law School. His letters written over the nom de plume of "Veteran Observer," dealt with current events, sustaining with hopeful philosophy the cause of the Union during the dark days of the Civil War. These letters were filled with sustaining criticism in the course of events of the times, and inspired their readers with hope and confidence. They exerted a wide and needed influence in behalf of the cause that, at many places in the North even, was being vigorously assailed and hindered by those who, perhaps meant well, but did not do well.

PIONEER VIEW OF CINCINNATI.
Northwest corner Third and Vine Streets, where Burnet House now stands.

GARFIELD PLACE.

GENERAL ALEXANDER MCDOWELL MCCOOK.—Major General Alexander McDowell McCook was born on a farm near New Lisbon, Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. He graduated from West Point in 1852. At the beginning of the Civil War he was made colonel of the First Ohio Regiment, which was sent to Washington for the protection of the capitol. He commanded this regiment at the battle of Bull Run, and in 1861 was made a brigadier general and placed in command of a division under General Buell in the Army of the Ohio. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh, and for distinguished services in this battle was made a major general. He was then placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and served in the campaigns of Perryville, Stony River, Tallahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga. Later he commanded one of the armies west of the Mississippi. At the close of the Civil War he was appointed colonel in the regular army, and given command of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry. Alexander McDowell McCook comes from a family of fighters and military leaders. The two families contributing fourteen commissioned officers and one private to the Union army and navy during the Civil War, and many of them achieved more than local distinction in military service.

BISHOP MCILVAINE.—Charles Pettit McIlvaine was a son of a United States senator, Joseph McIlvaine, of New Jersey. He was born at Burlington, New Jersey, January 18, 1799; was graduated from Princeton in 1816; became a priest in the Episcopal Church in 1821. In 1825 he was appointed chaplain and professor of ethics at West Point; in 1827 was settled over St. Amis Church, Brooklyn; in 1831 he was chosen professor in the University of the City of New York; was the next year made bishop of Ohio, and president of Kenyon College and Gambier Academy. Bishop McIlvaine received the degree of D. D. from Princeton and Brown in 1832; that of D. C. L. from Oxford, England, in 1853, and L. L. D. from Cambridge, in 1858. He died in Florence, Italy, in 1873, while abroad for his health. He was the author of many valuable religious works, his "Lectures on Evidences of Christianity," perhaps, being most extensively known and read.

COLUMBUS DELANO.—Honorable Columbus Delano was born in Shoreham, Vermont, June 5, 1809. He removed to Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, in 1817. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar, and was thereafter eminently successful as an advocate and criminal lawyer. He was a prominent candidate for nomination for governor of Ohio in 1847; was a delegate to the convention in 1860 that nominated Lincoln for president, and in 1864 was chairman of the Ohio delegation in the Baltimore convention that renominated Lincoln. In 1861 he was appointed commissary general of Ohio. He was a member of the Ohio legislation in 1863, and a member of Congress in 1844, 1864 and 1866. In 1869 he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue, and in 1870 he succeeded J. D. Cox as secretary of the interior. He had the honorary degree of L. L. D. conferred upon him by Kenyon College. For years he was president of the National Wool Growers' Association, and was an earnest and competent advocate for the system of

VIEW AT SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

protection for wool. He was thoroughly interested and active in all branches of agriculture, and in legislation for its benefit.

JACOB WYCOFF PIATT.—Jacob Wycoff Piatt was born in Kentucky in 1801. He was the son of Benjamin M. Piatt, and nephew of John H. Piatt. When a mere child he was brought by his father to Cincinnati and there grew to manhood. He studied law and became a successful lawyer, and accumulated a considerable fortune. He was for several years a member of the city council of Cincinnati, and his chief work as such was the organization of a paid fire department to succeed the old volunteer system. This he accomplished in the face of much organized opposition, overcoming great obstacles and giving to Cincinnati the most efficient fire organization in the country. Miles Greenwood was made captain of the company. The story of the first appearance of the new steam engine in the hands of the new company, and the fight between it and the old volunteer companies, is an interesting chapter in the history of the fire engine development.

JOHN H. PIATT.—John H. Piatt was the first banker west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was early identified in a commanding way with the development of Cincinnati, in the founding of new enterprises, foundries, banks and steamships. His fortune was great and soon took on an enormous growth, until the war of 1812 came on and John H. Piatt contracted with the government to supply provisions to the Army of the Northwest, then under General Harrison. The currency of the country rapidly depreciated, and Mr. Piatt soon found that the market prices of the provisions which he had agreed to furnish were double his contract prices, and he was on the verge of bankruptcy. He remonstrated; he sought relief from the Treasury Department. This was promised but never made good, and he was forced into penury. His creditors moved against him, and he died shortly after the war in a debtor's prison. His patriotism was greater than his discretion, and his fortune and his fate were not unlike those of that earlier patriot, Robert Morris.

BAND STAND IN EDEN PARK.

REVEREND JOHN RANKIN.—Reverend John Rankin was born in Tennessee, February 4, 1793. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. John was educated at Washington College, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Abingdon, Virginia. He was an Abolitionist and a teetotaler. He began to preach against slavery in 1817, while pastor of the churches of Cane Ridge and Concord. On account of his convictions on the slavery question, he removed from Tennessee to Ohio in 1822, and settled at Ripley. Here he was pastor of the Presbyterian church from 1822 to 1866. He was a great educator; was president of Ripley College; was a lecturer for the American Anti-Slavery Society; was founder of the Free Presbyterian Church of America. He died March 18, 1886. Throughout his life he was an active agent in promoting the right, and his influence was broad and elevating.

WHITELAW REID.—Whitelaw Ried was born near Xenia, Greene County, October 27, 1839. He graduated at Miami University in 1856, and even while a youth took an active part in politics and journalism. The year of his graduation he made a series of speeches in behalf of John C. Freemont, the first candidate of the Republican party for president. Soon after he became editor of the "Xenia News." At the beginning of the Civil War he was sent out to the field as correspondent for the "Cincinnati Gazette," with headquarters in Washington. His letters over the name of "Agate" attracted attention for their learning, thought and style. He served as aide to Rosecrans in the Western Virginia campaign of 1861, and was present at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg. At the close of the war he wrote a book, entitled "After the War," embodying his observations on the conditions of the South at that time. From 1866 to 1868 he wrote "Ohio in the War," by far the best book extant on the subject. He then took a position as editorial writer on the "Tribune" of New York, and after the death of Greeley succeeded to the editorship of that paper, which position he has since held, being one of the chief stockholders of the paper as well. His other published works are: "Schools of Journalism," "The Scholar in Politics," "Some Newspaper Tendencies," and "Town Hall Suggestions." He was, in 1902, the principal envoy of the United States government, by appointment of the president, to the coronation of King Edward VII of England.

RESERVOIR IN EDEN PARK, WATER TOWER IN DISTANCE.

GENERAL WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS.—William Starke Rosecrans was born in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio, September 6, 1819. He was, on his father's side, of Dutch extraction. At the age of 15 he entered the military academy at West Point and graduated with the class of 1842. He entered the Engineer Corps of the United States army and served with this until 1853, as second lieutenant. At this time he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, but shortly afterwards resigned,

A CANAL TOW PATH.

to take up the work of civil engineering as a profession in private life. At the beginning of the Civil War he was made chief engineer of the State of Ohio, by the governor. He volunteered as an officer, however, of volunteers, organized Camp Dennison and started Camp Chase, as colonel of the Twenty-third United States Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He rapidly rose in the service to the rank of brigadier general, and rendered signal service, achieving marked distinction, and displaying remarkable ability as a leader in the campaigns in West Virginia, in front of Corinth, Mississippi, then as commander of the Army of Mississippi, in command of the Army of the Cumberland, in command of the army in Missouri, and the campaign of Chickamauga. His qualities of military leadership were of the highest order, and his genius and thoroughness in detail remarkable. His record as a soldier is worthy of careful study. He has been adjudged by some as the greatest leader which the war developed. In his later life he lived awhile in Mexico, then in California, from which state he was several times elected to Congress. President Cleveland appointed him registrar of the treasury.

Hon. Almon Ruggles. — Almon Ruggles was born in Danbury, Connecticut, and came to Ohio in 1805. He settled at Berlin Heights, Erie County. He was the original surveyor of the "Fire Lands." His early education was neglected on account of his poverty, but he succeeded in buying some books and educated himself. Later he taught school. He was three times elected to the Ohio Senate, 1816-1817-1819, and was for several years associate judge of his district under the old constitution. Mr. Ruggles was an earnest, kindly, generous man ; a hard worker in the old Whig party, and a personal friend of William H. Harrison. He died in Berlin Heights in 1840, at the age of 69 years.

Platt R. Spencer. – Platt R. Spencer was born in New York state in 1801, and came to Ohio in 1811, his parents settling in Geneva, Ashtabula County. He is the original author of the Spencerian System of Penmanship. He was the first to analyze the letters into their elements, and systematize the instruction in that subject. He, himself, was eminently successful as instructor of penmanship. He was also a pioneer in the organization and founding of the business college. Mr. Spencer was, for several years, treasurer of Ashtabula County. He died in 1864.

Hon. Henry Stanberry.—Henry Stanberry was born in New York City in 1803, and came with his father, in 1814, to Zanesville, Ohio. He graduated from Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, studied law in Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar in 1821. For a number of years he was the law partner of Thomas Ewing, practicing at Lancaster, Ohio. In 1846 he was elected by the legislature the first attorney general of Ohio. He afterward practiced law in Cincinnati. In 1866 he was appointed attorney general of the United States, and upon the impeachment of the president, resigned that office to become counsel in his behalf at the trial. He died in New York in 1883. Mr. Stanberry was a man of great ability and learning, a ripe scholar, a polished gentleman, and a great lawyer.

Alphonzo Taft.—Judge Alphonzo Taft was born in Townsend, Vermont, November 10, 1810 ; graduated at Yale, 1833; was admitted to the bar in 1838, and in 1840 settled in the practice of his profession in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and the same year was a candidate for Congress and was defeated by George H. Pendleton. Was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati from 1866 to 1872 ; was Republican candidate for nomination for governor in 1875. March 8, 1876, he became secretary of war, by appointment of President Grant, and on May 24, of that year, was transferred to the attorney generalship, an office which he held until the close of Grant's term. April 26, 1882, he was made United States minister to Austria, and in 1884 was transferred to the same office at the Russian court. He was a graduate of Yale, from which institution four of his sons have also graduated. In 1867 Yale conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. He died in 1891.

Albion W. Tourgee.—Albion W. Tourgee, L. L. D., was born in Williamsfield, Ashtabula County, Ohio, in 1838, and removed when seven years old with his parents to Kingsville. He was a student at Rochester University, New York, when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. In 1862 he was lieutenant in the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in Kentucky. He was taken prisoner, and for a time was confined in Libby prison. He was later exchanged, and joined his old regiment, the One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, continuing with it until after the battle of Chickamauga. After the war he spent several years in North Carolina, and was then elected a judge of Superior Court. He is chiefly noted for his political

SCENE ON LITTLE MIAMI RIVER.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL, EIGHTH AND PLUM STREET.

of the Mound Builders. He contributed much matter and many drawings to the great Antiquary of Squire and Davis, published by the Smithsonian Institute. In 1845 Mr. Whittlesey was made geologist of a copper company, then organized at Detroit, for the exploration of the copper of Michigan. In 1847 he was employed by the United States government to explore the region around Lake Superior. He served in the Civil War as the colonel of the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, displaying great ability and courage. He died in 1866, at Cleveland, Ohio.

DAVID ZEIGLER.—David Zeigler was born at Heidleberg in 1748. He was an officer in the army of Fredrick the Great, he served also in the Russian army against the Turks during the reign of Catharine II. He came to America in 1775 to join fortunes with the army of Washington. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Second Pennsylvania, and distinguished himself in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine and Monmouth. He was made captain soon after. He was later under Greene in the Carolinas, with his regiment, the First Pennsylvania Continental Infantry. After the Revolution, Zeigler was stationed at various points along the Ohio River, at Ft. McIntosh, Ft Finney and Ft. Harmar. In 1790 he assisted in destroying the Indian villages and crops near Ft. Wayne, thus retrieving the fortunes lost by Colonel Harmar the previous year. In 1792 he resigned his commission in the army and settled in Cincinnati, where he engaged in merchantile business. He achieved considerable wealth. Captain Zeigler was a brave officer, a gentleman, a progressive citizen, energetic and public spirited. He was a member of the order of "The Cincinnati." He died in 1811.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.—General Russell A. Alger, noted in the politics of Michigan and the United States, was born in Medina County, Ohio, and spent his boyhood days there, near West Richfield. General Alger served with distinction in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. Later he became a noted figure in the Republican politics in the State of Michigan. He was twice elected governor of his state, and during the administration of the late President McKinley was secretary of war. General Alger was a prominent candidate for nomination for president before the Republican National

ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH, PRICE HILL.

novels, chief of which are: "A Fool's Errand," and "Bricks Without Straw." These novels had a very important bearing and influence upon the presidential election of 1880.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WARD.—John Quincy Adams Ward, regarded by some as America's first sculptor, was born in 1830, near Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio. His early education was very limited, but his natural endowments of talent and his industry in self instruction were alike very great. He was for six years a student in the studio of Henry K. Brown, a prominent artist and sculptor of New York City. Here he learned his art thoroughly and became master of its details. His chief works are the following: Bust of Governor Dennison, "The Freedman," bust of Commodore M. C. Perry in New York, "Seventh Regiment Soldier," "The Good Samaritan," in Central Park, New York, also "The Indian Hunter," in Central Park, "General Reynolds' 'Shakespeare,'" in Central Park, "General Putnam," in Hartford, Connecticut, "William Gilmore Simms," in Charleston, "General George H. Thomas," in Washington, "The Pilgrim," in Central Park, New York, "Washington," in Wall Street, and others. Ward is, by concensus of opinion among the most competent art critics, placed in the first place among American sculptors.

CHARLES WHITTLESEY. — Colonel Charles Whittlesey was born in Southington, Connecticut, October 4, 1808, and came with his parents, in 1813, to Tallmadge, Portage County, Ohio. In 1827 he entered West Point and graduated therefrom four years later, being made second lieutenant in the Sixth United States infantry. Later he was assigned to the Fifth, with headquarters at Mackinac. He served during the Black Hawk War, after which he resigned and opened a law office in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1837 he was appointed assistant geologist of the Ohio survey. He became much interested in antiquities, and explored many of the Ohio earthworks

Convention in 1888. He accumulated a vast fortune in the lumber business.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON. — Senator William B. Allison was born in Perry, Wayne County, Ohio, March 2, 1829. His early years were spent on a farm, and he walked from the farm to Wooster to attend school. He then taught school and attended college, graduating from Western Reserve College. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Wooster. In 1857 he removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and soon had an extensive practice and many political engagements. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and was twice re-elected. In 1873 he was elected to the United States senate by the Iowa legislature, and has continuously represented his state in the Upper House of the National Congress ever since. William B. Allison is another example of the awkward country boy, who under the lash of ambition, and wholesome invigorating environment in boyhood, has attained eminence and usefulness, while others with better and higher advantages have failed to appreciate them, and have fallen by the wayside.

SPRING GROVE CEMETERY.

JOHN CAMPBELL.—The name of John Campbell is closely associated with the development of the iron industry in and around Hanging Rock and Ironton in Lawrence County, Ohio. He was born near Ripley, Ohio, January 14, 1808, and removed in 1834 to Hanging Rock, where in connection with Robert Hamilton, he built the Mount Vernon Furnace. Owing to his idea of rearranging the boilers and hot blast so as to utilize the escaping gases, he was enabled to reduce the ore at a great saving of cost. In 1849 he became prime mover and chief owner in the Ohio Iron & Coal Company, of which he was made president. He laid out the town, now city, of Ironton, and is sometimes called the "father of Ironton." He was, perhaps, more influentially connected with the development of the iron industry of the Hanging Rock region than any other individual.

JUDGE EPHRIAM CUTTLER.—Ephraim Cuttler was the oldest son of Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cuttler. He was born in Connecticut, April 3, 1767, and was raised at Killingly, in that state, by his grandfather, Hezekiah Cuttler, whose property he afterward inherited. In 1795 he removed, with his wife and family, to Marietta, Ohio, settling later at Waterford on the Muskingum, where he engaged in merchantile business. In 1799 he removed to his land, consisting of three shares of the Ohio Company, on Federal Creek, and engaged in farming and milling. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, justice of the peace, and captain of the militia by Governor St. Clair. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature, and also of the Constitutional Convention of 1802. In 1806 he located on the bank of the Ohio, six miles below Marietta. In 1820 he became a trustee of the Ohio University at Athens. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1819 to 1825. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, a man of deep religious convictions, of strong patriotism, and an abiding faith in the right. He died at his home, July 8, 1853.

JAMES M. (PRIVATE) DALZELL.—James M. Dalzell was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1838. When he was nine years of age he removed with his father to Ohio and settled in Noble County. He attended school, and amid some difficulties of a financial nature, succeeded in nearly completing a course at Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. He was then in his junior year, and enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the close of the war he studied law, and in 1868 settled permanently in Caldwell. Private Dalzell has been a prolific writer for the newspapers. His style is spirited and forcible, but he is inclined to be somewhat erratic and extreme in his views. In 1875, and again in 1877, he was elected to the Ohio legislature, He has always taken a spirited part in politics, and has been a successful stump speaker. He has always been an ardent Republican.

AN OLD MILL AT DEVIL'S BACKBONE,
Ten miles west of Cincinnati. One hundred and fourteen years old.

SENECA W. ELY.—Seneca W. Ely, veteran newspaper editor, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1835 he became editor and principal owner of the "Scioto Gazette," a paper founded in 1800, and for many years the most influential Whig paper in Ohio. Mr. Ely himself was a politician of great influence. Early in the 40's Mr. Ely became a heavy subscriber to the construction fund of a railroad projected to run from Marietta to the Little Miami at Loveland. He was made an officer of the organization having this enterprise in charge, but the enterprise itself exhausted his fortune. He became the treasurer of the first street railroad in Cincinnati. During the Civil War he was employed by the government in the sanitary department, and then, in or

about 1875, became one of the editors of the "Cincinnati Gazette," with which paper he continued until within recent years.

REV. JAMES B. (FATHER) FINLEY.—James B. Finley was born in North Carolina in 1781. He was the son of Rev. Robert W. Finley, a Presbyterian minister and missionary from Pennsylvania. He was born and reared amidst civil strife and scenes of guerilla warfare in the South during the closing years of the Revolutionary War. Shortly after the Revolution the family with James B. removed to Red Stone County in Virginia, and a short time thereafter again removed to Kentucky. Here they lived for several years, when the elder Finley, together with a number of his Kentucky church members, removed to Ohio and helped to found the city of Chillicothe. James B. Finley had studied the languages and mathematics in his father's academy in Kentucky, and later took a course in medicine. He started out to devote his life to hunting and the chase, but at 28 years of age he was converted, and became thereafter the great pioneer of Methodism in Eastern and Northern Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and New York. He was a man of powerful physique, of inexhaustible energy and enthusiasm, of great oratorical power, masterful in his influence and persuasion over men, and, perhaps, more than any other one man, has built up the early Methodist Church in Ohio. He wrote several books, among them, "An Account of the Wyandot Mission," "Sketches of Western Methodism," "Life Among the Indians," "Memorials of Prison Life," and his "Autobiography." For three years he was chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary. He died September 6, 1857, and is buried at Eaton, in Preble County.

THE LODGE AT ROOKWOOD POTTERY, MT. ADAMS.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. GIBSON.—General William H. Gibson was born in Ohio in 1822, and when a mere child was taken by his parents to Seneca County where he afterward lived at Tiffin, until his death in 1898. General Gibson in his youth worked on a farm, later learned the carpenter's trade, and still later educated himself in the law. His great forte was as a public speaker. As a mere youth his command of language was remarkable. At 20 years of age he made a speech on Independence Day at Melmore which stamped him as an orator of no ordinary ability. At the age of 30 he surprised the reporter of the New York "Herald" by his eloquence in introducing General Scott to a political audience in Tiffin. Harriet Beecher Stowe said of his eloquence: "I have heard many of the renowned orators of Europe and America, but I have never sat two and a half hours under such wonderful eloquence as that of General William H. Gibson, of Ohio." His eloquence was recognized wherever he was heard, and during his long career as a political orator he was heard in nearly every Northern State of the Union. He was an ardent Republican, and in 1856 was elected state treasurer on the ticket with Salmon P. Chase as governor. But his political career, through no fault of his own, was unfortunate. He served during the Civil War as colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on his retirement was brevetted brigadier general.

REV. JOHN GOTTLIEB ERNESTUS HECKEWELDER.—John Gottlieb Ernestus Heckewelder was born in Bedford, England, March 12, 1743. He emigrated with his parents to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, when he was 11 years old. He was in school two years, and was then apprenticed to a cooper. At the close of his apprenticeship he came to Ohio to assist Rev. C. F. Post, the first Moravian missionary to Ohio. In 1772 he assisted in establishing the Moravian mission of the Tuscarawas Valley, where he labored fifteen years. In 1792 and 1793 he was commissioned by the United States government to assist in negotiating several Indian treaties. He held various civil offices in Ohio, and in 1808 was elected associate judge of Tuscarawas County, but in 1810 resigned and returned to Bethlehem, where he spent the remainder of his years in literary work. Among his published works are: "History, Manners and Customs of the Indian Nations of Pennsylvania and Neighboring States." "Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren Among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians." Many of his manuscripts are in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He died in 1823.

RESIDENCE OF BELLAMY STORER,
Gradin Road, East Walnut Hills.

COLONEL JOHN JOHNSON.—Colonel John Johnson was of Irish and French Huguenot stock; was born at Ballyshannon, Ireland, in 1775. When quite a young lad he came to Pennsylvania with his parents. At 17 he was in the quartermaster's department with Wayne's army, was later a clerk in the government at Washington. Was appointed Indian agent by President Madison, with headquarters at Upper Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, having charge of 10,000 Indians, which position he held for 30 years; was a delegate, in 1844, to the Whig convention at Baltimore, supporting with ardor the claims of Henry Clay. He, with

MIAMI CANAL IN SUBURBS OF CINCINNATI.

his wife, established the first Sunday School in Miami County; he was one of the founders of Kenyon College, trustee of Miami University, and sometime president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1861.

THOMAS DAVID JONES.—Tom Jones, the sculptor, was born in Licking County, Ohio, December 12, 1811, and died in Columbus, Ohio, February 27, 1881. Not much is known of his history. It was largely a struggle with poverty. He was an "inspired stone cutter." His boyhood was spent on a farm in Licking County. For several years he was a resident of Cincinnati. Then for several years more he lived in Columbus, where he died. He loved his art, even if it did not bring him wealth, nor always the comforts of life. His best known work is the Lincoln Memorial in the rotunda of the capitol at Columbus. He chiseled the busts of many eminent men—of Chase, Seward, Lincoln, and many others.

J. H. KLIPPART. — John Hancock Klippart was born in Starke County, Ohio, in 1823, of German-American ancestors. His early opportunities for education were very limited, but he was one who made all things with which he came in contact contribute to his culture. He was for many years assistant editor of "The Ohio Farmer," and for 20 years, beginning in 1856, was secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture. His contributions to the literature of Agriculture were considerable and important. They are chiefly contained in the annual reports of the board of which he was secretary. In 1869 he was appointed one of the assistant geologists of Ohio for the State Geological Survey. In 1873 he was appointed a member of the Ohio Fish Commission. In 1876 he had charge of the agricultural exhibits of Ohio at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. His two chief works, "The Wheat Plant," and "Drainage," have been printed separately, and are regarded as high authority on those subjects by agriculturists throughout the country. He died October 24, 1878.

JOSEPH MEDILL.—Joseph Medill was born in New Brunswick, Canada, April 6, 1823. In 1832 he emigrated with his father to Ohio, and settled in Stark County. His early life was passed on the farm. Later he founded and edited a Free Soil newspaper, in 1849. He had previously studied law and had opened an office in Massillon. He founded and established the "Leader" in Cleveland, in 1852, and in 1854 was one of the founders and organizers of the Republican party in Ohio. In 1855 he became identified with the "Chicago Tribune," becoming editor-in-chief, retaining this position until his death, in 1899. Mr. Medill was a fearless and powerful writer of editorials on public and political questions. He was sincere, earnest, conscientious, though in his later years not always in accord with his party on all questions, particularly the tariff question. But he was respected for his integrity and courage by all who knew him.

COLONEL JARED MANSFIELD.—Colonel Jared Mansfield, the father of Edward Deering Mansfield, the "Sage of Yamoyden," elsewhere noted, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, about 1760. He spent nine years of his life in Ohio, holding the position of surveyor general of Ohio, and is referred to in many of the original deeds to lands which he first surveyed. He was a man of great talent and ability. In his early life he was a teacher, and in 1802-1803, 1814 and 1828 he was instructor in the academy at West Point. The efficiency and thoroughness of that famed institution are to be attributed very largely to the standard fixed by Professor Mansfield in its beginning. The city of Mansfield, in Richland County, Ohio, is named in honor of Colonel Jared Mansfield.

DR. JOHN STRONG NEWBERRY.—Dr. John Strong Newberry was born in Windsor, Connecticut, December 22, 1822. When he was two years old his father removed with him to Cuyahoga Falls, Summit County, Ohio. John Strong graduated from Western Reserve College in 1846, and from the Cleveland Medical College in 1848, and after two years of travel and study he settled in the practice of medicine in Cleveland until 1835. In that year he was appointed assistant surgeon and geologist with a United States exploring party to Northern California. In a similar capacity he explored Southern Colorado, Utah, Northern Arizona and New Mexico. In 1861 he was elected a member of the United States Sanitary Commission. At the close of the war he was appointed professor of geology and paleontology at the Columbus School of Mines—while still holding this position he served in 1869 as Ohio State Geologist, and in 1884 was made paleontologist to the United States Geological Survey. He was a member of several of the best scientific societies of the world, and president of several such societies in the United States. Since 1867 he has been president of the New York Academy of Science. His contributions to the literature of science, particularly to geology and paleontology, have been numerous and of great value and learning.

RESIDENCE OF J. W. BREWSTER,
Kemper Lane, West Walnut Hills.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE B. COX, CLIFTON,
Opposite Burnett Woods.

COLONEL ROBERT PATTERSON.—Colonel Robert Patterson was one of the early settlers of Montgomery County. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1753, removed to Kentucky in 1775, and in 1804 came to Montgomery County, Ohio. He was the original owner of the land where Lexington, Kentucky, is now located, and when Cincinnati was laid out he owned about one-third of the plat. He was in the campaign with Colonel George Rogers Clarke in 1778, in Illinois, and in 1780 was a captain under Clarke in the expedition against the Shawnees on the Little Miami and Mad River, and for several years, up to 1786, was engaged in operations against the hostile Indians in Ohio. He was one of those early pioneers whose endurance and hardihood and courage won the Middle West from the grasp of the savage, and handed it over to civilization and the operation of the white man.

GENERAL SIMON PERKINS. — Simon Perkins was born in Norwich, Connecticut, September 17, 1771. He removed to Oswego County, New York, in 1795, where he engaged for three years in the land agency business. In 1798 he was sent by the Erie Land Company to the Western Reserve in Ohio, to investigate and inaugurate a plan for the sale of the Company's lands. He continued in his duties with the Company, spending his summers in Ohio, and his winters in Connecticut, until 1808, at which time he settled with his newly married wife at Warren, Trumbull County. In 1807 he established, at the request of the Postmaster General of the United States, a line of express through the Indian country to Detroit. In May, 1808, he was commissioned brigadier general of militia, and after Hull's surrender he was assigned to the protection of the Northwest frontier. General Harrison spoke in very high terms of his able services. In 1813 he organized the Western Reserve Bank, a solid institution that withstood all shocks in that period of unstable finances. He died at Warren, November 19, 1844.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.—Oliver Hazard Perry, in whose honor Perry County, Ohio, was named, was born in South Kingston, Rhode Island, August 23, 1785. He was well born and carefully nurtured. In his youth his favorite books were the Bible, Plutarch's Lives, Shakespeare, and Addison's Essays. He was apt in the study of navigation and mathematics. At the age of 11 he joined the church, and at 14 was appointed midshipman. In 1807 he was a lieutenant in the Tripolitan War. At the beginning of the War of 1812 he became unrelenting in the training of his crew in seamanship, evolution and gunnery. He was ordered in 1812 to proceed to Lake Erie and build a fleet to oppose the British. In a remarkably short time, he by the aid of carpenters and workmen sent by General Harrison, had his fleet of five vessels ready, and sailed out to meet the enemy. The battle was short and sanguinary, Perry's victory most decisive, and his fame secure. He died June 19, 1819, in Port Spain, Trinidad, British West Indies, of yellow fever, at 33 years of age. His brother, in 1853, became famous by negotiating the first treaty with the empire of Japan.

COLONEL DONN PIATT.—Donn Piatt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1819, and died in New York in 1892. He was educated partly in Urbana and partly in St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, but never completed the course of study. He read law under his father, Judge James M. Piatt, and with the renowned Tom Corwin. In 1851 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County, was soon thereafter made secretary of legation at Paris, and from 1859 to 1860 "charge d'affairs." He actively assisted in the presidential campaign of Lincoln. He served during the war as colonel on the staff of General R. C. Schenck. He came into disfavor because of an order, issued by him in the absence of General Schenck, to General Briney at Baltimore, to enlist slaves, and his further promotion was thereby prevented. He represented Logan County in the legislature in 1866. After the war he became the Washington correspondent of the "Cincinnati Commercial." He subsequently founded, and was for two years editor, of the "Washington Capital." In 1888 he became editor of Belford's Magazine. He was a writer of great ability. His political essays were keen, critical, thoughtful and always forceful and entertaining. His poetry is remarkable for its appeal to the common experience and the common heart of man. His home on the Mack-o-chee, in Logan County, where he spent his summers, and for many

RESIDENCE OF A. T. GOSHORN,
Clifton Avenue, Clifton.

years, where he entertained his friends, is a most magnificent stone castle at the foot of the hills overlooking the beautiful valley of the stream that gives the place its name.

JUDGE BENJAMIN M. PIATT.—Benjamin M. Piatt was born in New Jersey, December 26, 1779, and died at Mack-o-chee, in Logan County, Ohio, April 28, 1863. He came to Cincinnati and engaged in transportation on the Ohio River. He was induced by his wife to give this up. He then studied law, was appointed district attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, and removed to Kaskaskia. Removing again to Cincinnati, he formed a law partnership with Nicholas Longworth, and was afterward appointed to the Common Pleas Bench. He finally located at Mack-o-chee upon a farm which he had purchased, and spent the remainder of his life in quiet philosophical contemplation and the management of his farm.

COLONEL JACOB PIATT.—Jacob Piatt, father of Judge James M. Piatt, grandfather of Colonel Donn Piatt and General A. Saunders Piatt, was born in New Jersey, May 17, 1747. He was an able soldier of the American Revolution, and rendered great service to the cause of the Colonists. He took part in the expedition against Quebec, and in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Short Hills and Monmouth, being wounded in the last named engagement. He settled in Boone County, Kentucky. He died there August 14, 1834.

RESIDENCE OF E. C. GOSHORNE,
Reading Road, Walnut Hills.

JOHN JAMES PIATT.—John James Piatt was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was particularly gifted with a love of literature and a spirit to enjoy it,—a poetic soul. He is known throughout the country as one of America's leading poets. He began his literary labors with William Dean Howells as compositor on the "Ohio State Journal." Together they produced and published a book of poems, but later drifted apart, retaining, however, a very warm friendship for each other. Much of his literary work has been done in collaboration with his wife, Sarah M. B. Piatt. He met her while he was assistant editor of the "Louisville Journal," to which paper she was a contibutor of occasional poems. He admired the poems, then the poetess, with the usual result. In 1888 he was, at the solicitation of his literary friends all over the country, irrespective of party, appointed to the United States consulship at Cork, Ireland, a position which he still holds.

DAVID BACON.—Rev. David Bacon, the founder of the village of Tallmadge, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut. He was the first missionary sent from Connecticut to the Western Indians. He started from Hartford, Connecticut, August 8, 1800, on his mission, with inadequate means, but with courageous hope. His work was chiefly in Northern Ohio and in Michigan, his young wife sharing his labors, privations and sufferings. He attempted to form a colony at Tallmadge on a paying basis; bought land, but the undertaking proving financially unsuccessful, he could not pay for it. He died at Hartford, August 17, 1817. He was a goodly man, whose efforts were not a financial success, but whose influence made for the everlasting good of those with whom he labored.

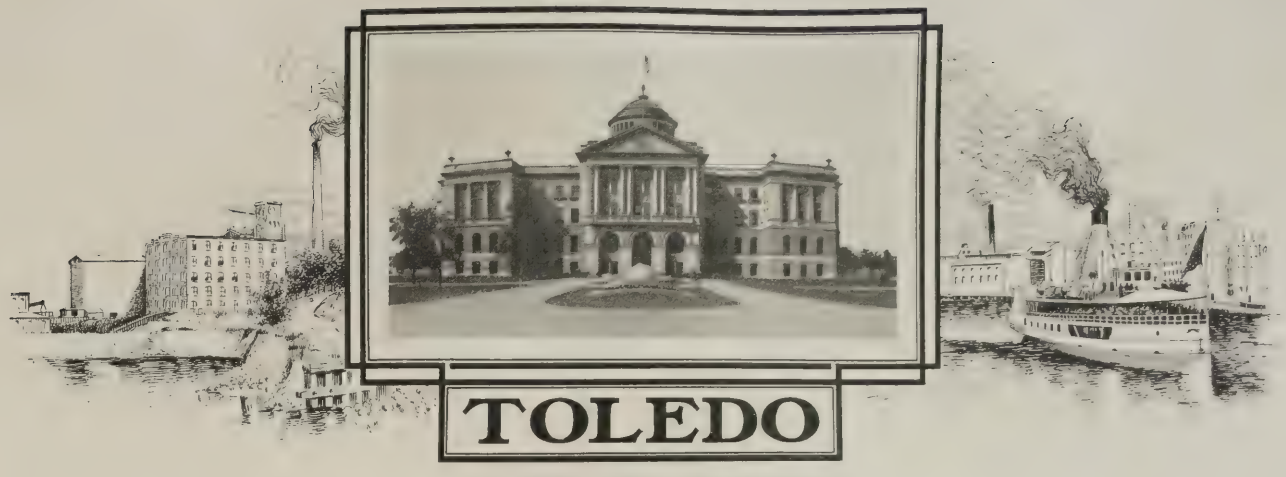
JOHN BROWN.—John Brown of Ossawatomie, was born in Connecticut, in 1800. He removed with his parents to Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, in 1805, and continued to live there until he was 22 or 23 years of age. He removed then to Pennsylvania, but returned to Ohio in 1836, and continued his residence here until 1844. In 1855 he joined five of his sons in Kansas, and started upon his memorable campaign of opposition to slavery. His participation in the subsequent events that culminated in the attack upon and capture of the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, and his subsequent execution by the authorities of that State, are matters of history. His old friends and acquaintances in Ohio remember him as a man of deep religious convictions, with indomitable will, and profound antipathy for the institution of slavery. He believed himself raised up for the special mission of hastening the overthrow of that institution, and as history shows, acted upon that belief, even to his own destruction.

RESIDENCE OF E. M. PATTERSON,
Warsaw and Grand Avenue, Price Hill.

JOSEPH SMITH.—Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, spent several years at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio. He was born in Sharon, Vermont, December 23, 1805, and removed to Ontario County, New York, in 1815. In 1831, Smith came to Kirtland, Ohio, where several of his missionaries had established a small following of the Mormon faith. Here a temple was erected, and several years of proselyting followed. They were not regarded as good neighbors by the people of Lake County, and they nearly all removed, about 1840, to Nauvoo, Illinois. Here Smith and his brother, for some infraction of the law, were thrown into jail by the authorities and afterward were killed by a mob. This was in 1844. An account of the Mormons, and further facts in the life of Smith, appear elsewhere in this book.

(Biographical Appendix to be continued.)

LOOKING DOWN SUMMIT STREET FROM JEFFERSON STREET, TOLEDO.



# TOLEDO

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE CITY OF TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, one of the most important of the lake ports, was the last of the five principal cities of Ohio to be incorporated as a city, being a little later in time than Cleveland, and was incorporated in 1836, then standing fifth in rank with a population of about 2,000. In 1840 it stood fifth with a population of 2,500. It again ranked in this place in 1850, with a population of 6,156. In 1860 its population rose to 15,950, but still ranked fifth. In 1870 it rose to the third rank with a population of 32,110, to 31,000 for Columbus, and 24,615 for Dayton. In 1880 it occupied the fourth place with 50,137, to 52,200 for Columbus, and 38,678 for Dayton. It held the fourth place in 1890 with a population of 81,434, against 88,150 for Columbus, and 61,220 for Dayton. In 1900 it won the third rank, with a population of 131,822, to 125,560 for Columbus, while Dayton came fifth, with 85,333.

The city is situated on both banks of the Maumee River near its mouth, and on the Miami & Erie and Wabash canals; it is 134 miles southeast to Columbus, 202 miles south to Cincinnati, 60 miles to Detroit by water line of the lake, 112 miles to Cleveland by rail.

There were originally two distinct settlements, known respectively as Port Lawrence and Vistula, the latter highest up the line of the river. For years there was great rivalry between the two, but neither made striking progress. But in the end they grew together, and all rivalry ceased, and the ancient boundaries separating them were obliterated.

Within the city is the site of the old stockade known as Fort Industry, which was erected in the year 1794, at what is now Summit Street, corner of Monroe, and the site of the old fort has been long since occupied by one of the numerous business blocks of the city. A "treaty" was made at old Fort Industry in the year 1805, on the 4th of July, between Charles Joust, the United States commissioner, and the chiefs and sachems of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie, Wyandot, Shawnee, Munsee and Delaware tribes, by which the Indian title to what was known as the "Fire Lands" was extinguished.

There were so-called settlements in the immediate vicinity of Toledo as far back as the latter half of the seventeenth century, but they were of purely a temporary character. It was a favorite point for the Indians in their migrations and expeditions, and was

STEEDMAN'S MONUMENT.

VIEW OF TOLEDO LOOKING WEST FROM NASBY TOWER.

a favorite hunting and trapping ground. Hither came the French fur traders and missionaries to meet and barter with the red men. In 1794, the British, in violation of the treaty stipulations of 1783, came into the vicinity and erected Fort Miami on the Maumee, to aid in carrying out the design to destroy or greatly cripple the young Republic, by inciting the savage tribes to drive out the settlers from Ohio and the Northwest, and furnish them with arms and munitions of war, and give them aid and counsel in their work of desolation and destruction.

IN EARLY DAYS LOOKING DOWN ST. CLAIR STREET.
Old Hall Block in Foreground.

Many striking historical events surround the early settlement of Toledo, which grow in interest as time passes on. Colonel Moulton Houk, the president of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, pointed many of them out in an address to the officers and members of the Society at one of its annual meetings, and some of the historical points given by him may properly be introduced at this point. A slight retrospective view may

OFFICE OF THE WOOLSON SPICE COMPANY, HURON AND JACKSON STREETS.

well come in here. After the close of the Revolutionary War in the East, that same fight for home and territory continued in the West. The Indians were openly encouraged and assisted by the British, who still held onto and had not vacated American territory; and later an open alliance existed, during the "Madison War of 1812," so called by the easterners who did not sympathize in it. To the appeal to the East that their compatriots in the West must be protected, their answer was, "The West is not worth the fight; we want peace to recoup us from the long Revolutionary siege."

To understandingly appreciate the historic points we are now interested in, it is necessary for us to go back into Revolutionary times, and into times immediately precedent thereto, but so interlinked with the period herein covered, that it in reality forms a part of a single record. As we now understand the term, the Revolutionary Army was not a disciplined body of soldiers. Washington was a soldier, and thoroughly appreciated the fact that there were two requisites to the effective army. One was thorough discipline; the other the ability to effectively use the small arm. He was, however, the broad man of policy, and appreciated as well that he could

R. A. BARTLEY, WHOLESALE GROCER, SUMMIT AND CHERRY STREETS.

THE "BLADE" BUILDING.
Superior and Jefferson Streets.

the place. He explained to his men that this was in the nature of a "drill," that he desired to show to them that the American soldier disciplined and under proper leadership, was the equal in a hand-to-hand conflict with the

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN BUILDING,
Wholesale Druggists.

not then hold his armies together by carrying into execution a too rigid system of arbitrary tactics.

Across the Hudson River, opposite Peekskill, is a stony point, which had been fortified by the British, and was, in July, 1779, garrisoned by them. They were, one night, rudely disturbed by two columns of American soldiery leaping their breastworks, and with fixed bayonets, closing in on their hastily formed ranks, and after a short, sharp conflict with the bayonet, they surrendered to Anthony Wayne, the American commandant, whose men had not fired a shot.

General Wayne destroyed their works, and taking along the captured ammunition, arms and prisoners, vacated

NASBY BUILDING.
The Walbridge Building Company, Owners.

schooled English soldier or his wily ally, the Indian. Such soldierly qualifications appealed to Washington, who, alas, had too few such aids.

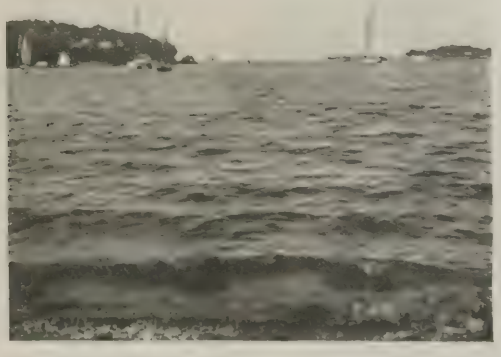
The treaty of peace in 1783 designated the chain of great lakes as the northern boundary of our country, yet the English did not vacate this territory.

In 1790 the Indian troubles began. Incursions were made into the sparsely settled communities, and massacres of families, theft of cattle and stock, the burning of buildings, etc., were of frequent occurrence.

General Harmar, with 1,400 soldiers, was dispatched by Washington to pacify the Indians, and he destroyed a few

LAMSON BROTHERS' DRY GOODS HOUSE.

OLD REVENUE CUTTER "MICHIGAN."



YACHTS AT ANCHOR.

BARBOUR & STARR LUMBER YARD AND DOCKS.

OFFICE OF GENDRON WHEEL COMPANY.
Superior Street.

THE LABRATORY OF THE CHENEY MEDICINE COMPANY.
Adams Street.

Indian villages and some grain, but in an engagement at Chillicothe, he was severely defeated. St. Clair, with an army of 1,500 then followed, suffering a paralyzing defeat, losing 630 killed and missing, and 260 wounded. Enraged at these defeats, Washington determined on a most aggressive campaign. Anthony Wayne was requisitioned, and, acting under his agreement with Washington that he should recruit and discipline his own army, he at once began the work, obtaining as far as possible, veterans of the Revolutionary War, men on whose hardihood and courage he could implicity rely.

Four years of this Indian war had but encouraged the savages, but on August 20, 1794, Wayne, with 900 men, came upon the Indians under Little Turtle and Turkey Foot, about three miles south of the present peaceful, quiet little city of Maumee. The Indians had taken a position that appeared to them to be impregnable to successful attack. A severe hurricane had previously laid low a stretch of native forest timber, and behind this the Indians awaited the attack.

Under orders, corresponding with those at Stony Point, namely: "To fire only at the enemy, but use the bayonet to victory," the charge of his men was made, over and under the fallen trunks; any way to get there. The attack was so impetuous, the onslaught so furious, the punishment so severe to the Indians, that they were entirely routed. In their retreat they were followed almost under the English guns at Fort Miami, then occupied, although on United States territory, by England's soldiery. Lieutenant William Henry Harrison was then on Wayne's staff. This battle completed the Indian war, and a treaty of peace followed. Later, treaties were made with the individual tribes by which land was ceded to the United States.

THE LASALLE & KOCH COMPANY.
Ohio's leading silk house. Jefferson and Superior Streets.

INTERIOR OF THE CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK, SUMMIT STREET.

Tecumseh was a Shawanese chieftain, irresistably eloquent. Jealous of the Indians' interest, he traveled from tribe to tribe and succeeded in organizing a confederation of the various Indian nations, which confederacy refused to ratify such land treaties made by the individual tribes.

Harrison, who had been made governor of the Indian territory, called upon the Indians for an accounting. Tecumseh came in answer, but at the head of 400 warriors, and in a speech

STOLBERG & PARKS.
Oldest furniture house in Northwestern Ohio.

THE "TIMES-NEWS" BUILDING.
Superior Street.

DETWILER BUILDING, CORNER OF MADISON AND SUPERIOR STREETS.

surcharged with Indian eloquence, he depicted the wrongs to his people which such surrender of land would inflict. At the close of his speech he was told to take a vacant seat beside his father (Governor Harrison.) "My father! The sun is my father. The earth, my mother. I will rest on her bosom," was his reply, and he took his seat on the ground with his tribesmen.

This conference effected but little if any good, and the Indians continued their preparations to resist the white settlement of the territory. In this determination, the English officers had no little part. They were in the closest touch with the Indians at all times after the peace of 1783. They had accompanied the Indians to the field of battle and openly watched the progress, from nearby places, of such conflicts. The defeat of the Prophet, Tecumseh's brother,

at Tippecanoe in November, 1811, further embittered the latter, and in the War of 1812 he cast his lot with the English, under their promise that with their success, the Indians' "rights" to the territory would be protected.

War was declared June 18, 1812, and Ohio then had less than 250,000 population, all practically in a zone of 50 miles from the Ohio River. The history of the War of 1812 was a story of misfortunes and misadventures. Hull lost Detroit to the British; under Brock, Mackinac was lost; Fort Dearborn was abandoned by Captain Heald, and the entire force was massacred by the Pottawattomies, and the year 1813 was ushered in with a dark outlook. General Winchester was attacked on the River Raisin by General Proctor and the Indians, and after the surrender to Proctor the defenseless American prisoners were turned over to the Indians to butcher. Then the government awakened to the necessities of the frontier conflicts, and an army of 10,000 was raised for General Harrison, who was made commander-in-chief of the frontier armies.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE, ST. CLAIR AND MADISON STREETS.

He (Harrison) built Fort Meigs in February, 1813, just opposite where the village of Maumee now stands. It covered ten acres, and was a strategic point covering the approach to Canada. Upon May 1, 1813, Proctor's army, with Tecumseh and Indians, besieged it, and for five days the ceaseless roar of artillery, the rattle of musketry, and the yells of the Indians created a pandemonium infernal. It was during this battle, (the night of May 4) that Captain Oliver crept into the fort and informed Harrison that General Clay with 1,200 Kentuckians was within two hours of the fort. Clay was then directed to land 800 on the north bank, near Fallen Timbers, and to bring the other 400 into the fort. A sortie would be made from the fort to cover their approach.

THE DOW & SNELL COMPANY'S BLOCK, CHERRY STREET.

Col. Dudley commanded the 800 and marched silently down, taking the British by surprise, and closing in upon them with bayonets fixed, put the British and Indians to flight. Elated by their success, the Kentuckians followed some wily Indians into the heavy forest, and Proctor swung his soldiers around, coming in between them and the river. Then arose the multitude of

THE SPITZER BUILDING.
One of the largest office buildings outside of Chicago and New York.

Indians, and the Kentuckians, realizing the ambush, attempted a retreat, only to find Proctor in their way, and to him they had to surrender. Of the 800, about 150 escaped, 250 were killed, and 400 surrendered, who were turned over to the Indians for slaughter. Tecumseh, coming in late, stopped the massacre, but in time to save only a mere handful. They had practically then all been killed. Tecumseh, a man of heart, upbraided Proctor for this work, but it came too late and counted for but little. Unsuccessful in his attempt to capture the fort, Proctor drew his forces off and returned with his Indian allies to Detroit. On October 5, 1813, Harrison attacked Proctor and his Indians and recaptured Detroit. In that battle Tecumseh was killed.

SCHMIDT BLOCK.
Adams and Michigan Streets.

Had it not been for Wayne and Harrison, it is a question what our maps would now show. Out of the territory thus saved by them, five large states now form a magnificent portion of our country, and Toledo is one of the great cities of the lake region. It was at Detroit that the first crushing disasters befell American arms in the years 1812 and 1813. It was within the suburbs of the present city that the tide of battle changed in 1813, and had a fitting climax at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815.

Prior to these events and immediately following them, the district about Toledo was being slowly settled, and for a time the tendency was to make Maumee City a center. But this tendency gradually and almost imperceptibly changed as the years went by, and the inhabitants themselves could not probably wholly account for it. The great commercial advantages and possibilities of the site of Toledo, practically nameless and a mere speck on the map, were seen and realized by men of means and enterprise, and the tide of thought, and eventually migration and settlement, turned in that direction and began to concentrate.

FORT INDUSTRY BLOCK.
An old landmark and site of old Fort Industry, corner of Monroe and Summit Streets.

But it was not rapid. Many things conspired against it. One of these was the disputed boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. Not that the natural advantages of the place would be diminished by placing it within the boundaries of either Michigan or Ohio, but the dispute itself sent settlers and capital elsewhere, until it was finally settled and disposed of, and Toledo, as already indicated, had no cohesive existence as a

municipality, between 1800, when the first settlements worthy of the name were made, until 1836, when the boundary question was definitely settled, and it blossomed out into a city under the act of the legislature of that year.

Its growth, as shown by a comparison with Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton, for the periods named, since 1850, most fully represents its progress:

Population, 1850, Toledo, 3,820; Cleveland, 17,034; Cincinnati, 115,436; Columbus, 17,882; Dayton, 10,977. Population, 1890, Toledo, 81,434; Cleveland, 261,546; Cincinnati, 296,308; Columbus, 90,398; Dayton, 58,868. Population, 1900, Toledo, 131,822; Cleveland, 381,768; Cincinnati, 325,902; Columbus, 125,560; Dayton, 85,333.

THE COUNTRY CLUB.

This indicates an increase of more than 34.00 per cent. in 50 years, or more than twice as great as Cleveland, six times as great as Columbus, six times as great as Dayton, and more than 20 times as great as Cincinnati, between the years 1850 and 1900.

The first known settlers of the Maumee valley were Gabriel Godfrey and John Baptiste Beaugrand, who established a trading post at the foot of the Maumee rapids in 1790. Other French settlers came in, including La Point, Mominee and Peltier, James Carlin, a blacksmith, some of whose descendants reside in Hancock County, Ohio, came in from Monroe about 1807 or 1808. At that date six American families were there. David Hull, a nephew of General Isaac Hull, and one of General Harrison's scouts, resided at Maumee City.

Near the mouth of the Maumee, and opposite Manhattan, a small French settlement was established in 1807, or about that date. It was adjacent to a village of the Ottawa Indians, which is said to have existed from the time of the Pontiac conspiracy, in 1763, and Pontiac's widow, her son, Kan-tuck-ee-gren, and his son,

HOOD BROTHERS' COMPANY.
Furniture and Carpet House, Superior Street.

VIEW ALONG RIVER FRONT.
Steamer "Greyhound."

Ottussa, were there. Meshkee-ma, a cousin of Ottussa, was a chief on the west side of the river, and was one of the great Indian orators of his day. A young chief, named A-ee-wa, was poisoned by an ambitious rival. There were at that time about 8,000 Ottawas living in the vicinity. Their chief occupation was hunting and fishing. The remnant of the tribe was removed west in 1837.

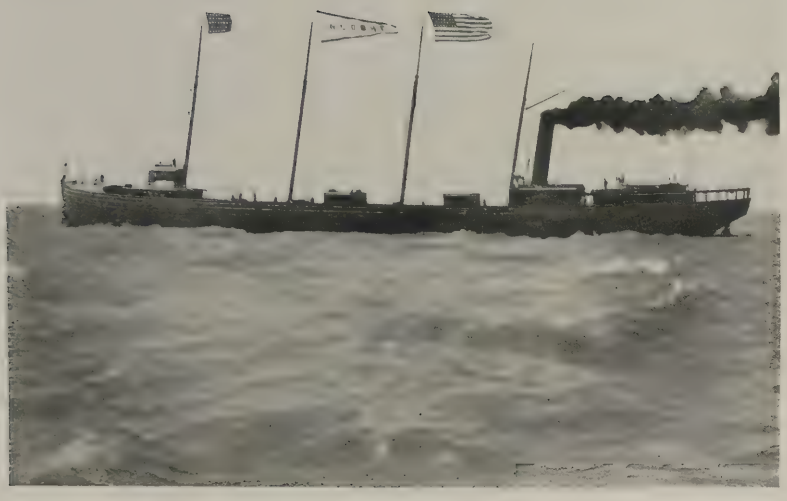
VIEW IN TOLEDO HARBOR.

Peter Navarre was one of the prominent characters in the early pioneer days. He was born in Detroit in 1786, his father being a French officer stationed there. In 1807 he and his brother Robert erected a log cabin near the mouth of the river on the east side, which continued to be his home during the remainder of his life. He spoke most of the Indian dialects, and was an expert woodsman and hunter. For many years he bought furs for a Detroit business house. In 1812, Peter and his three brothers, Robert, Alexis and James, tendered their services to General Hull. He also besought General Hull to secure the services of the Miami Indians, which he declined to do, and the Indians took part with the British. Hull, in his surrender, included the Navarres in the proctocol, and they were paroled, although they refused to recognize the right of the British commander to treat them as prisoners of war, and Peter at once entered the military service under General Harrison, and acted as a scout for General Harrison until the end of the war, although General Proctor offered a reward of $1,000 for his scalp. He died in East Toledo, March 20, 1874.

Peter Manor was one of the early settlers; a brave man, a thorough hunter and trapper, and a staunch friend of the Americans. He came from Upper Canada at an early day and engaged in fur trading. He laid out the village of Providence. For a time it flourished, but it fell into decay, and Manor's brick house was the last to succumb to time and the elements. He lies buried on the old homestead which he redeemed from the primeval forest. Many of his descendants reside at Toledo and in that vicinity.

YACHTING ON LAKE ERIE.
The large yacht is the "Priscilla."

Morrison Remick Waite, the distinguished chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, long a resident of Toledo, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, November 29, 1816, and died in Washington City, March 23, 1888. His father was on the Supreme Bench of Connecticut. He graduated from Yale in 1837, and was a classmate of William M. Evarts and Samuel J. Tilden. He served in the legislature of Ohio in 1849-1850, and in the latter year located in Toledo. He was American consul for the Tribunal of Arbitration, which met in Paris in 1871-1872; presided over the Constitutional Convention of Ohio in 1872-1873, and in 1874 was appointed chief justice of the



"NEOSHO."

Supreme Court by President Grant. His decisions stand as precedents.

General James Barrett Steedman was born in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1817, of Scotch-Irish parentage, and died in Toledo, where he had long been a resident, October 18, 1883. He was engaged in newspaper enterprises, railroading, connected with the public works of the State, served in the legislature, and filled many civic positions. He was public printer under President Buchanan. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the military service as colonel of the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, rose to brigadier general and to major general. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Chickamauga, where he commanded a division and saved the fortunes of the day. A beautiful monument to his memory stands in one of the triangles in Toledo, the gift to the city from William J. Finlay, the friend and champion of General Steedman. It was unveiled May 26, 1887.

Jesse Wakeman Scott, one of the earliest journalists of Toledo, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, in 1789, and died in Toledo in 1874. He was both lawyer and journalist. He located in Toledo in 1844, and for years was the editor of the "Toledo Blade." He prophesied a great future for the city, and in something like half a century all his prophesies have been verified.

David Ross Locke, another prominent journalist, who made a great success of the "Blade," after editing various papers in Plymouth, Bucyrus, Mansfield, Bellefontaine and Findlay, was born in Vestal, New York, September 20, 1833, and died in Toledo, February 15, 1888. He achieved his greatest fame by his "Petroleum V. Nasby" letters, which commanded almost universal attention, and brought the "Weekly Blade" an enormous subscription list. He accummulated a handsome fortune, which his heirs have preserved and enlarged.

Clark Waggoner was a journalist of ability and promise, and was connected with both the "Blade" and

THE YACHT "SULTANA."

WATER WORKS.

TOLEDO AUTOMOBILE FACTORY

"Commercial." He is the author of several valuable historical works. He was born in 1820.

John S. Kountz was born in Richfield Center, Lucas County, Ohio, March 25, 1846, and at the age of 15 enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a drummer boy. In the charge at Mission Ridge he threw away his drum, seized the musket of a fallen comrade, and joined the charge, falling wounded under the Confederate works. Mrs. Kate Brownlee-Sherwood, also a brilliant and graceful journalist, the wife of General Isaac R. Sherwood, wove this tragic incident into the poem, "The Drummer Boy of Mission Ridge," immortalizing alike the hero and the poet.

Truman Hoag served but a portion of a term in Congress. He was elected to the Forty-first in 1868 from the Tenth District, comprising the counties of Lucas, Wood, Putnam, Henry, Paulding, Defiance, Fulton and Williams. He was born in Manlius, New York, April 9, 1816, and died February 5, 1870, in Washington.

Richard Mott was of Quaker lineage, and was born in Marmaroneck, New York, July 16, 1804. He taught school to obtain the means to secure a collegiate education, but failing, entered the bank of New York in a clerical capacity, where he remained for some years. He removed to Toledo, Ohio, in 1836, where he entered upon the grain trade, and was the pioneer in the erection of grain elevators in Toledo. He had the management of the lands of Governor Washington Hunt and the Hicks family for a number of years. He led in the organization and construction of the first railroad operated in Ohio, or the West, The Erie & Kalamazoo, and was president of it in 1838 and 1839. He was strongly anti-slavery in his views, being an disciple of William Lloyd Garrison. He was an advocate of Woman's Suffrage, and aided Mrs. Lucretia Mott, the wife of his elder brother, in organizing and agitating in that behalf, and contributed liberally to the cause. His name is interwoven with much of the history of Toledo. He was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854, from the Fifth District, composed of the counties of Lucas, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Defiance, Williams, Fulton, Wood, Henry and Hancock, and was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth from the same district. Tendered a third election, he declined it. He died in Toledo, January 22, 1888.

A DREDGE FROM VULCAN IRON WORKS.

A SUBURBAN ELECTRIC CAR.

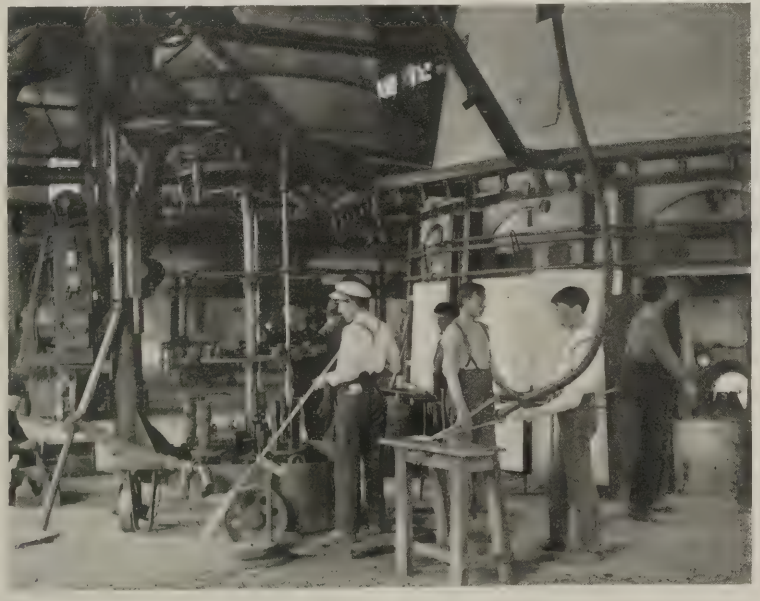
THE LIBBEY GLASS WORKS.
Sectional View.

For more than half a century Emory D. Potter, of Lucas County, was one of the most prominent Democratic citizens and lawyers in the northwestern part of the State. In 1838 he was elected president judge of the Thirteenth Circuit, and he held that office until he entered Congress. In 1842 he was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress from the Fifth District, embracing the counties of Lucas, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Hardin. He did not seek a re-election, and in 1847 was sent as a representative to the Forty-sixth General Assembly of Ohio. In 1848 he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress from the Fifth District, as above. In 1873 he was elected to the Ohio Senate of the Sixty-first General Assembly from the Thirty-third District, composed of Hancock, Wood, Lucas, Fulton, Henry and Putnam Counties. During the last 30 years of his life he served on the various boards of trustees of the different public institutions of the State. He was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1804, and settled at Toledo early in the last century.

James Monroe Ritchie was born in Dunferline, Scotland, July 29, 1819, and emigrated to the United States in 1832. His education was rather limited, and wholly self-acquired. He studied law, was admitted at 25, and soon acquired a good practice. He was an ardent Republican in politics, took an active part in political campaigns, and was a delegate to the Republican convention at Chicago in 1880. He was elected in the same year to the Forty-seventh Congress from the Sixth District, Lucas, Fulton, Henry, Ottawa, Williams and Wood Counties. He served but a single term in Congress, and held no other public office of importance. His son, Byron F. Ritchie, a prominent member of the Toledo bar, also served a term in the Fifty-third Congress, having been elected as a Democrat in 1892.

General Isaac R. Sherwood was born August 13, 1835, in Duchess County, New York; was educated at Antioch College, and studied law in Cleveland. Located at Bryan in 1857, and established "Williams County Gazette." He and Miss Kate M. Brownlee,

BLOWING GLASS, LIBBEY GLASS WORKS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF LIBBEY GLASS WORKS.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

daughter of Judge James Brownlee, were married in 1859. A son and daughter blessed the union, James B. and Mrs. Lenore K. Pyle, well known in musical circles. In 1859 General Sherwood was elected probate judge of Williams County, resigning the office to enter Union army as a private in the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 18, 1861. Served in the ranks four months; commissioned lieutenant in One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio; served as adjutant in Buell campaign in 1862; promoted to major in 1863; promoted to lieutenant colonel in 1864, commanding his regiment to the close of the war, receiving rank of brevet brigadier general for gallant services in scores of battles. After close of the war edited "Toledo Commercial;" subsequently on editorial staff of the "Cleveland Leader;" elected secretary of state in 1868, and re-elected in 1870; elected to Congress from the Sixth District in 1872; afterwards became

PUBLIC LIBRARY, MADISON AND ONTARIO STREETS.

THE YACHT "JUANITA."

proprietor and editor of the "Toledo Sunday Journal," until 1878, when he was elected probate judge of Lucas County. Subsequently he became a resident of Canton, Ohio, remaining there until about four years ago, when he removed to Toledo, where he now resides.

Frank H. Hurd, a prominent citizen of Toledo, an unswerving Democrat and uncompromising free trader, represented the Toledo district in Congress one term, and acquired a national reputation as an eloquent, logical speaker, with but few superiors as a legal counselor.

TOLEDO GLASS WORKS.

General Patrick S. Slevin, born in Ireland, April 17, 1815; came to America when six years of age; came to Ohio in 1831; read law from 1837 to 1840 with Hon. John B. Orton, at Somerset, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1840, opening an office in Somerset. He subsequently removed to Dayton, Ohio, and in 1852 went to Defiance, practicing his profession there. Was appointed to fill an unexpired term of prosecuting attorney, and was also elected for a full term. In 1860 he entered into a law partnership with Hon. James Murray, then attorney general of Ohio, and thereupon removed to Perrysburg. In 1862 he assisted in recruiting and organizing the One Hundredth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he became lieutenant colonel. On September 7, 1862, the regiment left for Cincinnati. In the winter of 1862-1863 the colonel resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Slevin was promoted colonel, holding that rank until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability from serious wounds received in battle. He was brevetted brigadier general in March, 1865, on account of meritorious conduct in battle. After the close of the war he held the office of collector of customs at the port of Toledo for nearly eight years. He resigned the office and served as secretary of the Toledo Young Men's Christian Association for one year. His life and heart became absorbed in the work of administering to the physical and spiritual needs of the poverty-stricken of Toledo, and on the first of December, 1875, he entered upon his life work as city missionary at the Adams Street Mission, without a dollar or a dollar's worth in the treasury. From that day, winter and summer, through storm and sunshine, in cold and heat, day and night, for many years until the day of his death, he ministered to the needs of Toledo's distressed, and when he passed

OLD LUCAS COUNTY JAIL ON WATER STREET.

SECTIONAL VIEW OF FORD GLASS WORKS, ROSSFORD.

FORD PLATE GLASS WORKS, ROSSFORD, FROM WEST SIDE OF RIVER.

away, the poor and unfortunate lost a friend whom they looked upon as a tried, true and trusted father. He was for 23 years a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sketches of other distinguished citizens of Toledo have been given under other divisions of the annals of the State.

The pioneer railroad of the Northwest came to Toledo; this was the Erie & Kalamazoo, and was projected by Dr. Samuel O. Comstock. It was chartered by the State of Michigan, and looked upon as a mere jest, so to speak, and was granted "on the ground that it was a mere fanciful object, out of which could come no harm, and which would greatly please the Comstocks of Toledo." A company for its construction was organized in 1835, and the road was built to Adrian in 1836, Edward Bissell of Toledo, and George Crane of Adrian, were the active managers and promotors of the scheme. It was completed and trains were run over it in the latter part of 1836, at the unheard of rate of 20 miles an hour. It was ironed with "strap" rails, and the equipment was painfully primitive. The original locomotive is still intact. In 1842 the road was sold under the sheriff's hammer, and it became a portion of the Michigan Southern System.

MAUMEE ROLLING MILLS OF THE REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL COMPANY.

This "fanciful" scheme was a little more "fanciful," it is true, than the lake and canal carrying trade at that time, but not much more so; but now let us see what it has grown into in the way of railway systems and freight lines, electric railways, and all the things that go with them:

Steam Railways.—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Norwalk Division, (east); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Sandusky Division, (east); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Air Line Division, (west); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Division, (northwest);

FASSETT STREET BRIDGE.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Detroit Branch, (north); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Jackson Branch, (north); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Lansing Branch, (north); Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Branch, (northwest); Pennsylvania System, Philadelphia & New York, (east); Pennsylvania System, Baltimore & Washington, (east); Pennsylvania System, Mansfield & Pittsburg, (east); Wabash System, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, DesMoines and Omaha; Baltimore & Ohio; Toledo, St. Louis & Western; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Findlay Branch; Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, Bowling Green Branch; Toledo & Ohio Central, Eastern Division; Toledo & Ohio Central, Western Division; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo; Michigan Central; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Flint & Pere Marquette; Cincinnati Northern; Ann Arbor.

Electric Railways.—Toledo Traction Company; Toledo & Maumee Valley; Toledo, Bowling Green & Southern; Toledo, Fremont & Norwalk; Toledo & Monroe; Toledo & Ottawa Beach; Toledo & Western; Detroit, Toledo & Shore Line.

Lake Line Passenger.—Detroit & Cleveland Line, Mackinac, Petoskey & Georgian Bay; Detroit & Cleveland Line, Put-in-Bay; Detroit & Cleveland Line, Buffalo; White Star Line, Detroit, The Flats and Port Huron; weekly lines to Montreal.

Lake Line Freight.—Lake Erie Transportation Company; Clover Leaf Steamboat Line; Lackawana Line.

In addition to the above regular lake lines, a very large number of steamers, propellers and sailing vessels bring to and take cargoes from this port, some of which load for foreign ports. There is also a belt railway which encircles the city, connecting all roads and branches with the manufacturing interests.

Toledo has a dockage front of about one-half mile, with

EAST SIDE IRON ELEVATOR COMPANY'S PLANT.

FLOUR MILL, NATIONAL MILLING COMPANY.

yard facilities sufficient to care for the transfer of freight or passengers from rail to boat, or vice versa, not only for the present, but sufficient also, for the needs of the future. To attempt a description of the manufacturing enterprises of Toledo would practically be to point to the whole list of manufactured articles. As a point of interest to excursionists and tourists this city has, perhaps, no equal upon the chain of Great Lakes. Four belt lines of street cars will convey one through and around the city in such a manner as to show its business and residence portions. Toledo is a city of parks, ranging along the banks of the Maumee River, a square between streets here and there, and flat-iron shaped plats where three streets may come together, give to the public pleasing resting places, all cared for with artistic taste. Toledo has had a remarkable, though steady growth, entirely free from boom conditions, and perhaps in no city of its size are corresponding real estate values placed at so low a figure. The four opera houses, from October until May, with hardly a dark night, cater to the play-loving public. During the summer months theatres at the Casino and at other resorts give two performances daily. Walbridge Park also has its theatre. Few cities offer the boating opportunities to the public that Toledo does. With its frequent passenger trips to the resorts, with the daily routes to Cleveland, Put-in-Bay, Monroe Piers and Detroit, and with its practically longer runs to Mackinac, encouragement is lent to excursionists and tourists to spend their hours of recreation upon the cooling waters.

And this is what this chimera has done for the ancient Port Lawrence and Vistula, more than any other agency, and as much as all of them combined perhaps:

Area of city, 28.57 square miles; miles of street, 390 miles; miles of street paved, 125.22 miles; miles of street lighted by electricity, 250.04; miles of alleys, 170; miles of sidewalks, 375; miles of sewers, 140.3; miles of street railways, (electric) 110.

Public parks, (24) consisting of: Bay View, 300 acres; Navarre, 53 acres; Collins, 70 acres; Ottawa, 280 acres; Riverside, 33 acres; Walbridge, 62 acres; Central Grove, 100 acres; City, 7 acres; 16 triangles and small parks, 5 acres; making a total of 910 acres.

Arc lights on streets, 1,050; water supply, daily capacity, (gallons) 45,000,000; average daily consumption, 8,000,000; consumers, 12,000; miles of distributing main supplied by two 30-inch force mains, each three miles in length, 154; fire hydrants, 1,000; miles of dock, 25; population, 145,000; death rate, 12.213; total valuation for city

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON ELEVATOR.

in 1900, $60,000,000. Public school buildings, 42; manual traing school, 1; total valuation of all, $1,300,000; number of pupils attending school, 23,000; principals, 42; teachers, 450; public library building, 1; sub-stations, 5; number of volumes, 48,000. Number of banks, 18. National, 6, capital, $2,500,000; surplus, $2,072,500; deposits, $12,879,434.70. Savings, 8, capital, $1,350,000; surplus, $300,000. State, 2, capital, $30,000; resources, $300,323.47. Private, 2.

The bank clearings in Toledo in the year 1898 amounted to $94,352,718; in 1899 to $103,684,042, an increase of $9,331,324; in 1900 to $116,770,537.97, an increase of $13,086,495.97; in 1901 to $122,855,425.82, an increase of $6,084,887.85, or a total increase from 1898 to the first of January, 1902, of $28,502,707.82.

The following are the bank clearings for 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901, by months:

1898, January, $7,724,095; February, $6,293,634; March, $8,644,481; April, $6,416,173; May, $10,688,274; June, $8,708,840; July, $7,197,897; August, $7,497,357; September, $8,066,569; October, $7,322,017; November, $7,090,568; December, $8,702,813; total for 1898, $94,352,718. 1899, January, $7,386,765; February, $6,372,717; March, $8,530,210; April, $6,171,621; May, $6,739,314; June, $9,926,130; July, $10,445,383; August, $9,139,687; September, $11,163,181; October, $8,678,256; November, $8,572,486; December, $10,509,292; total for 1899, $103,684,042. 1900, January, $11,082,692.63; February, $8,203,816.06; March, $9,150,228.25; April, $8,093,751.65; May, $8,559,681.11; June, $9,107,671.65; July, $9,708,912.27; August, $11,711,473.35; September, $10,819,176.70; October, $10,337,401.32; November, $9,498,147.63; December, $10,497,585.35; total for 1900, $116,770,537.97. 1901, January, $10,089,903 66; February, $8,396,999,59; March, $9,349,165.45; April, $8,907,954.07; May, $9,941,727.14; June, $9,100,200.64; July, $10,732,671.67; August, $11,878,289.87; September, $10,643,889.89; October, $10,840,023.28; November, $10,879,881.69; December, $12,094,718.86; total for 1901, $122,855,425.82.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING AND POSTOFFICE.

COLLINGWOOD HALL.
Collingwood Avenue.

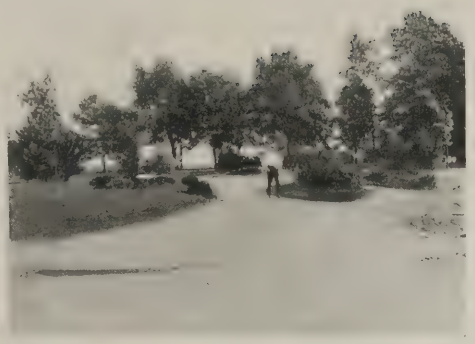
Building and loan companies, 14; capital, $26,000,000; church edifices, 94; church and religious societies, 87; natural gas companies, 1; artificial gas companies, 1.

There are between 30 and 40 newspapers and periodical publications in Toledo, the most prominent being the "Blade," the "Bee," the "Times," the "News," in English; the "Express," "Freie Presse," and "Volksfrend," in German. The Toledo press display great enterprise and exercise great influence, and deservedly so. Its weekly papers are generally well edited, as are its dailies.

Almost every denomination has one or more churches, some of which are

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH,
Corner Madison and Thirteenth Streets.

COLLINGWOOD AVENUE.



VIEW IN WALBRIDGE PARK.

magnificent in design and architecture. Its schools are numerous and well conducted.

As the city grew its manufactures grew and increased and took in nearly all the lines. There are about $25,000,000 invested in manufactures in the city, and 15,000 persons find employment, receiving $5,000,000 annually in wages. The output annually reaches some $30,000,000, and the cost of raw material is from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 annually.

Toledo is one of the great grain cities of the chain of northern lakes, as well as the receiving and shipping point of immense quantities of coal, ore and lumber. It is also one of the leading points of interest in the petroleum and gas development of the northwestern part of the State, which constantly pours a golden stream into the coffers of its business men, bankers and financiers.

The harbor and bay of Toledo are commodious. The public work of the new and straight channel, originally designed for the bay alone for a depth of 16 feet and a width of 200 feet, has been greatly expanded by the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States, and now the dimensions of the work are a depth of 21 feet and a width of 400 feet. And more, this depth and width are to extend into and through the harbor. Another and very important feature of the work is, that the government has adopted the enlarged scheme and authorized contracts to be let covering the entire improvement. An appropriation for a light house at the lake end of the channel has been secured, and one is justified in claiming that the completion of this work will give the bay and harbor the greatest facilities for the entrance of the largest ships of the lakes.

Toledo is probably the leading clover seed market of the United States. Its average receipts for the past six

WALBRIDGE PARK.

BEE BUILDING, ST. CLAIR STREET.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE D. R. LOCKE, "PETROLEUM V. NASBY."
Jefferson Street.

years may be roughly estimated at 155,000 bags per year, and its shipments at 150,000 bags. The concentration of the iron and steel industry at Pittsburg naturally draws the largest quantities of ore to ports lower down Lake Erie. There is apparently but slow increase in iron and steel manufacturing in Central and Southern Ohio, which would increase our commerce in this commodity. But Toledo is the ideal point for converting the ore into iron and steel. Here the ore is met by nearly 4,000,000 tons of coal, and this feature of our commerce offers great inducements for the establishment here of smelting works. It is a natural meeting ground for the ore and coal.

RESIDENCE OF S. C. REYNOLDS,
Madison Street.

The average annual receipts of all classes of products will average over 700,000 tons for the past five years. This average is steadily increasing. This is exclusive of the hundreds of thousands tons of coal received.

In such a locality all business interests are growing and

RESIDENCE OF A. L. SPITZER, MADISON STREET.

LAGOON AT TOLEDO STATE HOSPITAL.

"INNISFAIL," RESIDENCE OF C. M. SPITZER,
Collingwood Avenue.

values of all kinds are increasing. Investments in such a city are never disappointing. Supplemented with other basic conditions for trade in all branches and the furnishing of machinery, is the proximity of the oil and gas developments of Northern Ohio, which have, in the past year, approached to within two or three miles of our city line. The attraction of capital here that is invited by the steady growth of our city is a promising feature for future stability, and I do not know of a city whose future is more secure from reactions.

The tonnage of the great lakes leading to Toledo is constantly on the increase year by year. The business activities of 1899 in the great producing and manufacturing regions bordering thereon are illustrated by the report of the business passing through the Sault Ste. Marie canal connecting Lake Superior with lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. It shows an increase in number of vessels, number of passengers, quantities of freight, and in practically all of the classes of freight, passing through that great waterway, and makes for the year 1901 the highest record of business

RESIDENCE OF E. D. LIBBEY,
Scottwood Avenue.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, MADISON STREET.

activity on the Great Lakes. There has been a steady increase from year to year in all classes of vessels that traverse the Great Lakes, in freight of every description, a marked increase in lumber and ore, as well as an increase in passengers.

In all these important features, which show the activities of the producing and manufacturing interests of Toledo, the record of lake commerce is rapidly reaching that of the greatest ports on these inland waters.

A study of the figures of the business of the "Soo" in 1899, compared with that of earlier years, indicates the wonderful growth of the carrying trade on the Great Lakes, and of the producing and manufacturing industries of the section contiguous to them.

The following table shows the commerce through the St. Mary's Falls Canal during the years of 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1899:

1869, vessels, 1,000; tonnage, 525,000; wheat, bushels, 50,000; other grains, 324,000; flour, barrels, 32,000; iron ore, tons, 239,000; copper, tons, 19,000; coal, tons, 28,000; lumber, feet, 1,260,000; passengers, 18,000. 1879, vessels, 3,000; tonnage, 1,677,000; wheat, bushels, 2,604,000; other grains, 952,000; flour, barrels, 451,000; iron ore, tons, 540,000; copper, tons, 22,000; coal, tons, 111,000; lumber, feet, 35,598,000; passengers, 19,000. 1889, vessels, 10,000; tonnage, 7,222,000; wheat, bushels, 16,239,000; other grains, 2,133,000; flour, barrels, 2,229,000; iron ore, tons, 4,096,000; copper, tons, 33,000; coal, tons, 1,629,000; lumber, feet, 315,554,000; passengers, 26,000. 1899, vessels, 20,000; tonnage, 21,958,000; wheat, bushels, 58,397,000; other grains, 30,001,000; flour, barrels, 7,114,000; iron ore, tons, 15,328,000; copper, tons, 121,000; coal, tons, 3,941,000; lumber, feet, 1,038,057,000; passengers, 49,000.

A like increase is shown each year in the grain business, and in some particulars the increase is even greater, the elevator capacity being about 800,000 bushels.

The Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Building is a beautiful structure, dedicated to a noble cause. It contains an auditorium capable of seating over 4,000 people, and affords ample accommodations for the largest assemblages in its main hall, with smaller ones for less numerously attended meetings. The government building, for the accommodation of the postoffice, custom house, federal courts and other government offices, is well situated. Its court house is a splendid achievement of architecture. Its hotels are ample and first class, and its business houses and blocks are up to the highest modern standard.

Toledo commands a supply unexcelled of native woods for manufacturing purposes.

Toledo has the finest glass sand mines in the world,

RESIDENCE OF V. W. GRANGER,
Superior Street.

RESIDENCE OF F. P. CHAPIN,
Jefferson Street.

iron and coal facilities, cheap rents, great grain markets, paved streets, electric lights, street railways, and its healthful location.

All the parks in the city are to be connected by a boulevard 16 miles long and 200 feet wide, having a driveway and sidewalks on each side of the boulevard, which are to be well shaded by magnificent trees. When this is completed Toledo will have one of the finest boulevards in the country.

The beautiful Casino, just completed in place of the one destroyed, is five miles from the city, and is reached by two lines of electric railways and by steamer. It has a theatre building with a seating capacity of 3,000. The grounds comprise some 20 acres.

There are five large passenger stations, including the Union Station, and an average of 182 passenger trains enter and leave the city daily.

BLUE POINT,
J. M. Steenberg, Owner.

the cheapness of material makes the manufacture of glass ten per cent. cheaper than in any other locality, and the great Ford Glass Plant is one of its leading industries.

Toledo has more shade trees than any other city of its size.

Toledo as a healthy city—death rate for the year, per 1,000, 12.213.

Rents cheaper than any other city of its size or rapid growth.

Situated as it is on Lake Erie, with her excellent boating facilities, her well shaded avenues and beautiful residences, her healthful location, her many parks, and superior urban and suburban car service, Toledo is one of the most attractive cities for residences in the United States.

Toledo is especially noted for its railroads, natural gas, glass sand, native woods,

OLD LADIES' HOME.
Collingwood Avenue.

Toledo is considered as having one of the best artesian water well systems in the United States. There are about 90 wells distributed throughout the city, each of which is drilled into the rock and about 250 feet in depth.

But after all, the foregoing gives but a faint idea of Toledo's present greatness and her future almost boundless possibilities. Everything is prophetic of constant growth and expansion. She is already one of Ohio's greatest marvels of enterprise, progress and prosperity. By the middle of the present century, she is not likely to have more than two, and possibly but one rival, on the great chain of lakes, and is likely to stand second, if not first, in rank among Ohio's great cities.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

A Retrospect of Lucas County in Early Days.—Lucas County occupies a conspicuous place in the annals of what was once known as the Northwest Territory. It may be said to be the very center of a wide region of hallowed ground, consecrated in the blood of the patriots and pioneers of the closing years of the Eighteenth and the opening of the Nineteenth Century. Those years were prolific with scenes of carnage, of rapine, of torture, of untold sufferings, of desperate conflict, of indescribable and bitter hostility at the hands of a merciless and savage foe, aided and abetted by the power of Great Britain. Within a circuit of less than 100 miles from the present confines of Lucas County, history records the bloody massacre on the River Raisin, the battles at different points along the Maumee, the ill-fated expeditions of Harmar and St. Clair, the savage exploits of Simon Girty, the burning of Colonel Crawford, the battle of Fallen Timbers, the gallant defense of Colonel Croghan, the siege of Detroit, the battle of the Thames in Upper Canada, the triumph of Perry on Lake Erie, the prolonged and gallant defense of Fort Meigs, and many other conflicts that have made this region as classic in American annals as that of the Rubicon, Thermopylae, Marathon, Austerlitz, or Waterloo in the Old World.

MODERN IRON ORE CARRIER.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

The fierce struggles with the savage Indian tribes, inspired as they were by a bandit power in violation of the treaty of 1783, and the final triumph of American valor and patriotism has proven a greater factor in the progress of civilization, and embraces a wider range for the betterment of humanity than all the conflicts on European battefields combined. Such names as Wayne, Harrison, Croghan, Perry, and others, so closely identified with wrenching this territory from the grasp of the British invader and his savage allies, as benefactors the human race, shed a brighter lustre in the world's civilization than Caesar, Hannibal, Alexander, Napoleon and others, whose names are emblazoned on history's page as military conquerors. The one class contributed to the upbuilding of a free people. The splendid results of their achievements are visible on every hand. The other class was the besom of destruction,—the agents of simple conquest and despotism. Millions to-day enjoy the blessings achieved in Northwestern Ohio by the toil, valor, suffering and blood of these gallant leaders and their brave followers, and

DREDGING THE MAUMEE RIVER.

INTERIOR ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

their names will not perish from the memory of man while liberty endures.

There were but three county organizations originally in the entire Northwest Territory. The first was called Washington, and was created by proclamation of General St. Clair, July 27, 1780. It embraced that portion of Ohio lying east of the Cuyahoga and Scioto Rivers. The second was called Hamilton, and embraced that portion of Ohio lying between the Great Miami and Little Miami Rivers. It was also created by proclamation by General St. Clair. The third was known as Wayne County, created by proclamation by General Wayne, August 15, 1796, and embraced a most extensive stretch of territory, including Northwestern Ohio, parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, and the whole of the present State of Michigan. This territory, however, was divided by act of Congress in 1800, and all that part of it lying west of a line drawn from a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running due north until it intersects the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was made to constitute a separate territory, and to be called Indiana. All east of the line was the Territory of Ohio. In the first constitutional convention of Ohio all this northwestern portion of the State and the entire Maumee Valley, embraced in Wayne County, had no representation. Neither had it any representation in the first Ohio legislature, which met in Chillicothe in 1803. The legislature however, recognized it as being within its jurisdiction for legislative purposes, and caused that portion of Wayne County known as the Maumee Valley, to be divided into counties, and these were named Greene

SAILING ON LAKE ERIE.
Running before the wind.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH,
Corner Monroe and Lawrence Avenue.

INTERIOR VALENTINE THEATRE.

and Franklin. Champaign was organized in 1805, and embraced this northwestern part of the State, with Urbana as the county seat.

The same year a law was passed by Congress enacting, that "all that part of Indiana territory, which lies north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend of the extreme of Lake Michigan, until it shall intersect Lake Erie, shall constitute a separate territory, and be called Michigan." If this line had been established, a strip of land about seven miles in width, running from the western boundary of Ohio to Lake Erie, would have been included in the State of Michigan. This strip of land, 30 years later, became the bone of fierce contention between the state governments of Ohio and Michigan, and very nearly resulted in bloodshed. The conflict, however, which threatened such a sanguinary result, was bloodless, and soon culminated in the ridiculous. In history it is known as the "Toledo War," and whenever referred to its tendency is to create a smile. The Indian title to this territory was not wholly extinguished until 1820, when 14 counties were at once organized by the legislature, and much of the Maumee Valley was included in Wood County.

History and tradition record the fact that a greater number of bloody battles have been fought, and more treasure expended for the possession of this rich and lovely region, perhaps, than any similar extent of territory in the Western World. It was in this vicinity that Pontiac hurled his Indian hordes against the white settlers with savage fury. In this vicinity Mad Anthony Wayne, with his fiery impetuosity, dashed his little army against the savage clans at Fallen Timbers, and crushed them with a disaster from which they never wholly recovered. The massacre of the River Raisin, the bloody butchery of Colonel Dudley's command, the siege of Fort Meigs, and many other conflicts of lesser

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

RESIDENCE OF S. M. JONES, MONROE STREET.

note, fully entitle this region to the appellation of the "bloody ground." In the numerous Indian wars, the war between the French and the Indians, the French and the English, the English and the Indians, the United States and Great Britain, and the United States and the Indians, many severe battles were fought in the Maumee Valley and its western extension. Many others were fought in this immediate vicinity, the direct result of which opened up to civilization an area of a million square miles of territory, now teeming with an active and energetic and prosperous people.

Within the present limits of Lucas County, among the monuments and relics of "grim-visaged war," may be named the old British redoubt, known as Fort Miami, near the Children's Home; a small earthwork, built by General Wayne at Waterville, called Fort Deposit, and Fort Industry, near the corner of Monroe and Summit Streets, Toledo, rebuilt by General Wayne in 1794. An excellent paper, by Charles E. Bliven, some 25 years ago, now probably

OTTAWA PARK.

occupied many years earlier, even before LaSalle came down the river in 1669-1671—probably 1640-1648—when the French escorted the Hurons to the Miami Confederation.

Fort Miami, or Campbell, situated near the Children's Home, was rebuilt by the British in 1763, after its surrender by the French. It was a regular military work, mounting 14 guns: four nine-pounders on the river side, six six-pounders on the land side, also two large howitzers and two swivels, and was surrounded with a deep ditch, with horizontal pickets projecting over it. It was, without doubt, the strongest fort ever built in the valley. It has been frequently confounded with Fort Miami, at the head of the Maumee, Fort Wayne, and some writers have ascribed transactions at one which in reality occurred at the other.

Fort Deposit was a mere temporary affair, also built by General Wayne, where Waterville now stands. It was nothing more than a receptacle for the military stores and baggage, pending the battle of Fallen Timbers, which shortly

RESIDENCE OF E. E. DOW, PARKWOOD AVENUE.

in the archives of the Maumee Valley Pioneer and Monumental Association, says, "that in 1796 General Wayne, or rather Colonel Hamtramck, took possession of Fort Miami, or Campbell, also of Detroit, or Mackinac, rebuilt Fort Industry, and the latter was garrisoned 10 or 12 years. It consisted of a blockhouse, surrounded by a stockade, standing in the center of a clearing of about four acres. What is now known as the Fisher-Eaton Bee Hive Store occupied probably the central portion of this stockade, and may have extended as far back as St. Clair Street. At that time the shore of the river was much nearer the location of the fort than now. On the north side of Monroe Street there was a very precipitous bluff, forming the original bank of Swan Creek. Evidence is also abundant that a French trading post was located on the site of Fort Industry as early as 1680, and most reliable authority leads to the conclusion that it was

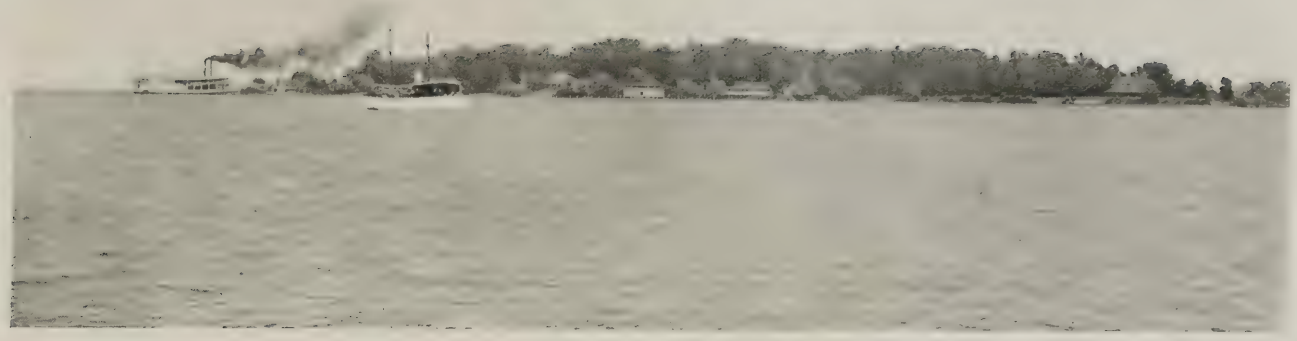
PARK SCENE.

followed. No trace of it can now be found. As it was used only as a place of rendezvous and storage, it could hardly be classed as a fort, although it was so called by General Wayne in his official report.

In Swanton Township, on the southwest quarter of Section 5, on the west bank of the northeast branch of Swan Creek, was a stockade, and to the westward are several elevations which look as if they might have been constructed for rifle pits. The timbers of this stockade throughout the enclosed area were plainly visible in 1835. When, or by whom this stockade was built, is not now known. Toward the mouth of Swan Creek were also the remains of what were evidently earthworks, but of which we have no definite knowledge.

Within the present limits of Toledo, at some unknown period of time, a fortification was erected on the neck of land formerly known as "Whittlesey's Point," between Swan Creek and the river, but every trace of it has

RAILWAY YARDS AND DOCKS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY AT TOLEDO.



PRESQUE ISLE.

about disappeared owing to the grading of streets. It followed substantially the course of Clayton Street, extended to the river. It was familiar to the residents of Toledo as late as 1840. It was an embankment five or six feet high and 10 or 12 feet across the top, on which quite large trees had grown. About where Broadway crosses there was an opening somewhat higher on each side, as if it had been an arched or covered gateway. A ditch was on the inner side. A division embankment extended from the main line to opposite the point or sharp bend in the creek, dividing the enclosure into two nearly equal parts.

A history of Lucas County would be incomplete without a passing note of two intrepid characters, who took no small part in the tragic events of the border history of Toledo and the Maumee Valley. About the year 1807 or 1808 a French settlement was established on the Maumee opposite Manhattan. Among those settlers was Peter Navarre, born in Detroit in 1786. He was a grandson of Robert de Navarre, who came to America in 1745. Peter Navarre joined Hull's army and went to Detroit. He returned to the River Raisin and enlisted in Colonel Anderson's regiment. This command was included in Hull's ignominious surrender. He was afterwards liberated, with his four brothers, on parole. He served as a scout for General Harrison at Fort Meigs. Navarre discovered the Indians crossing the river when the enemy first appeared opposite the fort. He reported at once to General Harrison, who immediately sent him with three letters, one for Lower Sandusky, another for Upper Sandusky, and the third to Governor Meigs, at Urbana. His mission was successfully accomplished, the governor receiving his letter near the close of the fifth day. General Proctor offered a reward of $1,000 for Navarre's head, but the Indians claimed it was impossible to

INTERIOR OF A MODERN STREET CAR.

VIEW IN CITY PARK.

SCENE ON SWAN CREEK.

capture the wily scout. Navarre received a pension of $8 per month from the government to the day of his death. It was Peter Manor who first brought the news of the declaration of war with Great Britain to the settlers along the Maumee, and the first they heard of the shameful surrender of Hull at Detroit was from a band of 60 or 70 Delaware Indians on their march to Fort Wayne in advance of the main army. Manor was standing in front of Beaugrand's store in Maumee City, talking with some of his neighbors, when the Indians came out of the woods and were about to fire, when Beaugrand waved a white handkerchief, at which they dropped their muskets. Soon afterward 100 British soldiers, and as many Wyandots and Pottawatomies, came up, when the British commander inquired for guides. Manor was pressed into service, although he feigned to be very much disabled by lameness. He went as far as the head of the rapids, when he was dismissed. He returned to Beaugrand's, meeting Colonel Elliott, in command of the entire British force, who examined him thoroughly, and then permitted him to go. He started to join his family at the mouth of the river, but was captured when he reached Swan Creek, by a British officer in command of two vessels lying there. He was imprisoned, until Beaugrand interposed in his behalf, and secured his release. It was not until the close of the war and the declaration of peace, in 1814-15, that quiet was fully restored to the settlers along the Maumee.

OTTAWA PARK.

On account of the glowing reports of the fertility of the Maumee Valley region, immigration increased year after year. A company from Cincinnati, among whom were several officers who had served with

RIVERSIDE PARK.

General Harrison, purchased 400 acres of land around the mouth of Swan Creek, and laid out the village of Port Lawrence. Financial embarrassment caused them to relinquish their claim, and it reverted to the government. The village made but little improvement for some years. A second village was laid out by Major Stickney, an enterprising Indian agent, which he named Vistula. The site of this village was a tract of land adjoining the Port Lawrence tract on the north and running to the river. In 1832 Vistula was one of the most enterprising of the many settlements along the river, and in the year 1833 the two towns of Vistula and Port Lawrence became united, and soon afterward took the name of Toledo.

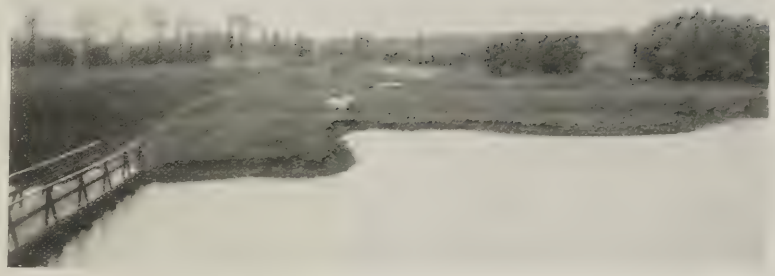
BARBOUR & STARR'S LUMBER YARD.

Hon. Thomas W. Dunlap of Toledo, in his address delivered

IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

at the Centennial celebration in Toledo, July 4, 1876, speaking of this era, said:

"Then speculation got ahead of prudence, and paper cities and paper money furnished facilities for discounting the great expectations of Lucas County and its future great cities. The early history of the county would be imperfect without a reference to the ruins of imaginary towns, so thickly strewn throughout its length and breadth. Maumee City, Miami, Marengo, East Marengo, Austerlitz, Port Lawrence, Vistula, Manhattan and Havre were projected on the north side of the river. Oregon and Lucas City sprang up on the south side. Like ancient Tyre the sites of Lucas City and Havre were swallowed up in the waters of the deep. The waters of the lake took off the sandy soil by the acre. Not so with



OTTAWA PARK.

OTTAWA PARK.

Manhattan. A fate still more melancholy was in store for her. Her town lots became the prey of the tax-gatherer, who offered them in open market at three and six cents apiece, without finding buyers.

"Talk about the times that tried men's souls a hundred years ago! Those early times of Lucas County tried the very earth itself. The two Marengos, Austerlitz and Oregon could not stand the pressure of the tax-gatherer, and became known on the tax duplicate as lands, while Port Lawrence and Vistula, under the name of Toledo, with Manhattan and Miami and Maumee City, went into a state of suspended animation to await the resurrection that followed the War of the Rebellion. Those times of suspended animation were indeed hard times. Those were the times when men stayed here because they had no money to get away with. They were the times of 25-cent postage, when many a man had to wait a week or two to raise a quarter of a dollar to get a letter out of the postoffice."

In his memoirs, that eminent and worthy gentlemen of the early pioneers, Jessup W. Scott, thus speaks of the great financial revulsion which succeeded the era of wild speculation an colossal air-castle building:

"In 1835 commenced that memorable speculation in wild lands and wild cities, which culminated in 1836. The whole Maumee Valley was filled with fortune hunters. Congress and state lands were raced for entry, and the shores of the river, from Fort Wayne to the Maumee Bay, were alive with city builders. From the foot of the rapids to the bay, all the land was considered necessary for the erection of three-story brick blocks, and after the canal was located on the north side, all the shore from Waterville

OTTAWA PARK.

WALBRIDGE PARK

a very short time, the cities of Chicago and Milwaukee."

The Ohio and Michigan War.—The year 1835 witnessed the turmoil between Ohio and Michigan, during which the ridiculous scenes enacted, the proclamations promulgated and the many incidents, romantic, interesting, amusing and otherwise, would fill a volume. A most comprehensive account of the origin, progress and end of that memorable and bloodless conflict is given in the Centennial address of Hon. Thomas Dunlap, before alluded to, from which a few points are given:

The contest arose over the jurisdiction of that strip of land lying north of the line fixed by Congress as the northern boundary of Ohio, called the Fulton line, and south of another line, called the Harris line, fixed by Ohio, and to which Congress had never assented. This strip of land, about seven miles where it meets Lake Erie, includes the mouth of the Maumee and the present city of Toledo. Such organization as it had was under the Territory of Michigan. The projected canal, which was to furnish a channel of commerce for the future great city, to connect somewhere with Lake Erie, became an object of absorbing interest. The harbor of Toledo, to Manhattan was held as city property. Jackson's specie circular soon brought these airy fabrics into ruin. In 1844 Toledo was but little more than the dead carcass of speculation. It had acquired a widespread and almost universally believed character for insalubrity. Much sickness and distress, therefore, were suffered. When, therefore, the canal began to give it a business worth naming, its reputation for sickness had become such as to divert from it, to other western cities, most of the enterprising business men, who flocked thither from the old states and Europe. Its rivals were very industrious in giving and keeping alive the bad name, which it had, in its speculative existence, to some extent, deserved. This tide and its reaction built up, in

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

OTTAWA PARK.

situated in Michigan territory, seemed the natural outlet of the canal. The State of Ohio, in asserting claims to the strip of land in question, received the hearty, interested partisanship of many residents of Toledo. The older, non-speculative, conservative settlers were content to remain under the jurisdiction of Michigan.

March 12, 1835, delegates from Port Lawrence Township, addressed a communication to Hon. Stevens T. Mason, acting governor of Michigan Territory, asking a special act of the legislature, authorizing the removal of the place for holding their township meeting, because they apprehended a riot if the meeting was held in Toledo, "the heart of the hot-bed of disaffection." The request was granted, and as previously stated, the meeting was held at the Ten Mile Creek school house.

PAVILION AT OTTAWA PARK.

On the other hand, many of the leading settlers determined to remain in Toledo, and to sustain the jurisdiction of Ohio. The allegiance of the settlers being thus divided, resistance was made to the execution of civil process and to the collection of taxes under either authority. Fierce encounters between the contending partisans were of almost daily occurrence. A meeting in the Phillips Tavern at Tremainsville broke up in a fight and general row.

In the spring of 1835, Governor Lucas determined to run and re-mark the Harris line, and Governor Mason determined it should not be re-marked. Governor Lucas brought to his aid 600 Ohio militia, they going into camp at Fort Miami. Militia in other parts of the State were organizing for the fray. Under the direction of Governor Mason of Michigan, General Joseph W. Brown organized a force of 1,200 men for Michigan. The country became wild with excitement, and if everything had been left to the two governors, a collision would have been inevitable.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Governor Lucas was about to cross the Fulton line with his troops and take possession of Toledo. Then came two commissioners, Hon. Richard Rush and Colonel Howard, sent by President Jackson, to use their personal influence as peacemakers. With them also came the Hon. Elisha

A SUBURBAN VINEYARD.

PAVILION AT WALBRIDGE PARK.

Whittlesey. On the 7th of April, after several conferences with both governors, the following propositions were submitted by them:

1. "That the Harris line should be run and re-marked, pursuant to an act of the last session of the legislature of Ohio, without interruption.

2. "The civil elections, under the laws of Ohio, throughout the disputed territory, having taken place, that the people residing upon it should be left to their own government, obeying the one jurisdiction or the other, as they may prefer, without molestation from the authorities of Ohio or Michigan, until the close of the next session of Congress."

DRIVEWAY IN WALBRIDGE PARK.

Governor Lucas accepted the proposals of the commissioners, and disbanded his troops. Governor Mason, however, declined them. A few days afterwards General Brown was in Toledo with a sheriff's posse of 100 men, to arrest persons who had accepted office under the State of Ohio. Finally the governor of Ohio, April 26,

CONSERVATORY, WALBRIDGE PARK.

started a surveying party to run the Harris line. William McNair, under-sheriff of Lenawee County, Michigan, arrested nine of the Ohio party in their camp, and took them before a justice at Tecumseh. This stopped survey proceedings. Benjamin F. Stickney, George McKay, Judge Wilson and others, were also arrested at Toledo, by Michigan officers. Andrew Palmer, editor of the Toledo "Gazette," and a warm partisan of Ohio, had a narrow escape by instant flight.

Governor Lucas was becoming impatient and chagrined at the situation. Ohio had failed to run and re-mark the Harris line, while many Ohio partisans were languishing in Michigan jails, or were subjected to the humiliation of giving bail for their appearance before Michigan criminal courts. His next move was to hold a court. September 7, 1835, was the day

IN WALBRIDGE PARK.

WALBRIDGE PARK.

fixed by the Ohio legislature. The Ohio troops had been dispersed. General Brown, with his 1,200 Wolverines, was on the alert. He was determined to capture the court officers, and thus prevent the court being held. So he sent Captain Warner Wing with 100 men to occupy Toledo, with orders to watch the judges and arrest them if they attempted to hold court. Jonathan H. Jerome was the senior associate judge. Three judges constituted a quorum. Governor Lucas sent his adjutant general, Samuel C. Andrews, to advise with the judges and officers, and to back up the holding of the court. The adjutant general directed Colonel Van Fleet to call out his regiment. The colonel called, and 100 men responded. This was on Sunday, the 6th of September. All kinds of rumors were afloat regarding the Michigan soldiers in the town ready for the test. In this emergency Colonel Van Fleet offered to be responsible for the safety of the persons of the judges, and to insure the holding of the court, if they would obey his orders. He said:

"The 7th day of September will commence at midnight. No hour is specified in the law when the court should be opened. Governor Lucas wants the court held, so that by its record he can show to the world that he has executed the laws of Ohio within the disputed territory, in spite of the vaporing threats of Governor Mason. If we furnish him that record, we shall have done all that is required. Be ready to mount at 1 o'clock A. M. for Toledo. I will be ready with an escort and protect you."

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

WALBRIDGE PARK.

The Wolverines in Toledo under Captain Wing, closed their eyes in undisturbed slumber that Sabbath evening, and did not awaken until after day had dawned on the 7th. But long before that time the first term of the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County had been held. It opened about 3 o'clock Monday morning, September 7, 1835, dispatched business more rapidly and closed quicker than any held since that time. The judges and officers of the court were escorted by 20 armed men under command of Matthias Van Fleet,

colonel of the First Regiment, Second Brigade of the Seventeenth Division of Ohio militia. The court was held in the school house which stood where Washington Street crossed the canal. This is the record of the proceedings:

"STATE OF OHIO, LUCAS COUNTY, SS:

At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held at the court house in Toledo, in said county, on Monday, the 7th day of September, A. D. 1835, present: the Hon. Jonathan H. Jerome, sen., associate judge of said county, their Honors Baxter Bowman and William Wilson, associate judges. The court being opened in due form by the sheriff of said county, Horatio Conant being appointed clerk of said court, exhibited his bond with sureties accepted by the court, agreeably to the statute in such case made and provided. The court appointed John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway, commissioners for said county. No further business being before the court, the court adjourned without delay.

J. H. JEROME,
Associate Judge."

WALBRIDGE PARK.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

This brief, primitive record marks the time when Lucas County became an organized body under the laws of Ohio. It was formed from portions of Wood and Sandusky Counties, with Toledo as the temporary seat of justice. Its eastern boundary is Lake Erie. It is joined on the south by Ottawa and Wood Counties, with the Maumee River forming a large extent of its southern boundary. Fulton County bounds it on the west, and Michigan on the north. Its area is 420 square miles. Its extreme length from east to west, along what was known as the "Fulton line," is 36 miles. Its breadth along the western boundary is 21 miles. The principal water courses of the county are the Maumee River, the Ottawa River and Swan Creek.

In pursuance of their appointment by the first court held in and for Lucas County, the commissioners, John Baldwin, Robert Gower and Cyrus Holloway, met and organized as a board, in Toledo, for the first time, Monday, September 14, 1835, and appointed Samuel M. Young, county auditor; Eli Hubbard, county treasurer, and Frederick Wright, county recorder.

The holding of this first court on that special date was deemed absolutely necessary to uphold the dignity of Ohio. The Ohio legislature, on the 20th of June previously, had solemnly enacted a law that "the Court of

ONE OF THE IRON ORE HANDLING PLANTS OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

FOUNDRY OF THE NATIONAL MALLEABLE CASTINGS COMPANY.

went to a tavern kept by Munson H. Daniels, about where the Merchants' Hotel is on St. Clair Street, registered their names and took a drink all around. While discussing the events of the night, they were making preparations for a second drink around, when some one exclaimed, "the Michigan soldiers are coming." That second drink was not taken. They scattered, they scampered, helter-skelter they sprang for their horses. There was mounting in hot haste, and away they went. About a mile distant the tall hat of the clerk of the court collided with the limb of a tree, and that hat contained the minutes of the court. This mishap halted the party. After brief consultation, it was resolved to return at any risk and secure those documents. It was unanimously decided that after all the trouble they had undergone to hold a court would be of no avail whatever if no record could be shown, and it was concluded that no record could be made without the minutes. After some patient search, to their great relief, the hat and the minutes of the court proceedings were found. They celebrated their good luck at once by two volleys from their guns. That noise awakened the sleeping infantry of Michigan's army, and was the first notice they had an Ohio court had been held in their midst during their watch on what they claimed as their territory.

Common Pleas in said county should be holden on the first Monday of the next September." This was undoubtedly taken responsive to an act passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, February 10, 1835. That act was entitled, "an act to prevent the organization of a foreign jurisdiction within the limits of the Territory of Michigan." This act imposed a fine of $1,000 and five years in prison for any one who would officiate or accept an office by virtue of any commission not derived from the Territory of Michigan or the United States.

That a court had been held in obedience to the law-making power of Ohio, and that, too, in the midst of a hostile force to prevent that very thing, was a cause of much rejoicing and hilarity. When court adjourned, officers and escort

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

A PAIR OF FINE ROADSTERS.

A STREET IN ROSSFORD.
A suburb of Toledo, when two years old, and where the Ford Glass Works are located.

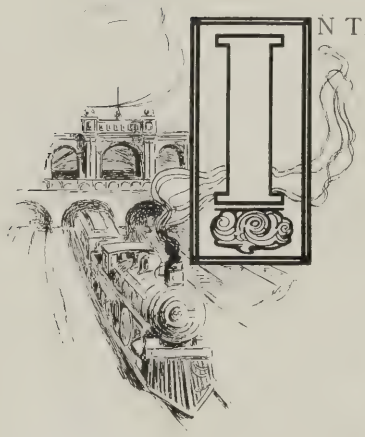
ROSSFORD, FROM CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD.

THE WYANDOTTE BUILDING, COLUMBUS,
John G. Deshler, Owner.

# COLUMBUS

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.



IN THE month of August in the year of 1797, Lucas Sullivant, a prominent surveyor of Kentucky, who originally came into the Northwest Territory for the purpose of locating land warrants in the Virginia Military District, laid out a town on the west bank of the Scioto River, near the point of its confluence with the Olentangy, and about 90 miles north of the mouth of the Scioto, which he named Franklinton, in honor of Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher, statesman and patriot.

When the State of Ohio was organized, this town was included in what was called Ross County. In the month of April, 1803, when the county of Franklin was erected and organized, Franklinton was made the county seat. Between the years 1804 and 1812 it grew to considerable size and importance, and in the War of 1812-1815 it became the center of military operations and the rendezvous for troops. At that time the prediction was freely made that it would eventually become the state capital by reason of its geographical location, instead of Chillicothe, where the state capital was then located.

During the session of the legislature of 1809-1810 a commission of five persons, consisting of General James Findlay, General Rezin Beall, Judge Wyllys Silliman, Joseph Darlington and William McFarland, was appointed to investigate and recommend a suitable site as the permanent state capital. Among the various places visited by the commissioners was Franklinton, and they, considering the location as in danger from the river floods, recommended as more favorably located a point 12 miles further up the river, which is now the site of the little town of Dublin. But in the meantime a number of gentlemen who had purchased a large tract of land near Franklinton,

LOOKING NORTH ON HIGH STREET.

BIRDSEYE VIEW FROM GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL.
Looking northeast.

GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL, SOUTH HIGH STREET.

on the east side of the river opposite, on what was known as the "high bank of the Scioto," agreed to obviate the objections raised against the west side, to lay out a new town on their purchase, and offer liberal inducements to the legislature for making it the capital of the State.

In 1810-1811 and 1811-1812, when the state capital was temporarily located at Zanesville, on the falls of the Muskingum River, a company composed of Messrs. Lyne Starling, James Johnson, Alexander McLaughlin and John Kerr, proposed to the legislature, then in session there, that if that body "would establish the permanent seat of government on the east bank of the Scioto River, north latitude 39° 57′, west longitude 6°, in township 5, range 22, of the Refugee

LOOKING SOUTH FROM STATE HOUSE.

Lands, and commence its sessions there on the first Monday of December, 1817, they would: First. Lay out a town on the lands aforesaid, on or before the first of July, 1812, agreeably to a plan presented to the legislature. Second. Convey to the State by general warranty deed, in fee simple, such square of said town of the contents of ten acres or near it, for public buildings, and such lot of ten acres, for the penitentiary and dependencies, as a director, or such person or persons as the legislature should appoint, might direct. Third. Erect and complete a state house, offices and penitentiary, and such other buildings as should be directed by the legislature to be built, of stone and brick, or of either, the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the legislature should require, the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the first of January, 1815, and the state house and offices on or before the first Monday of December, 1817. When the buildings should be completed, the legislature and the company, reciprocally, should appoint workmen to examine and value the whole buildings, which valuation should be binding; and if it did not amount to $50,000, the company should make up

HARTMAN BUILDING, MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.

ENTRANCE TO UNION PASSENGER STATION.

F. AND R. LAZARUS & COMPANY.

such deficiency in such further buildings as should be directed by law; but if it exceeded the sum of $50,000, the legislature should remunerate the company in such a way as it might think just and equitable."

The proposition of Starling & Company was afterward so modified that they agreed to execute the grants described, provided the legislature would fix the seat of government, where they asked it, until the year 1840. On the 14th of February, 1812, an act was passed, in which it was declared that the penal bond of the Starling Company for the faithful performance of its proposals should be accepted, and that the seat of government should be fixed on the land described in those proposals, and that the legislature "should commence its sessions thereat on the first Monday of December, 1817, and there continue until

JONES, WITTER & COMPANY'S WHOLESALE HOUSE.

remaining streets were 83 feet. The width of the intervening alleys were fixed at 33 feet. The in-lots were surveyed with a frontage of 62½ feet, with a depth of 187½ feet.

A public sale of lots was advertised for the 18th of June, 1812. The sale was begun on that day and continued daily until the 21st of the month. A comparatively few lots were sold on High and Broad streets at prices ranging from $200 to $1,000 each.

But the sale was anything but a success, and the prospects of the future capital of the State were anything but flattering. At that time the only spot of cleared land on the town plat was an insignificant spot on Front Street where State Street intersected it. There was

ENTRANCE TO CITY PARK.

the first Monday of May, 1840, and from thence until otherwise provided for by law."

Mr. Joel Wright, a prominent citizen, was chosen as director, and fully empowered to superintend the execution of the proposals of the Starling Company, composed of the gentlemen above named, and to see that the company laid the town in strict conformity with the plan agreed upon, and recorded a plat of the same in the office of the recorder of Franklin County on or before the first day of July, 1812.

In accordance with this agreement a town was laid out in the spring of the year 1812, and named Columbus, in honor of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. The streets and alleys of this new town, which were fully delineated and described in its recorded plat, were surveyed through a dense primeval forest. They were not run precisely according to the cardinal points, but crossed each other at right angles, bearing 12 degrees west of north, and 12 degrees north of east.

One of the streets, now High Street, was 100 feet wide, and another, which is Broad Street, was 120 feet, and the

GREEN, JOYCE & COMPANY BUILDING.

a narrow bit of a field on the river bank, near the terminus of what is now Rich Street east of the river, a field in front of the present site of the penitentiary, and another on Mound Street, near one of the most beautiful mounds of the Scioto Valley, which long since has disappeared in response to the resistless march of progress.

A few frame cabins were erected in 1813 and 1814, but none of the streets of Columbus were fairly opened before 1816, when $200 were raised by subscription to dig the stumps out of High Street and the principal squares and haul them into piles and burn them as signal fires of public spiritedness.

A local census was taken in 1815, and by it it appeared that Columbus had a population of 700, "a few more or a few less." There were then in the town six stores, one printing office, from which the first Columbus newspaper, the "Western Intelligencer," was issued, three taverns, two doctors, four lawyers, one private school, one church, the First Presbyterian, a primitive frame building on Spring Street, and a frame market house in the middle of High Street, immediately south of Rich.

On the 17th of February, 1816, the legislature, then assembled at Chillicothe, to which city it had been adjourned after 1812, passed an act declaring that after the second Tuesday of October succeeding, the seat of government should be established at the town of Columbus, and that the state officers should remove from Chillicothe to the rooms there prepared for them, the property and papers under their charge. This act was in effect an acceptance of the state buildings which had been erected under the Starling Company contract.

The State House was placed at the southwest corner of the Public Square. The foundation was dug in 1813, (the year in which a postoffice for Columbus was first opened) and the building was completed in 1814. It was built of brick, with freestone door and window sills, and extended 75 feet north and south along High Street, and 50 feet east and west along State Street. It was two stories high, with a square roof, ascending to a balcony in the center, which was surmounted with a spire, the top of which rose 106 feet from the ground; on two sides of the balcony were protected walks, from which a fair view of the young capital and its environs was afforded.

The main entrance was in the middle of the south end (from State Street.) Stairs to the right and left led to the Senate Chamber. The Representatives' Hall was on the

GOODALE PARK.

first floor, in the north end of the building. There was a west door from the Representatives' Hall leading to High Street, also an east door opening into the Public Square.

In 1815 a two-story brick building, 150 feet long and 25 feet deep, was erected on the Public Square fronting High Street. It stood in a direct line about 60 feet north of the State House. The main entrance was in the center on High Street, from which winding stairs led to the rooms of the second story.

The penitentiary lot, donated by the Starling Company, was situated in the southwestern corner of the town, west of Front Street and south of Friend. The building was erected in 1813. It was built of brick, fronting on Scioto Street, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide. It had three stories, including a basement, and contained 13 cells, four dark and nine light. The prison yard was 100 feet square, and was surrounded with a stone wall about 18 feet high.

The removal of the public property from Chillicothe to Columbus was promptly accomplished as prescribed by the law, already cited, and on the first Monday of December, 1817, the General Assembly for the first time convened and organized in the permanent capital of the State.

The Public, or State House Square, was then but partially cleared, and for several years the clearings proceeded, and crops of corn and wheat were raised and harvested on it. When, about the year 1820, all the forests had been cleared away from the State House Square, and the Virginia worm rail fence had fallen into a condition of dilapidation, it became a common, overgrown with weeds, briars and thistles.

McALLISTER, MOHLER & COMPANY.

WHOLESALE ROW, SPRING AND FRONT STREETS.

In 1816 the town was first incorporated and given a municipal government. In the same year a bridge was constructed across the Ohio River, near the site of the subsequent National Road Bridge, on West Broad, under a charter granted to Lucas Sullivant by the General Assembly. In the same year the Franklin Bank, the first in Columbus, was established, the first Sunday school was opened, and the first mail communication by stage coach between the new and the old capital at Chillicothe was established.

On January, 29, 1817, the legislature provided by law for a settlement with the Starling Company, and in accordance with its provisions the State paid $33,000 in fulfillment of the contract under which the state buildings were constructed. At this vote the prospects of Columbus were auspicious for growth and improvement, and these auspices continued for some three years, but beginning with the year 1820 and continuing until 1826, times were

EBERLY BLOCK, HIGH STREET.

Street, a short distance north of the public offices. The legislature appropriated the uncurrent funds in the treasury on the Miami Exporting Company, and the sum then necessary to pay the cost of the building was raised by subscription among the citizens of Columbus. In 1824 the county seat of government was removed from Franklinton, and the county court was held in the Federal Court House. The next year after Columbus became the capital of its county, a law was passed providing for a general system of schools in Ohio, and a common school was opened in a frame building on Front Street. The legislature which passed the school law referred to, provided for a general system of internal improvements. Columbus did not directly share in the advantages of the canals as laid out and begun in 1825, but in 1826 it was determined that a lateral branch should be cut, 11 miles long, from the Ohio Canal at Lockbourne, to the capital. The work of excavation was commenced on the 30th of April, 1827.

dull and stringent, so much so, indeed, that the town would have fallen into decay, had it not been for the life and energy injected into it by the annual meetings of the General Assembly.

The chief event between 1817 and 1820 was the erection of a new brick penitentiary in 1818. The structure was 150 feet long by 34 feet wide, two stories high, with 59 cells, four of which were dark. The penitentiary yard was enlarged so that it extended about 400 feet east and west and 160 feet north and south. It was enclosed by a stone wall 20 feet high and three feet thick. Workshops for the convicts were erected within the enclosure, and blacksmithing, wagon making, coopering, cabinet making, gunsmithing, tailoring and weaving were carried on under the superintendence of the officers of the prison.

In 1820, an enterprise which had been vigorously urged against the stern opposition of many was consummated, by which the citizens of Columbus secured the removal of the United States Court House from Chillicothe to Columbus, and a brick court house was erected on the Public Square, fronting High

WOLF BROTHERS' SHOE FACTORY.

A census, taken in the spring of 1826, showed that Columbus contained about 200 houses, and 1,400 inhabitants; five common schools, and one seminary; three meeting houses, Presbyterian, Methodist and Lutheran; ten general stores; one bank; three printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper was issued; one book bindery, and a "commodious brick market house," situated on State Street, immediately west of High Street. Several additions had been made to the town plat; buildings of a permanent character had been constructed on the principal streets near the Public Square; property began to increase in value, and immigration became noticeable. In April, 1829, the number of inhabitants was 2,014, showing an increase of 600 in three years; over 100 buildings had been erected in the same period, making more than 300 then in the town; the number of general stores had been increased to twelve, and the number of churches to four—the last one being for an Episcopal congregation—the Trinity, which had been organized in 1817.

THE MONYPENY-HAMMOND COMPANY, WHOLESALE GROCERS.

The period between 1830 and 1838 was a prosperous one for Columbus. The Ohio Canal branch was completed in 1831; the National Road had been surveyed; and the Scioto bridge, which now stands, was begun in 1832. In 1832 a city charter was granted, and in the same year the State House Square was transformed into something a little better than a common by a picket fence, constructed under the superintendence of Hon. Alfred Kelly, who then planted the now stately elm trees which shade its northern, eastern and southern fronts.

On the 11th of February, 1832, the building of a new, and substantially the present penitentiary, was authorized and a lot of 15 acres having been donated by the citizens of Columbus, fronting on the east bank of the Scioto River on Spring Street, was commenced. It was completed and occupied in 1834, having accommodations for 700 convicts, and ample room for work shops and hospital accommodations. It has since been enlarged to five or six times its original accommodations and capacities.

THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 1834 the building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the construction of which was authorized by an act of

HAYDEN BUILDING, BROAD STREET.

the legislature in 1837, was entered upon on Town Street. The present magnificent modern buildings occupy the site where the original building was erected. In 1835 the foundation of the Lunatic Asylum on East Broad Street was laid. This building was subsequently destroyed, and the magnificent State Hospital on the western outskirts of the city was erected in its stead. In 1837 the Institution for the Blind was determined upon. In the same year work was in progress at the doors of the city on the National Road, which did much to give the city importance and push it forward. In the meantime all the roads leading into the city were improved; new streets were laid out and opened, old ones were partially paved; additions were made to the town plat, and there was a general improvement in the style of business buildings and dwelling houses. The population of the city had passed the 6,000 mark, and there were 25 dry good stores, six drug stores, three boot and shoe stores, three hardware stores, and a very large number of other small business places. There were five churches, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist, Lutheran, Episcopal and Baptist denominations. There were 12 lawyers, 12 physicians, two weekly newspapers, one dentist, one semi-monthly medicine journal, and one monthly temperance paper. In 1840 the county courts were removed from the Federal Court House to a new building provided for them on the corner of High and Mound Streets. About the year 1840 a serious check was given to the growth of Columbus, notwithstanding the fact that the legislature which sat in 1837-1838 had ordered the construction of a new State House, and that the corner stone was laid on the Fourth of July in 1839. In March, 1840, an act was passed suspending work on the new State House, before any part of the foundations appeared above ground, and this, together with the failure of active business men to prosecute improvements which had been contemplated, caused real estate to depreciate in value. In 1840 the population numbered 6,048. For two or three years thereafter the increase was small, but business then revived, improvements were begun, immigration was significant,

STARLING MEDICAL COMPANY, STATE AND SIXTH STREET.

THE CENTRAL OHIO PAPER COMPANY, EAST GAY STREET.

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, BROAD STREET.

HOSTER BLOCK, HIGH STREET.

and in 1848 the population was enumerated and recorded as 12,804, of which 1,007 were colored people. In 1846 an act was passed providing for the resumption of work on the new State House, and at the close of the year 1848 the walls were six feet higher than the level of the ground. In 1849 the arches for the first floor were turned, and the walls for the basement were completed.

A liberal system of common schools had been provided for in a local act passed in 1845, and in 1846 three brick school houses were erected. To these have since been added a new brick building on Fourth Street, between Mound and South Streets; the excellent High School building on the corner of Sixth and Broad Streets; also a colored school, under the supervision of Mr. Poindexter. The schools are an honor, and the buildings an ornament to the city.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, OPPOSITE STATE CAPITOL.

At the close of the year 1847 the city contained 19 churches, and in 1850 its population was shown by the national census to be 17,811.

Beginning in 1850 to recover from embarrassments which had retarded its prosperity for four or five years, the growth of the city has since been steady, and the improvements, both on the part of the authorities and of the citizens, valuable, especially since 1855.

On the 26th of February, 1850, the Columbus & Xenia Railroad was opened, and on the first day of February, in 1851, an excursion train was run from Columbus to Cleveland. On the 15th of May, 1850, the privilege of the streets was granted to a gas company organized in 1846. In 1853 a High School building was erected on State Street, east of Fifth, and in the same year a medical school was opened in the Starling Medical College, on the southeast corner of State and Sixth Streets. In February of that year the old State House was destroyed by fire, and the General Assembly was convened in halls on High Street until

NEIL HOUSE, ACROSS FROM STATE CAPITOL.

January, 1857, when the new State House was occupied, by both the state officers and the legislature. In the spring of 1852 the Central Ohio Railroad was opened, and on the 4th of July, 1853, an excursion train was run from Columbus to Urbana. In 1857 an Asylum for Idiots was added to the State institutions, and a school opened in a building opposite to the Blind Asylum. In 1858 the old buildings were all removed from the Public Square, and an iron fence was constructed around the western half. The next year the Square was graded and trees and shrubbery were planted in that portion which had been permanently fenced. Before the legislature met in 1860, paved walks had been constructed from the main gates to the State House on all but the eastern side. The legislature of 1860 passed a law declaring the State House completed, though the Library Hall, the rotunda, and one of the courts, were unfinished. Provision was made, however, for the prosecution of the work, and the State House, excepting the Library Hall, is, in fact, completed. It is a Doric building, constructed of cut stone, 304 feet in length and 184 feet wide (including terraces, 340 feet long and 220 feet wide.) The cornice is 58 feet from the ground line, and the cap of the dome 158 feet. The diameter of the rotunda on the floor is 64 feet, and the distance from the floor to the eye of the rotunda, 120 feet. From the basement to the cupalo roof are 207 steps. The watertable, or portico, has recently been ascertained to be 80 feet above the level of the river. The building

UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

CORNER GAY AND SOUTH STREETS.

contains 88 rooms. The entire expenditure for it, up to the 15th of November, 1861, was $1,359,121.45, it having been 15 years in building, deducting the intervals during which the work was suspended. In 1899-1901 an extensive addition was built on the east front. From that time forth the growth of the city was constant and suffered but slight interruptions. The population in 1840 was 6,251, and it ranked third in population. In 1850, 17,811, and was still third. In 1860, 25,227, and it again ranked third. In 1870, 31,551; in 1880, 52,194; in 1890, 88,150, and in 1900, 125,560, Toledo putting it in fourth rank with 131,822.

The first State House was of brick, and was located at the southwest corner of the present grounds. Other brick buildings along High Street furnished accommodations for the state officers and courts. The old buildings burned completely out early on Sunday morning, February 1, 1852, evidently the work of an incendiary. It had become an eye-sore, was delaying the completion of the new edifice, and no inquiry was made to fix the identity of the incendiary. The question of greatly enlarging or entirely rebuilding the present State House is mooted.

INTERIOR FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

State institutions at Columbus. — The Columbus Asylum for the Insane lies two miles west of the State House, and is surrounded by 300 acres of ground. The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb is at the corner of Town Street and Washington Avenue. The Institution for the Education of the Blind is at the corner of Main Street and Parsons Avenue. The Institution for the Education of Feeble Minded Youth is located on a large tract of land one mile and a half west of the State House. The Ohio Penitentiary, with a capacity of 2,000 or more prisoners, is located in the city, on the east bank of the Scioto. All capital sentences in the State are executed at the penitentiary. The Ohio State University, a distinctively State institution, is located in the northwestern portion of the city, with several hundred acres of farm land surrounding it. The cost of construction of these buildings is placed at $6,500,000.

AUDITORIUM,
Where state conventions are held.

Being the State capital, Columbus naturally attracted many public men of eminence, who became permanently or temporarily residents. The most of these figure in the general history of the State, rather than in the local history of Columbus. Of course they all contributed more or less to the growth and importance of the capital, and the records of their lives are more or less interwoven with its annals.

TOWN STREET, LOOKING EAST.

General Jeremiah McLene of Ross, and later of Franklin, was not only one of the leading Democrats, but one of the leading public men of the State during the first 30 years of its history. He entered public life in 1807 as a member of the House of the Sixth General Assembly, representing Ross, Franklin and Highland. He served a single term. He was active in the militia organization, and became a major general. He served as secretary of state for 23 years consecutively, having been elected by the legislature in 1808, and re-elected seven times in succession, to terms of three years each. In 1832 he was elected to the Twenty-third Congress from the Eighth District, comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion Counties,

TOWN STREET LOOKING WEST.

WYANDOTTE GROVE.

and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-fourth Congress in 1834. He was an elector on the Jackson ticket in 1832. General McLene was born in Pennsylvania in 1767. In early life he emigrated to the Territory of Tennessee, where, as a boy, he became acquainted with and warmly attached to General Andrew Jackson. From Tennessee he came to Ohio. He died at Washington, D. C., March 19, 1837, from a cold contracted while attending the inauguration of President Martin Van Buren.

WYANDOTTE GROVE SPRING.

Joseph Ridgway represented Franklin County in the House during the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies. He was chosen to the Twenty-fifth Congress in 1836 from the Eighth District, comprising Franklin, Madison, Pickaway, Delaware and Marion Counties, and was re-elected from the same district to the Twenty-sixth in 1838, and to the Twenty-seventh in 1840. He was a native of Staten Island, New York, where he was born May 6, 1783, and came to Ohio when a young man, and was identified with the interests of the State for over 40 years, up to the time of his death. He was largely engaged in manufactures at Columbus.

Herman A. Moore of Franklin County, was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress in 1842 from the Tenth District, Franklin, Licking and Knox Counties, and died in 1844, before the expiration of his term, and was succeeded by Alfred P. Stone. He was born in Plainfield, Vermont, in 1810, and came to Ohio when a young man, and served as adjutant general of the State for a brief period. He died in Columbus, April 3, 1844.

Alfred P. Stone was chosen to the vacancy caused by the death of Herman A. Moore in the Twenty-eighth Congress, in 1844, from the Tenth District, as above. On the 15th of June, 1856, William H. Gibson resigned the office of treasurer of state, and Mr. Stone was immediately appointed to the vacancy by Governor Salmon P. Chase. At the October election, 1857, he was elected as a Republican to the same office over James R. Morris, Democrat, by a vote of 160,618 to 158,942. At the October election, 1859, he was re-elected over William Bushnell, Democrat, by a vote of 184,567 to 170,413. He served for a period of five years in the office. Mr. Stone was born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, on the 28th of June, 1813, and came to Ohio when a young man. He died in Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1865.

Samuel Galloway was born in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1811, and located in Columbus in early life, where he

OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, THIRD STREET.

SPAHR BUILDING, BROAD STREET.

rose to distinction as a lawyer and an orator. He was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and while a recognized leader in these parties, never sought for the distinction of office, preferring the practice of his profession. He was noted for his incisive ability on the stump during the political campaigns for nearly a third of a century. He served a single term in Congress, being nominated by his party without solicitation, and was elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress in 1854 from the Twelfth, or Capital District, composed of Franklin, Licking and Pickaway, which had elected Edison B. Olds, Democrat, at the preceding congressional election.

Richard A. Harrison of Madison, and later of Franklin County, was born in Thirsk, England, April 8, 1824, and came to America in 1832, his parents locating at Springfield. He secured a thorough education, through his own efforts, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and began the practice at London, Madison County. He represented Madison County in the House of the Fifty-third General Assembly, and the Eleventh Senatorial District, Madison, Clarke and Champaign, in the Fifty-fourth. He was elected to the Thirty-second Congress in 1861, to fill the vacancy

THE CHITTENDEN HOTEL, NORTH HIGH STREET.

JAMES KILBOURNE'S RESIDENCE, EAST TOWN STREET.

caused by the resignation of Thomas Corwin from the Seventh District, made up of the counties of Madison, Warren, Clinton, Greene and Fayette. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Court Commission by Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, but declined to serve. From London he removed to Columbus, where he successfully practiced law during the remainder of the century. He was a man of great force of character, and of a high order of ability.

George L. Converse of Columbus, was born in Georgesville, Franklin County, Ohio, June 4, 1827, and died in Columbus in 1898. He was a lawyer of much ability, and a prominent Democratic leader for a quarter of a century. He attended the public schools, and graduated from the Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1849. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and became a leading attorney, both in civil and criminal law. He represented Franklin County in the House of the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, and Sixty-second General Assemblies, and was speaker of the body during the Sixty-second General Assembly. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress in 1878 from the Ninth District, Franklin, Pickaway, Madison, Fayette and Delaware Counties, and was re-elected to the Forty-seventh in 1880 from the same district. In 1882 he was elected from the Thirteenth District, Franklin, Fairfield, Hocking and Perry Counties, to the Forty-eighth Congress, and joined with Samuel J. Randall and other tariff Democrats in defeating the Democratic tariff reform measures of that session. His Democratic constituents refused him a fourth nomination, and he retired to private life. During the last ten years of his life he was not in active sympathy because of the tariff issue.

STATE FAIR VIEW.

FOUNTAIN IN FRANKLIN PARK.

David Kemper Watson of Columbus, was born on a farm near London, Madison County, Ohio, June 18, 1849, and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1871. Two years later he was graduated from the law department of the University of Boston, and admitted to the bar. He was assistant United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio under the administration of President Chester A. Arthur, and in 1887 was unanimously nominated by the Republican state convention for attorney general of the State; was elected, and re-elected in 1889. In 1892 Attorney General Miller appointed him special counsel for the United States in the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST BROAD STREET.

The architecture of the city changed from that of its middle period, and became both modern and progressive. Its broad and regular streets afforded the opportunity to build up a city of great beauty and considerable magnificence. The lack of highlands and diversity of topography, as well as the absence of any considerable bodies of water in its immediate vicinity, militated somewhat against the beauty of suburban seats. which characterize some of the other large cities of the State.

WESLEY CHAPEL, FOURTH AND BROAD STREETS.

suits brought by the government against the Pacific railroads. In 1894 he was nominated and elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican, from the Twelfth District, Franklin and Fairfield Counties. The district was largely Democratic, but he carried it over Joseph H. Outhwaite, Democrat, by a plurality of 1,591, and was defeated in 1896 in the same district by less than 50 votes. In 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley as a member of the commission to codify the laws of the United States.

The concentration of troops at Columbus during the period of the Civil War contributed much toward the growth and expansion of Columbus, and with the return of peaceful conditions its growth and progress became marked. General business increased rapidly and manufacturers took on large proportions.

BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH.

But its residential sections, as well as its outlying suburbs, contain many beautiful residences, and its business streets are being rapidly built up with massive and towering blocks, suited for various purposes.

Its manufacturing establishments, the largest of which are in the outskirts, with many smaller ones in the more densely populated districts, number about 150. Some of these are the largest of their kind in the United States, and their products are sold in almost every market in the world.

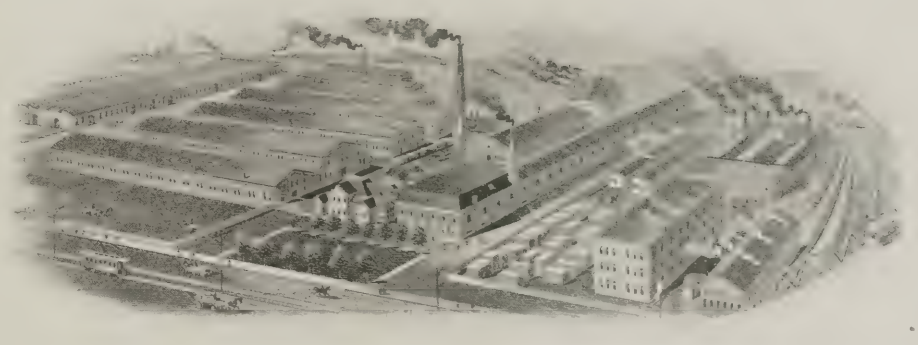
The average number of employes of all kinds is 10,000. The average annual amount of wages paid is $4,425,000, and the total capital invested is $20,000,000, and the annual value of products is $25,000,000.

The city stands on both banks of the Scioto and extends up the Olentangy, and with its immediate suburbs it is eight miles square. With reference to other important points, it is

COUNTRY CLUB.

106 miles south of Sandusky; 139 miles southwesterly of Cleveland; 148 miles west and south of Steubenville; 184 miles south and west of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; 126 miles west of Wheeling, West Virginia; 100 miles northwest of Marietta; 105 miles northwest of Gallipolis; 45 miles north of Chillicothe; 90 miles north of Portsmouth; 118 miles north of Marysville, Kentucky; 120 miles northeasterly from Cincinnati; 129 miles south of Toledo; 68 miles northeast of Dayton; 45 miles east of Springfield; 59 miles west of Zanesville; 175 miles due south of Detroit; 450 miles due east of Philadelphia, and 500 miles east by south of New York. For 25 years it has shown a greater per capita wealth than any city in the Union. It is still expanding its limits.

Columbus has no water lines of communication. The Scioto was formerly navigable for batteaux, but it is so no longer. A branch of the Ohio Canal was once a line of transportation, but that was abandoned many years since. It is the great railway center of the State, the steam railways radiating from it in every direction, like the spokes of a wheel, bringing every county seat and considerable town in the State within six hours of



KILBOURNE, JACOBS MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S PLANT.

UNITED STATES BARRACKS.

it. The Big Four, Baltimore & Ohio, and Pennsylvania Systems pass through the city and here connect with lines forming the system. The Hocking Valley and the Toledo & Ohio Central Systems connect it with the lake on the northwest and the Ohio River on the southeast. The Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking connect it with the coal fields in Perry, Muskingum, Hocking, Morgan and Athens Counties and with the lake at Sandusky. There are half a score of smaller lines entering the city, and a system of electric roads is being constructed in all directions.

There are between 40 and 50 newspapers, magazines and periodicals printed in the city, devoted to almost as many matters. There have been over 200 publications of various kinds since the first made its appearance, but they have passed out of existence, giving Columbus the title of the "Newspaper Grave Yard." The principal daily papers are the "State Journal," "The Evening Dispatch," "The Citizen," and the "Press-Post," printed in English, and the "Westbote" and "Express," in German.

There are over 60 churches in Columbus, representing the Baptist, Catholic, Congregational, Disciple, Evangelical Association, Friends, Jewish, German, Independent Protestant, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Welsh Presbyterian, United Brethern, Protestant Episcopal and Universalist denominations. Some of the church edifices are on a magnificent scale, while the most of them are beautiful and commodious. Its schools correspond in number and excellence with its churches. The actual wealth of the city, real and personal, is probably in excess of $150,000,000, although it appears on the tax duplicate at about

DISPATCH BUILDING, HIGH STREET.

TOWN STREET CHURCH.

one-half that amount. The total investments in manufacturing, mining, commercial and business enterprises, banking and general business will reach, if it does not exceed, $300,000,000. In the coal interest alone there are 25 firms and individuals interested in mining and shipping coal. They give employment to from 10,000 to 15,000 persons, according to the demands of the trade. From $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 is invested in the business. The average annual consumption of coal in Columbus is 2,500,000 tons, or more than one-fourth of the average annual coal production of the State. There is no better point where coal, iron and lumber, in combination, can be obtained for manufacturing purposes than in Columbus.

It is also the center of a large iron and steel trade, and not less than $20,000,000 of its capital is invested in the business. The manufacture of buggies and other vehicles of all

OLD HAYDEN HOMESTEAD, SIXTH AND STATE STREETS.

kinds is extensive and a score of firms are interested in it, and representing many millions of investments. This business gives employment to between 3,000 and 3,500 persons, men and women. The business of Columbus is cautious and conservative, and there is but little of the speculative character to be found except in ephemeral schemes, and generally on a small scale. As a rule it has suffered less from financial panics than any other city of the same size. Its banking capital is large and carefully handled.

BROAD STREET FROM JEFFERSON AVENUE, LOOKING WEST.

The city represents in a large degree the push and energy of the west and the culture and refinement of the east. Its public schools are equal to the best anywhere, and far in the lead of most cities. Among its educational institutions are the Ohio State University, already referred to, three high schools, the Academy of St. Mary's of the Springs, under the management of the Sisters of St. Dominic, the Josephinium, another Catholic

RESIDENCE OF J. H. OUTHWAITE, EAST BROAD STREET.

institution, the Capital University, conducted under the auspices of the Lutheran Church, the Starling and the Columbus Medical Colleges, several business colleges, and other like institutions.

Both literature and the fine arts flourish in the city. The principal libraries are: The State Library, with over 60,000 volumes; the State Law Library, the Franklin County Law Library, the Public School Library, and the City Library.

St. Joseph's Cathedral, on East Broad Street, is a magnificent pile of brown stone, with the episcopal residence attached. Other splendid church edifices on this street are Trinity, with its Trinity House, Wesley Chapel, the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Baptist Temple and the Presbyterian Church. The church property in the city aggregates $2,500,000 in value, and the different churches represent a membership of nearly or quite 40,000.

The Government Building, near the State House, furnishes accommodations for the postoffice, the custom house, the pension office, the largest in the United States, and the United States courts. The government also maintains a military post and station, surrounded with extensive grounds and embellished with handsome, substantial and appropriate buildings, for barracks and officers' quarters. The court house and jail, on South High Street, are among the most imposing and commodious in the State; its Board of Trade Building, on East Broad, is a large brown stone edifice, especially designed for offices and members' and officers' rooms, with an immense auditorium, and its Union Station, where all the railways concentrate, is one of the most complete in any city.

An immense Auditorium, on Goodale Street, near High, is capable of seating 8,000 people, and is used for conventions, military and society functions. Its theatres are numerous and well patronized, and of handsome architecture.

The Square, on which the State House stands, is a minature park of great beauty and attractiveness. Its three parks, Goodale, City and Franklin, are beautifully located in three opposite quarters of the city, well shaded and artistically laid out and kept. Its State Fair Grounds are among its great attractions, as are the two suburban parks, Olentangy and Minerva, and attract vast numbers of visitors during the summer and autumn.

Columbus is the center of excursions from every section of the State at almost all seasons of the year, and a conservative estimate of the visitors annually places the number largely in excess of 3,000,000.

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE HOSTER, EAST BROAD STREET.

## BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

(Continued from Page 867)

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WEST.—Judge William H. West, the blind man eloquent, was born in Millsborough, Washington County, Pennsylvania. In 1830 he removed with his father to Knox County, Ohio. He graduated at Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1846, taught school in Kentucky for two years, then was made tutor at his Alma Mater, and a year later was made adjunct professor at Hampden, Sidney College, Virginia. In 1850 he entered the law office of Judge William H. Lawrence, at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio. Judge West was a member of the State legislature in 1857 and 1859, and State Senator in 1863. In 1865-67 he was attorney general of Ohio, and in 1871 was elected judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. In 1877 he was the Republican candidate for governor, being defeated by William H. Bishop. In 1884 he nominated Blaine before the Republican National Convention at Chicago. Judge West is a remarkable orator, having a peculiar "faculty and felicity" of utterance that is most pleasing and powerful. His eloquence is charming. His ability and reputation as an able lawyer is national.

RESIDENCE OF DANIEL SOWERS, EAST BROAD STREET.

HON. RUSH R. SLOANE.—Born at Sandusky, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1828. His father, John Nelson Sloane came in 1815 to Ohio. His grandfather, scout in the Revolution, died with eight British bullets in his body. His mother, Cynthia Strong descended from Elder John Strong, North Hampton, Mass.; was educated for the law, read with Hon. F. D. Parish, who also was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention in 1856. Singular circumstance, Mr. Parish was a victim of the Fugitive Act of 1793, and Mr. Sloane the only victim of the slave act of 1850, being in 1854 mulcted, for defending fugitive slaves in a judgment and costs amounting to over five thousand dollars, which he paid. Mr. Sloane was a delegate to the Pittsburg Convention, which organized the Republican party and called the convention which nominated Fremont for president. Was elected probate judge in 1857 and re-elected in 1860, which office, Judge Sloane resigned to accept appointment from President Lincoln in March, 1861. Was in Washington when Gen. Scott notified President Lincoln he could not defend the city; Judge Sloane was selected to gather the loyal men from Ohio to organize the Cassius Clay Brigade. Washington was full of rebels. "The Clay Brigade" for weeks guarded Washington City and President Lincoln. Mr. Sloane was the first man from Ohio to join the Clay Brigade, and until despatched by the postmaster general on special orders, served as a soldier, when communication with the North was cut off, and armed rebels encircled the city. Was general agent of postoffice department from 1861 to 1867 with office at Chicago. Judge Sloane held close relations with Senator Chase whose election he aided, both as governor and senator. Judge Sloane induced John Sherman to be a candidate for the senate from Ohio in 1861. Sherman was just elected for the fourth term to Congress and doubted his own success largely for this reason, as Governor Dennison was a candidate and had the support of Garfield, Cox, Walcott, but yielding to Judge Sloane's importunity he became a candidate, and after an unprecedented contest, was elected. Again in 1866, Judge Sloane managed his contest for the senate. In 1864-65-66 Judge Sloane was chairman of the Ohio State Central Republican Committee, of which he had been for several years before a member. Investments in Chicago real estate was the foundation of his fortune. Removed from office by Andrew Johnson, he accepted the presidency of The Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company; built the line between Columbus and Springfield, Ohio, and was a promoter, director and large stockholder in building the line between Dayton and Cincinnati. In 1872 he supported Horace Greely for president, and made a vigorous canvas for congress on the "Greely" ticket. Elected mayor of Sandusky in 1878. In 1880 built the Sloane Hotel and Block in Sandusky, then retiring from active business. Has taken no part in politics since, except in his efforts to continue bimetalism. Judge Sloane has for many years devoted his leisure time to the writing of history and to the Firelands Historical Society, of which he is president. Has made himself thoroughly conversant with the history of Ohio and the northwest, and scarcely a mail arrives without it brings some inquiry as to an event in early Ohio history. Was a specially invited guest at the Philadelphia Republican National Convention, June, 1900. Married Sarah E. Morrison, 1853; sons, Thomas M. and Frank G., Sandusky, Ohio. Married, 1874, Helen F. Hall, Elyria, Ohio; daughters, Mrs. John B. Ford, Jr., Wyandotte, Michigan, Mary B. Sloane, Sandusky, Ohio.

RESIDENCE OF E. SWISHER, EAST GAY STREET.

McCUNE RESIDENCE, WOODLAWN AVENUE.

LOOKING NORTH FROM STATE HOUSE.

JAY COOKE.—Jay Cooke was born at Sandusky, Ohio, August 10, 1821; is a lineal descendent of Francis Cooke, who came in the Mayflower in 1620. His father, E. Cooke, settled at Sandusky in 1821, and was eminent as a lawyer and statesman. Jay attended school until he was 14, when he entered a store in his native town. Afterwards was employed in St. Louis, Missouri, and Philadelphia. Then he engaged with the great banking house of E. W. Clark & Company, of the last named city. The rare talent of Mr. Cooke was shown in early life, and at 21 he became a partner and was its active business manager. He continued with this firm until 1858, when he retired. In 1861 he established the banking house of Jay Cooke & Company. When Pennsylvania was threatened with invasion, Mr. Cooke sold a $3,000,000 loan of the State at par. His capacity attracted the attention of Secretary Chase, and he was appointed financial agent of the government in selling the original 5-20 loan of $513,000,000, the 10-40 loan of $200,000,000, the whole of the 7-30 loan of $830,000,000, and other loans amounting in all to more than two thousand millions of dollars. These loans were of greater magnitude than the most remarkable feats of financiering known to history. After the fall of Richmond in less than five months Mr. Cooke raised $530,000,000 to pay the Union soldiers, so as to discharge them and send them home. A feat which exacted the special commendation of the secretary of the treasury. Mr. Cooke's services were of very special value in establishing the National Banking System, and through his personal efforts a large portion of the banking of the country was changed to the National System. In these days bonds are sold by the government, and many millions of dollars would be the cost of transactions equaling in amount the bonds sold by Mr. Cooke, and yet his commission was a paltry three-eighths per cent., and this covered all his printing, advertisements and agents of all kinds. The whole outlay of the government during the Civil War was for materials, engraving and printing, bonds and commissions did not exceed seven and a half millions of dollars. His long life has been filled with incidents which stamp him one of the most remarkable of the world's great men, and he certainly swayed the destiny of our Nation and was the prop and tower of strength of the Republic in its darkest hours. Said General Grant upon the day of Lee's surrender: "Tell Mr. Cooke that the people of this country owe to his labors, more than to any other man, the continued life of the Nation."

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE K. NASH, JEFFERSON AVENUE.

ASAHEL W. JONES.—Hon. Asahel Wellington Jones was born September 8, 1838, at Johnstonville, Trumbull County, Ohio. The earliest record of the family in America is at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where Thomas Jones settled in 1629. He was of Welsh origin, and was undoubtedly the founder of the family in this country. His son Benjamin with his son Thomas moved to Enfield, Connecticut, about 1711. Israel, the son of Thomas, afterward removed from Enfield and became the second settler in the township of which Bardhamstead is the center. He established his home in East Mountain, and his farm still remains the property of his descendants. His son, William C. Jones, a veteran of the Revolution, conspicuous in the battles of Bunker Hill and Saratoga, emigrated with his son William to Herkimer County, New York, and thence to Hartford, Ohio, in 1802. William was the father of William P. Jones, who was the father of our subject and a native of Hartford, Ohio, born July 11, 1814. William P. Jones married Mary J. Bond, who was born at Cook Springs, New York, and came to Ohio in 1833. She died at Youngstown in March, 1822, leaving only one child, A. W. Jones. He was born and raised on a farm, and in 1849 removed with his family to Farmington, Trumbull County, and there he attended the common schools, afterwards taking an academic course at the Western Reserve Academy at Farmington. In those days he went through the routine that so many of our prominent men have experienced—worked on a farm in summer and attended school during the fall and winter months. This continued until the spring of 1857, when he commenced reading law with Curtis & Smith of Warren, and was admitted to the bar September 27, 1859. He practiced alone there until 1861, when the oil excitement broke out at Mecca, when he at once opened an office there, which he continued until July 5, 1864. He then removed to Youngstown, where he remained. He possesses all the qualities that make a great lawyer; he is industrious and cautious, a sound reasoner and thinker, and a gifted

RESIDENCE OF DR. S. B. HARTMAN, EAST TOWN STREET.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION

advocate. In politics he is a Republican. At the Republican convention at Zanesville, in 1895, he was unanimously chosen for lieutenant governor of Ohio, and although he protested most emphatically, he was induced by his numerous friends to accept the nomination and was afterwards elected by a large majority. He was re-elected to a second term for the same high office in 1897. Outside of law, business and politics, his recreation is a magnificent model farm of 600 acres, which is perfectly equipped with buildings and implements, and in addition is stocked with a superb herd of short-horn cattle. In his domestic relations Mr. Jones has been most happy. On September 24, 1861, he was married to Miss Jeanette Palmer, whom he met while attending the same seminary. There were born to them two children, a daughter and a son, the later having died just after arriving at the age of 23. His daughter is the wife of Professor Robert King of Wabash College, and inherits, in a great degree, the ability of her father. His wife died on June 2, 1901. Every position of trust that was ever committed to Mr. Jones has been performed with the utmost fidelity. One of the cardinal virtues of his life has been that whenever he made a promise it was willingly fulfilled.

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY'S FACTORY.

MRS. KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.—Mrs. Kate Brownlee Sherwood is the senior woman journalist of the State, and as editor, correspondent and author, her pen has had a wider range of activities than that of any woman prominent in state and national life. Not only in journalism, every field of which she has covered, from politics to pinafores, but in the wider field of letters and charities, she has, since the area of the Civil War, been an assiduous and influential worker. She is the daughter of Judge James Brownlee, Poland, Ohio, who was an associate on the bench with Benjamin F. Wade, and other notable men of the Western Reserve, and is the wife of General Isaac R. Sherwood, prominent in Ohio military and civic affairs in his adopted state. She has been widely known as the "Poet of Patriotism," and her poems have been recited on every platform where the old camp fires burn. Mrs. Sherwood is a native of Ohio, and was educated at the Poland Union Seminary. Since her school days she has been a contributor to leading newspapers and periodicals, chiefly along the lines of national, educational and industrial reforms. She is the author of several volumes of poetry and school exercises for children. She formed the first societies of women outside of New England for the care of the disabled soldiers of the Civil War

OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

and their dependent ones, and was largely instrumental in securing legislative enactments for the industrial training of girls at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home. She is naturally an organizer with marked executive ability, and it was in pursuance of plans prepared by her that the women from all parts of the United States came together at Denver in 1883, and organized the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. She was the secretary of the meeting, and the first national vice-president. The second year she served as national president, and extended the organization through eleven states. She compiled the rules and regulations, which are still in force. For 15 years she edited the Woman's Department of the "National Tribune," and was largely instrumental in the founding of homes for the widows and orphans of soldiers in a number of states, and the introduction of patriotic teaching into the public schools. She drafted the Army Nurse Pension Bill, prepared and circulated the petitions on behalf of women who nursed the soldiers on the battlefields and in the hospitals of the Civil War; and for eight years, first as secretary and then as chairman, pressed the bill upon the attention of Congress, until its final passage. She was a pioneer in the founding of woman's clubs, and has for many years been an officer in the National Council of Women of the United States. She is a Daughter of the American Revolution, honorary member of the Western Pennsylvania Historic Society, and member of the International Press Club; also of several of the largest national associations, whose cause she has served by voice and pen. This rare woman of letters is an ideal home-maker, and all who come into her home life feel that she has touched the angel of their better nature. The pages of her life are full of history making, and her broad humanitarism has found its way into the hearts and homes of all classes. Her great loving kindness has no symbol of exchange for value. Mrs. Lenore Sherwood-Pyle, the famous contralto, is the daughter of Mrs. Sherwood.

JOSHUA ROBERT SENEY. — Judge Joshua Robert Seney was one of the ablest judges that ever graced the Ohio bench, and one of the most eloquent and convincing lawyers that practiced at the bar. He came from a family noted for their legal attainments, his great-grandfather, on his fathers' side, John Seney, was a lawyer of prominence; he fought through the Revolutionary War, quitting the army with the rank of colonel. His grandfather, Joshua

GODMAN SHOE FACTORY, WEST BROAD STREET.

Seney, was a member of the Continental Congress, also the First Congress, and chief justice of Maryland. His grandmother, wife of the above Joshua Seney, was the daughter of Commodore Nichelson, commander-in-chief of the navy during the Revolutionary War. His father, also Joshua Seney, was an aid-de-camp in the navy during the War of 1812, private secretary to Gallatin when he was secretary of the treasury, and was appointed United States district judge by President Jackson. His mother was the daughter of George Ebbert, a Philadelphia merchant. Judge Seney attended Antioch College during the presidency of Horace Mann, and later was graduated from Union College, receiving the honors in languages out of a class of 150. He was a master of seven languages, and also a member of the Phi Beta Cappa fraternity. During the Civil War he offered himself as a private, and though of an early age, was recommended for a majorship, but being at that time in such poor health, the government refused to consider his services. He was one of the organizers of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Judge Seney studied law with Judge Pillars of Tiffin, and came to Toledo to practice his profession. Several years after he married Miss Julia Rice. He formed a law partnership with the Hon. R. C. Lemmon which was dissolved when he was elected judge of the district, or Common Pleas Bench, then but 29 years of age, and in a Republican stronghold. As a judge he made a most enviable record; he was careful, painstaking and just. He was the first judge in the State to allow a negro to sit on a jury, and in one of the many trying decisions which came before him he decided "that a clerkship was not an office within the meaning of the Constitution, and that a woman was eligible to fill it." This decision threw open the doors to the employment of women in State, county and city offices in clerical capacities. The brilliant career of Judge Seney was cut short by ill health which resulted from la grippe, and for over ten years he was deprived of those privileges which health gives, yet he bore his affliction with patience, resignation and fortitude. He was great in misfortune. Often Judge Seney's friends endeavored to induce him to run for office, and several times he has been nominated by acclamation, but he would always refuse, as his highest aim was to excel in his profession. In politics he was a Democrat. He had an exhaustless generosity, his greatest fault, a sterling integrity, and absolutely fearless in doing what he thought to be right. He was broad and public spirited. He was one of the three, then young lawyers, who laid the foundation for the splendid law library of Toledo, Ohio. He died March 22, 1901.

RESIDENCE OF W. S. ROGERS, EAST BROAD STREET.

JULIA RICE SENEY.—Wife of the Hon. Joshua R. Seney, is the youngest child of the late C. H. Rice, president of the bank, Ottawa, Ohio, and a sister of that gallant soldier, General Americus V. Rice. Mrs. Seney was born in Kalida, Ohio; she comes of New England and Virginian stock. Her great-grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary army; her grandfather, Colonel Rice, was a professional soldier, and served as an artillery officer through the War of 1812. Her mother was Catherine Mowers, the daughter of a Virginian planter. Mrs. Seney received her education in the schools at Kalida, finally finishing with a four years' course at the Vermillion Institute. Her life has always been an active one, and prior to her husband's illness was engaged, secondarily to her domestic duties, in charitable and literary work. In the latter field at the time of Judge Seney's illness she had made marked achievements. She was assistant state inspector and later assistant instituting and installing officer in the Woman's Relief Corps. In the latter capacity she instituted more corps than any other officer. Upon the illness of her husband it became necessary for Mrs. Seney to be the head of the family. She first threw her energies into literary channels, the results of which were very satisfactory. During the World's Fair she was appointed to the trying and delicate position of "hostess for Ohio." Mrs. Seney graciously and ably performed the duties of this important office in a manner which added much credit to herself and the State. At the end of the World's Fair Mrs. Seney was made associate editor of the "Courier," (now the "Courier-Journal" of Toledo, Ohio.) This position she resigned in order to accept the superintendency of the registry division of the Toledo postoffice. Her appointment was made by the direct instance of President Cleveland, being the only woman to hold such a position in a first class postoffice. The reports of the inspectors during Mrs. Seney's incumbency abound with praise for her able conduct of affairs, and place her office "at the top." This position was held for five years by Mrs. Seney, when she resigned. The department

RESIDENCE OF ALLEN G. THURMAN, EAST RICH STREET.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS JOHNSON, BROAD STREET AND GRANT AVENUE.

at Washington valued the services of this able officer so highly that for three months they refused to accept her resignation, and did not until she wrote on it that it would be impossible for her to return. Since Mrs. Seney's resignation from the latter place she has been engaged in business interests, and at spare times would give herself up to literary pursuits. Mrs. Seney is a member of the Advisory Board of the Lucas County Children's Home, which position she has held for ten years, and at times serving as president. She is also a member of the Press Club of Toledo. She is a deep student, and an ardent devotee to Shakespeare as a literary master, and for three years was instructor of a large Shakespeare class. She has a most charming personality, and in many ways is not unlike her distinguished husband. Her charity is broad and not limited by narrow lines of prejudice or creed; she is gifted with beauty and rare womanly grace. As illustrious as this woman has made herself in public life through force of circumstances, she has shown most radiant in her home as a wife and mother. George E. Seney, Jr., the rising young lawyer of Toledo, Ohio, is the only descendant of this ideal union.

GEORGE H. FREY. — He was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson County, New York, December 19, 1825, and acquired his earlier education in the city of Brockville, Canada. In 1838 George H. Frey accompanied his parents to Ohio, the family locating in Canton, Stark County, where he remained until 1847, (having been admitted to the bar), when he removed to Springfield, and has since been closely identified with the business of that city, as well as its politics. In 1856 he was appointed one of the delegates to the convention held in Pittsburg, February 22d, for the purpose of organizing the National Republican party, and to provide for the selection of delegates to the first National Republican Convention (for nominating presidential candidates) which was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1856, to which Mr. Frey was also a delegate. He was widely known in political circles, and was on intimate terms with many of the early leaders. Mr. Frey has held many important offices in the city of Springfield, and has put forth every effort to promote the welfare of the community. Mr. Frey was a prime mover in the construction of the Delaware branch of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. He was also instrumental in setting on foot the construction of the Ohio Southern Railway, which connects Springfield with the Jackson coal fields and iron products. In 1854 he became owner of an interest in the Republic newspaper, and continued as editor of same for about eight years.

GENERAL ROELIFF BRINKERHOFF.—Roeliff Brinkerhoff, chairman, and senior member in the length of service of the Ohio Board of State Charities, is a native of the State of New York, born in Cayuga County upon a farm near the city of Auburn, June 28, 1828, the son of George R. and Jacomyntie (Bouvier) Brinkerhoff, both of whom were also natives of the State of New York. His father was a well-to-do farmer, who during his younger days was a land surveyor. The ancestor of all the Brinkerhoffs in America came from Holland in 1638, and settled in New Amsterdam (now the city of New York), then a small village on the island of Manhattan. The Bouviers (now spelled Bevier) are all descended from Louis Bouvier, a French Huguenot, who settled in Ulster County, New York, in 1650. General Brinkerhoff spent his boyhood on his father's farm and at the public school. His home was on the shore of Lake Owasco, a beautiful sheet of water, and the first money he earned for himself was as a fisherman. At the age of 14 years he was sent to Auburn Academy, where he pursued his studies for about two years, being a classmate of Roscoe Conkling, afterwards United States senator, and Frederick Seward, afterward assistant secretary of state under his distinguished father, William H. Seward, during the Civil War. Subsequently for two years he taught a district school during the winters, and attended the academy at Homer during the summers. In his eighteenth year he went south and was employed as a tutor in the family of Andrew Jackson, at the Hermitage, Tennessee, for three years. Returning north, he entered the law school at Ballston Spa, New York, and after taking a course there, he went to Mansfield, and entered the law office of the Hon Jacob Brinkerhoff, where he completed his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and commenced practice at Ashland, Ohio, where he remained a year, and was married to Mary H. Bentley, daughter of General Robert Bentley of Mansfield. He then returned to Mansfield, where he has since resided. In September, 1861, he enlisted for the war as first lieutenant in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after five years of service was honorably discharged after attaining the rank of colonel and inspector of the quartermaster's department and brevet brigadier of United States volunteers. For twenty-five years past

INTERIOR OF MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK.

RESIDENCE OF LOUIS HOSTER, EAST RICH STREET.

General Brinkerhoff has been a member of the Board of State Charities, and for a number of years has been its chairman. To his earnest, active and intelligent work is due much of Ohio's progress in this great department of the science of government. In 1880 he was made president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. In 1884 he was made vice-president of the National Prison Congress; re-elected annually for ten years; at the death of General Hayes, he was made president, and held that office until his voluntary retirement in December, 1897. In 1895 General Brinkerhoff was appointed by President Cleveland a delegate to the International Prison Congress, which met in Paris, France, and was the president of the American delegation. General Brinkerhoff, in politics, is a Democrat, but insists that our public institutions should be administered upon a non-partisan basis, and that merit alone should be considered in all appointments to such institutions, as they always have been in the regular army and navy.

SETH W. BROWN.—Of Lebanon, was born January 4, 1843, in Warren County, Ohio. Was in the Civil War; admitted to the bar in 1873; elected prosecuting attorney for Warren County in 1880 and 1882; was a member of the Finance Committee of the House for four years; elected to Congress in 1896, as a Republican, and also in 1898.

FERNANDO C. LAYTON. — Born in Auglaize County, April 11, 1847; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was prosecuting attorney of Auglaize County for four years; has been six terms in Congress. Since his retirement he has been engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Wapakoneta.

JACOB H. BROMWELL.—He was born in Cincinnati, May 11, 1847. He was assistant solicitor of Hamilton County for four years. He was elected to Congress in 1892, as a Republican, re-elected in 1894, again elected in 1896, and in 1898.

BELLAMY STORER.—Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1847; admitted to the bar in April of 1869. He was elected for two terms in Congress. In 1897 he was appointed American minister to Brussels, Belgium, and in 1899 transferred to Madrid as being peculiarly fitted for the task of restoring amity between the two nations.

DENNIS D. DONOVAN.—Of Napoleon, was born in Henry County, Ohio, January 31, 1859. Served two terms in the House of Representatives, and two terms in Congress.

ALBERT C. THOMPSON.—Judge Thompson of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Brookville, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1842. He was admitted to the bar December 13, 1864. He was elected probate judge of Scioto County in 1869, and judge of common pleas in 1881. Was in the Civil War. Elected to Congress in 1886 and in 1888. In 1898 was made a United State district judge, and is still on the bench.

GEORGE W. CROUSE.—Was born in Tallmage, Ohio, November 23, 1832. He was elected auditor of Summit County in 1858, and re-elected in 1861. He was also treasurer and commissioner of Summit County, president of the city council and board of education of Akron. Served in the Civil War. Elected to the Ohio Senate in 1885, and to Congress in 1886.

JACOB ROMEIS. — He was born in Weisenbach, Bavaria, Germany, December 1, 1835. Came with his parents to the United States in 1847. In 1856 removed to Toledo, where he engaged in railroad and shipping business. Was elected to Congress in 1884 and 1886. Was mayor of Toledo for three terms.

WILLIAM E. HAYNES.—He was born at Hoosac Falls, New York, October 19, 1829, and removed to Ohio in 1839. Served in the Civil War. In 1866 and 1867 was collector of internal revenues. He was elected to Congress in 1880 and 1890.

ROBERT P. KENNEDY.—Born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, January 23, 1840. Served in the Civil War, rising to brevet brigadier general. In 1865 returned to Bellefontaine, read law, and was admitted to practice. Elected to Congress in 1886 and 1888. Was appointed a member of the commission to form a system of government for Porto Rico by President McKinley.

JAMES E. CAMPBELL.—He was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 17, 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1865, and twice elected prosecuting attorney of his county. He has been elected to Congress three times. In 1889 elected governor of the State. Afterwards practiced law in New York City.

TRUMAN HOAG.—Truman Hoag was born in Manlius, New York, April 9, 1816, He served but a portion of a term in

RESIDENCE OF O. A. MILLER, BRYDEN ROAD.

AN OLD MILL ON THE OLENTANGY.

Congress, to which he was elected in 1868, and died in Washington, February 5, 1870.

M. M. Boothman.—He was born in Williams County, Ohio, October 16, 1848. Served in the Civil War. He held the office of treasurer of Williams County for six years. Was in Congress two terms, 1886 and 1888; afterwards resumed the practice of law at Bryan.

Isaac M. Jordan. — He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and esteemed one of the ablest members of the Cincinnati bar during his time. He served a single term in Congress, being elected in 1882, and then resumed the practice of law. He was born in Pennsylvania, May 5, 1835, and died in Cincinnati, 56 years of age.

John F. Follett.—Was born in Vermont in 1837, and came when a boy to Licking County, Ohio. He was elected representative of his county in the General Assembly in 1865, re-elected in 1868, and made speaker of the House; resigned, and moved to Cincinnati to practice law. Elected to Congress in 1882. He has been one of the Democratic leaders since 1860.

Tobias A. Plants.—He was a lawyer of great ability, and represented Meigs County two terms, being a leading member of the House. Elected to Congress in 1864 and 1866. He was born in Beaver, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1811, and died at three-fourths of a century.

FOUNTAIN IN CITY PARK.

LAKE IN FRANKLIN PARK.

CASINO AT MINERVA PARK.

JOSEPH H. TAYLOR.—He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 7, 1830. Served in the Civil War. In 1865 he practiced law in Cambridge, Ohio, and was twice elected prosecuting attorney. He served five terms in Congress, and was a valuable legislator.

HENRY L. DICKEY.—He was born in South Salem, Ohio, October 29, 1832. He was first a civil engineer, then was admitted to the bar and built up a large practice. He was a member of the House in 1860-1862, and a member of the Senate in 1868-1870; served two terms in Congress.

ERASMUS D. PECK.—Of Perrysburg, Ohio, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, September 16, 1808. He was a Whig and a Republican; a physician, merchant and a large manufacturer. He was elected to the House in 1856-1858, and in 1870 was elected to Congress.

EZRA B. TAYLOR.—Judge Ezra B. Taylor was born in Nelson, Ohio, July 9, 1823; was admitted to the bar in 1845; elected prosecuting attorney of Portage County in 1854. In 1861 he removed to Warren. In 1880 was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1882. He served seven terms in Congress.

JAMES MONROE.—From 1849 to 1862 he was professor in Oberlin College. He served in the House of Representatives from 1856 to 1859, and in the State Senate from 1860 to 1862, when he resigned to become consul at Rio de Janerio until 1869. Mr. Monroe was in Congress five terms.

JOHN A. MCMAHON.—He came to Ohio in early life, began the study of law in Dayton in 1851 and is a distinguished member of the Dayton bar. Has served in Congress three terms.

WILLIAM D. HILL.—Was born October 1, 1833, in Virginia. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Ohio, in 1860; removed to Defiance in 1863; was a member of the Lower House from 1866 to 1870; in 1875 was appointed superintendent of insurance, and served three years; elected to Congress for three terms.

JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE.—Was born in Cleveland, Ohio, December 5, 1841. Admitted to the bar in 1866 and practiced law in Missouri until 1871, when he returned to Columbus and became a leading attorney. He has been elected to Congress five times, and played a conspicuous part during his ten years' service.

THEODORE E. BURTON.—He was born in Jefferson, Ohio, December 20, 1851. He was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1875, where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been in Congress four terms, of which he is a valuable member, and re-elected for the fifth term in 1902.

GEORGE E. SENEY.—Judge George E. Seney of Tiffin, was born in Uniontown, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1832. In 1857 he was elected a judge of the common pleas court. Was in the Civil War. He served four terms in Congress.

JOHN A. CALDWELL.—John A. Caldwell of Cincinnati, was born in Fair Haven, Ohio, April 21, 1853. Graduated from the Cincinnati Law School in 1876; in 1881 was elected prosecuting attorney, and re-elected in 1883. He was elected judge of the city criminal court. Served three terms in Congress. In 1894 became the mayor of Cincinnati. Was elected lieutenant governor in 1899.

CHARLES DICK.—Charles Dick was born in Akron, Ohio, November 3, 1858. For ten years he has been one of the most active political organizers among the Republicans of the State. He served in the Spanish-American War in 1898. Was elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congress. He is secretary of the National Republican Committee.

CHARLES G. GROSVENOR.—General Grosvenor of Athens, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, September 23, 1833. In 1838 he came with his father to Athens County, Ohio. He served in the Civil War. From 1874 to 1878 he was a member of the House of Representatives, and speaker during his second term. Has served seven terms in Congress, and re-elected in 1902 for his eighth term.

JAMES S. ROBINSON.—Was born near Mansfield, Ohio, October 14, 1827. Served in the Civil War, and was brevetted a major general. In 1880 he was appointed commissioner of railroads and telegraphs; elected to Congress in 1880 and in 1882; elected secretary of state in 1884, and re-elected in 1886. He died in Kenton at the age of 70 years.

ADONIRAM J. WARNER.—Of Marietta, Ohio, was born in New York State, January 13, 1834. Served in the Civil War and was brevetted brigadier general. He

RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. KAUFFMAN, BRYDEN ROAD.

OLENTANGY PARK.

was elected as a Democrat to Congress in 1878, in 1882, and in 1884, and was the champion of bimetallism, or the restoration of the free and equal coinage of both gold and silver.

OLENTANGY PARK CASINO.

MILTON SAYLER. — Was born in Lewisburg, Ohio, November 4, 1831; was a brilliant lawyer; served one term in the General Assembly in 1861; in 1872 was elected as a Democrat to Congress, re-elected in 1874 and in 1876; he was speaker of the House during a part of the Forty-fourth Congress.

SAMUEL F. CARY.—Lecturer, lawyer, politican and editor, was born in Cincinnati, February 18, 1814. He achieved his greatest distinction as a lecturer on temperance. Served one term in Congress. For 20 years principal editorial writer on the "Cincinnati Enquirer."

MARTIN WELKER. — Judge Martin Welker was born in Knox County, Ohio, in 1819. Was admitted to the bar at 21 years of age. In 1852 he was elected a common pleas judge, and served five years; in 1857 he was elected lieutenant governor. Served in the Civil War, and afterward was assistant adjutant general. Served three terms in Congress. In 1873 was appointed United States district judge.

ISAAC R. SHERWOOD.—Prominent as a lawyer, a soldier, a newspaper editor and a political leader during the last half of the century. He was born August 15, 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1872, and had been previously elected secretary of state in 1868, and re-elected in 1870. Editorially connected with a number of leading newspapers. In 1880 he severed his connection with the Republican party and affiliated with the Democratic party, and has since been a recognized leader in the Democratic party.

RESIDENCE OF J. G. DESHLER, EAST BROAD STREET.

HUGH J. JEWETT.—Born in Hartford County, Maryland, in 1812, and died at 75 years of age. He came to Ohio when a young man and practiced law at St. Clairsville, afterwards entered banking business at Zanesville. In 1855 he entered upon his railroad career and was connected with several prominent roads. Elected to Congress in 1872.

FRANK H. HURD.—Lawyer, political economist and Democratic leader. Was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, December 25, 1841, and died in Toledo in July, 1896. In 1865 he was elected to the Senate; in 1868 was appointed a member of the commission to codify the criminal laws of the State; in 1874 was elected to Congress, also in 1876, and again in 1882. Mr. Hurd was the advocate of free trade, and a tariff reformer.

EARLY F. POPPLETON.—A Democrat and a man of ability; prominent in the practice of his profession in Delaware, Ohio, from the date of his admission to the bar in 1856 until his death, May 6, 1899. A member of the Senate in 1870-1872, and served one term in Congress, having been elected in 1874.

JOHN L. VANCE.—Colonel Vance was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, July 19, 1839, where he still resides. Served in the Civil War. He was quartermaster general of Ohio under Governor Campbell; was elected to Congress in 1874. He was the pioneer and is still the champion of the slack water improvement of the Ohio River

ALPHONSO HART. — Was born in Vienna, Ohio, July 4, 1830. Has held several positions of trust; elected to the Senate twice, and in 1873 he was elected lieutenant governor of the State, and served one term. Served one term in Congress; in 1889 was appointed solicitor of the treasury.

AMERICUS V. RICE.—A distinguished Democratic leader and soldier; was born in Perrysville, Ohio, November 18, 1835. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress in 1874, and re-elected in 1876. General Rice was largely instrumental in the enactment of the existing pension laws, and was pension agent for Ohio.

LORENZO DANFORD.—He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, October 18, 1829, and died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, June 19, 1899. Was in the Civil War. He was elected to Congress in 1872, 1874 and 1876, then after a retirement of nearly 20 years, was again elected to Congress in 1894, in 1896, and 1898.

HEZEKIAH S. BUNDY.—The father-in-law of Hon. Joseph B. Foraker. He was born in Marietta, Ohio, August 15, 1817, and died in Wellston, Ohio, in his 80th year. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the mineral resources of the State. Elected to Congress in 1864, 1872, and in 1892.

LAWRENCE T. NEAL.—Has long been among the foremost lawyers and Democratic leaders of the State. He was born at Parkersburg, West Virginia, September 22, 1844. Came to Chillicothe, Ohio, when 20 years of age, studied law, and admitted to the bar in 1866. Representative from Ross County one term, in Congress two.

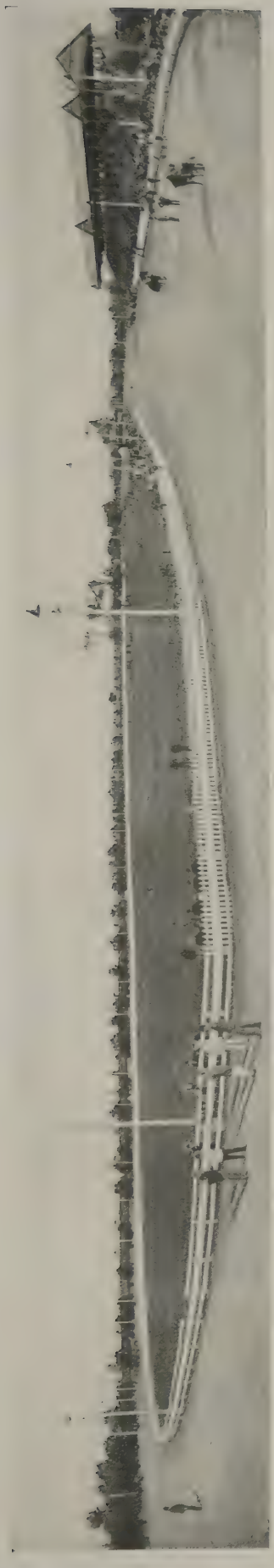
BENJAMIN EGGLESTON.—Born in Corinth, New York, January 3, 1816, and located in Cincinnati when a young man. Elected to the Senate in 1861, 1863, and in 1879. In Congress two terms, where he headed the committees on commerce and expenditures of the postoffice.

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH.—A lawyer of prominence of Cincinnati. He was born in 1839 and died in 1898. In 1873 was elected to the Senate. In Congress five terms. A Republican; he was one of the ablest advocates of the policy of that party during his congressional career. He served as commissioner of patents.

EPHRIAM R. ECKLEY.—A member of the State Senate from the Forty-second General Assembly up to the Forty-ninth, and a member of the House in the Fifty-first Elected to Congress in 1862, 1864 and 1866. Served in the Civil War, and was made a brigadier general.

JOHN O'NEIL.—He was born in Philadelphia, December 17, 1822. Removed to Ohio and entered upon the practice of law at Zanesville, Ohio, soon after attaining his majority, and where he still remains an ornament of the Zanesville bar. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress in 1862.

HUBBARD RESIDENCE, NORTH HIGH STREET.



RACE TRACK, STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

CRESCEUS, THE WORLD'S CHAMPION TROTTER, ON COLUMBUS RACE TRACK.
Outside horse, George H. Ketcham driving.

ALBERT GALLATIN RIDDLE.—Born in Monson, Massachusetts, May 28, 1816. He was admitted to the bar in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1840, and immediately rose to great distinction. Was elected to Congress in 1869. He was chief counsel in the prosecution of John H. Surratt, charged with conspiracy in the assassination of President Lincoln.

ALEXANDER LONG.—One of the leading lawyers of the bar of Cincinnati, where he died at nearly four score; was elected a representative in 1848 and 1849. In 1862 was elected to Congress. He was a Jacksonian Democrat.

RICHARD C. PARSONS.—Was born in New London, Connecticut, October 10, 1826. Came to Cleveland in 1845, where he became one of the foremost lawyers of the State. He was elected to the Fifty-third General Assembly, re-elected to the Fifty-fourth, and speaker of the House in 1860 and 1861. In 1872 was elected to Congress.

WILLIAM E. FINCK.—Was born in Somerset, Ohio, in the year 1822. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and shortly after made prosecuting attorney of his county. In 1862 was elected, as a Democrat, to Congress, re-elected in 1864, and again elected in 1874. Served two terms as a representative.

STATE FAIR BUILDING.

BOAT HOUSE OLENTANGY PARK.

JAMES M. ASHLEY.—A Republican, and for many years prominent in state and national politics. He was born in Pennsylvania, entered the drug business in Toledo in 1851, and afterwards became a successful lawyer. Served five terms in Congress. In later years interested in many railway corporations, and displayed a high order of ability in that line.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.—He was born in Clarke County, December 10, 1817. Served in all four terms in Congress; sent as minister to Portugal by President Grant. After his return from Portugal practiced law at the national capital.

WARREN P. NOBLE.—For many years a Democratic leader of the State; served two terms in the General Assembly, and two terms in Congress, declining re-election and devoting the remainder of his life to the practice of his profession.

RUFUS P. SPAULDING.—Statesman and jurist, was born in Tisbury, Massachusetts, May 3, 1798. In 1821 came to Ohio and began the practice of law, finally locating at Cleveland, where he died August 29, 1886. He was elected a judge of the Supreme Court in 1848, and held the office until 1852. Elected to Congress three times.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE, of Logan, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1819, and died at Kenton, Ohio, May 8, 1899. He was first comptroller of the treasury, from 1880 to 1885. Served several terms in Congress, successfully carrying through the House important bills. After retiring from the treasury department he resumed the practice of law at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and continued to be one of the active leaders of the Republican party.

FRANCIS C. LEBLOND.—Was born in Knox County, Ohio, February 14, 1821. Was elected to Congress in 1862 and 1864, and then voluntarily retired; spent the remainder of his life at Celina in active practice of the law. He was speaker of the House of the General Assembly.

SPRING AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY M. NEIL, INDIANOLA AVENUE.

He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 30, 1824, and died in New York, September 10, 1889. Served many terms in Congress. A brilliant lecturer and orator. Was one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1885 appointed a minister to Turkey. A well known author.

NORTON S. TOWNSHEND.—He was a member of the Ohio State Senate in 1854-1856, and was elected to Congress in 1850. After being in Congress he devoted himself to educational pursuits, being connected with the Ohio State University for many years. He was born in England in 1815.

JOHN SCOTT HARRISON.—He was both the son and the father of a president. He was a leading citizen of Hamilton County, and elected to Congress in 1852 and also in 1854. Mr. Harrison was born in Vincennes, Indiana, January 29, 1802, while his father was governor of the territory. He died at North Bend, Ohio, May 26, 1878.

AARON HARLAN —Was a prominent attorney of Greene County, representing that county in the General Assembly in 1832-1833, 1860-1862, and also a member of the State Senate four terms. In 1852 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and also in 1854 and 1856.

EDWARD BALL —Was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1810, and accidentally killed in that city in 1879. In 1845 was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature, and again in 1849, in 1868, and 1870; was elected to Congress two terms. Was engaged in business enterprises at Zanesville, Ohio.

WILSON SHANNON.—He was the first native of Ohio to become governor of the State. He was born in Belmont County, in 1802, and died in Lawrence, Kansas. Was governor in 1838 and in 1842; became minister to Mexico in 1844; in 1852 elected to Congress, and in 1855 was appointed governor of Kansas Territory.

RICHARD MOTT.—Was born in Marmaroneck, New York, July 16, 1804. He removed to Toledo in 1836, and was one of the promoters of the first railroad operated in Ohio, or the West. He was strongly anti-slavery in his views. Was elected to Congress twice, and declined a third term. He died in Toledo, January 22, 1888.

VALENTINE B. HORTON.—He was born in Windsor, Vermont, January 29, 1802, came to Ohio in 1835, locating at Pomeroy, where he died at 80. He was elected to Congress three times, 1854, 1858 and 1860.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.—Was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1811, and located in Columbus, Ohio, in early life, where he rose to distinction as a lawyer and an orator. He served a single term in Congress.

JOHN A. BINGHAM.—He was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1840 came to Ohio and followed the practice of law. He served in Congress 16 years; was appointed minister to Japan in 1873. He was appointed special judge advocate for the trial of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln.

WILLIAM S. GROESBECK.—An eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, where he located when a young man. His great legal ability was recognized in the United States and abroad. Was leading counsel for President Andrew Johnson during his trial for impeachment, in 1868. Served on many important commissions.

CLEMENT LAIRD VALLANDIGHAM.—Was born near New Lisbon, Ohio, July 29, 1820, and was accidentally killed at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1871. He was elected to Congress for five terms. An eminent lawyer and Democrat.

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX.—Was a prominent Democrat in Ohio from 1852 to 1867, and afterwards in New York city.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. JNO. FERSONS, EAST TOWN STREET.

CAPITAL CITY DAIRY, WEST FIRST AVENUE.

EDWARD WADE.—He was a lawyer of prominence at the Cleveland bar, where he died in August, 1866. A strong opponent of slavery, he was elected to Congress on that issue for four successive terms.

DAVID T. DISNEY.—Was one of the ablest leaders of the Democratic party in Ohio from 1830 to 1860. Was elected three times to Congress. Was born in Maryland in 1878, and came to Cincinnati when a young man. He died in 1857, while making preparations to go to Madrid, Spain, as United States minister.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.—He was born in 1811, and died in 1882. Was in Congress from 1848 to 1854. During the Civil War served as a colonel of Ohio volunteers. He was minister to Mexico from 1866 to 1868, and in 1870 was again elected to Congress.

MOSES B. CORWIN.—A leading Whig lawyer of Champaign for a quarter of a century, represented his county in the House of the General Assembly two years, and was elected to Congress twice, in 1848 and in 1852. He was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1790, and died at Urbana, Ohio, April 7, 1872.

DAVID K. CARTTER.—Was an eminent lawyer of Stark County. Elected to Congress in 1848, and served two terms. He went as minister to Bolivia in 1861. After the Civil War he became chief justice of the District of Columbia. He was born in Rochester, New York, June 22, 1812, and died in Washington, D. C., April 16, 1887.

ALFRED P. EDGERTON.—He was state senator from 1845 to 1847. In 1850 and in 1852 was elected to Congress. He was a Democratic leader, both in the Legislature and in Congress. Was

VIEW IN CITY PARK.

appointed one of the civil service commissioners, appointed by President Cleveland, and he discharged the duties of the office impartially. He was born in Plattsburg, New York, in 1813, and died in 1898. He was a most liberal patron of education, and deeply interested in the common school system.

BENJAMIN STANTON.—He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1809. In 1841-1842 he was a member of the Ohio Senate as a Whig, becoming a Republican when that party was organized. He served in Congress four terms. Was lieutenant governor of Ohio in 1861.

NELSON BARRERE. — One of the pioneers of Adams County. Elected to the House of Representatives in 1837, and in 1850 to Congress. He was a Democrat, and a lawyer of prominence.

JOSEPH J. MCDOWELL.—He was born in North Carolina, November 13, 1800, and for nearly 40 years was one of the prominent Democratic leaders of the State. Was in the War of 1812. Represented Highland County in the House in 1832, and in the Senate three years. Was elected to Congress in 1842.

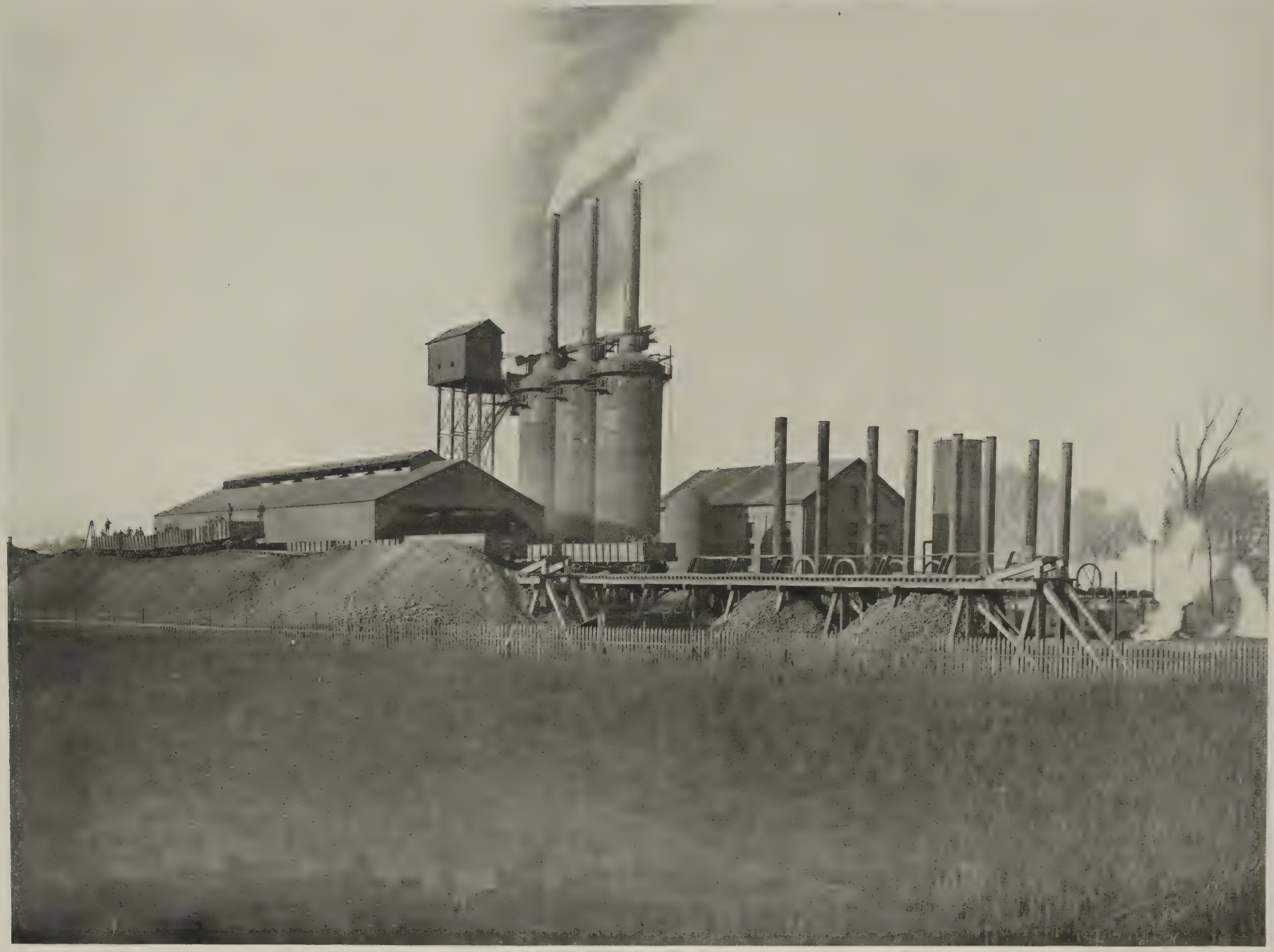
ALFRED P. STONE.—Was born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, June 28, 1813, and came to Ohio when a young man. Was treasurer of the State for five years. He died in Columbus, Ohio, August 2, 1865.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.—He was born in Niles, New York, in 1810, located at Mansfield when a young man. A prominent Democrat. Elected to Congress in 1842 and 1844. Held the office of supreme judge from 1856 until 1871, when he retired, and died in 1880. He was president of the Ohio Archaeological Society for many years.

JAMES J. FARAN, in connection with Washington McLean, founded the "Cincinnati Enquirer." Served during four legislative sessions. Was elected as a Democrat to Congress in 1844 and 1846. He was born in Cincinnati, December 29, 1809, and lived to be past 80, in the same city.

COLUMBUS DELANO.—He was born in Shoreham, Vermont, June 5, 1809, moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1817. Served two

SCENE IN FRANKLIN PARK.



BLAST FURNACE OF THE NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY, ALONG HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY.

GREENLAWN CEMETERY.

two terms in Congress; was commissioner of internal revenue in 1869; secretary of the interior 1870 until 1873. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was made commissary general of Ohio. He was a noted criminal lawyer and advocate, and died in 1898.

JOHN L. TAYLOR.—He was elected to Congress four times. After his service in Congress was given an important position in the department of the interior. He was born in Virginia, in 1805, and died in Washington, D. C., in 1870.

THOMAS RITCHEY. — Was a prominent Democratic leader and member of the bar of Perry County. He appointed Phillip H. Sheridan as a cadet to West Point. Served two terms in Congress.

JONATHAN TAYLOR.—He was born in Connecticut in 1796, and died in Licking County in April, 1848. Was a soldier of the War of 1812, a civil engineer, and surveyed the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. He served in Congress one term. Was elected to the General Assembly in 1832, and to the Senate in 1834.

WILLIAM MEDILL.—One of the Democratic leaders of the State. Represented Fairfield County in the Lower House in 1865; in 1838 elected to Congress. Was Indian agent at Washington for a number of years. Governor in 1853. He was appointed first comptroller of the United States treasury in 1860.

DAVID A. STARKWEATHER.—He was born in Connecticut in 1790, and died about 1864. Served in the Legislature from 1832 until 1837. In 1838 he was elected to Congress; was minister to Chili from 1854 to 1857; a Democrat, and a leading attorney of Stark County.

NATHANIEL GREENE PENDLETON.—He was born in Savannah, Georgia, August 24, 1793, and emigrated to Ohio when a young man, locating at Cincinnati, where he died, June 15, 1861. Elected to Congress in 1840.

SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS.—Of Cuyahoga County, was elected to Congress in 1840. He was born in Connecticut, November 17, 1801, and in 1851 moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where he rose to distinction in the legal profession. In 1857 was elected judge of common pleas, and held that office until 1873.

**(Biographical Appendix Concluded.)**

ENTRANCE GREENLAWN CEMETERY.

THE NATIONAL STEEL COMPANY'S WORKS, COLUMBUS.

# CHAPTER XXIV.

## THE CITY OF DAYTON.

THE CITY OF DAYTON ranks next after Cincinnati, among the five leading cities, in priority of organization, both as village and city, it having been incorporated as a village by the act of the General Assembly of February 12, 1805, and became a city some 20 years later. Its population in 1820 was 2,954; in 1830, 6,067; in 1840, 9,792; in 1850, 18,960; in 1860, 24,615; in 1870, 29,730; in 1880, 38,678; in 1890, 61,220, and in 1900, 85,333. In 1840 it was second in rank as to population. In 1850 it was again second in rank. In 1860 it fell to the fourth, and in 1870 became fifth, which it still remains. Youngstown, with a population of 44,885, most nearly approaches it among the smaller cities.

Settlements began in the Miami valley in the vicinity of Dayton prior to the year 1795. It that year Governor Arthur St. Clair, General Wilkinson, General Dayton and Colonel Israel Ludlow purchased a large tract of land from John Claus Symmes, the original patentee.

Two parties were sent out from Cincinnati, one under Daniel C. Cooper, and the other under Captain John Dunlap to establish the boundaries of the purchase. On the 4th of November, 1795, Colonel Ludlow laid out a town at the mouth of the Mad River which he named Dayton, in honor of General Jonathan Dayton, one of the proprietors. A lottery was held for the distribution of lots, and the persons drawing them agreed to locate in the town in the following spring. Under the terms of this lottery 46 persons, the most of them the heads of families, agreed to locate in Dayton in the early spring of 1796. Only 19 of them, however, lived up to their agreement. These, with their families, arrived on April 1, of that year, and were: William Gahagan, Samuel Thompson, Benjamin Van Cleve, William Van Cleve, Solomon Goss, Thomas Davis, John Davis, James McClure, John McClure, Daniel Ferrell, William Homer, Solomon Homer, Abraham Glassmine, John Dorough, William Chenowith, James Morris, and William and George Newcom.

Many of these men and their immediate descendants became prominent in public affairs, and the descendants of many of them still reside at Dayton and in the Miami valley, and are among the leading citizens.

A trip from Cincinnati to Dayton to-day is reckoned as a pleasant recreation. But in 1796 it was a parallel to the voyage of

PIONEER VIEW OF EAST SIDE OF MAIN STREET,
Between Third and Second Streets. The corner is now occupied by Callahan Bank Building

MAIN STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THIRD.

Jason and his fellow argonauts. The expedition left Cincinnati for the new town early in March, 1796, in three divisions or parties. The first was in charge of William Homer, the second in charge of George Newcom, and the third in charge of Samuel Thompson. These parties left Cincinnati on different dates, some traveling by land, and others by water up the Great Miami.

The first party traveled with a two horse wagon along the road blazed and partially cut out by Daniel C. Cooper in 1795. The other land party traveled on foot and reached their place of destination in about 14 or 15 days after starting. Their property and utensils of all kinds were carried on horses, and the children who were too young to walk were slung to the horses in rough baskets made of hickory switches. Trees were felled to make foot bridges across the smaller streams, and rafts were constructed to ferry the women, children and household goods across the larger creeks, while the horses and cattle were forced to swim over. Game was plenty, and the men slaughtered the meat as they went, and as occasion required.

The third party, in charge of Mr. Thompson, embarked on a large piroque, sailed down the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Miami and up that stream to the mouth of the Mad River. The voyage lasted for 10 days. At the close of each day the boat was fastened to some convenient tree and the party went ashore and camped for the night. A large bonfire was built to keep the wild beasts away, and guards were stationed to prevent the Indians from surprising the camp. Game and wild fowl were plenty, and supplied much of the necessary provisions of the voyage.

The piroque and its crew, passengers and freight landed at the head of St. Clair Street on Friday, April 1, 1796, and Mrs. Samuel Thompson was the first to step ashore, being the first white women whose feet touched the soil of Dayton, with the probable exception of Mrs. McFall, who was rescued from captivity with the Indians by a party of Kentuckians in 1782 in that part of the Miami valley. There were two small parties of Indians encamped on the bank of the Miami when the piroque touched land, but they proved to be friendly.

At the beginning the town was the center of loneliness indeed, and would have been unendurable to the people of the present day, but to these pioneers it was not without its enjoyments, and the twin stars of Hope and Contentment shown with undimmed lustre. During the summer of 1799 a portentious cloud arose above the horizon. There were indications of an Indian uprising along the border,

CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

and a defensive blockhouse was built on the bank of the Miami River where Main Street intersects it. But the threatened storm did not break, and the blockhouse was used for school purposes, and here Benjamin Van Cleve, the first school master of the town, taught the pioneer children their a-b-c's, and directed them in the construction of pot hooks, the first step in writing. He graduated his scholars in "reading, writing and ciphering," and the pioneer youth who was master of these had bright prospects ahead of him.

DICKEY HOUSE, CORNER OF LUDLOW AND SIXTH STREETS.

Postal facilities for a time were unknown, but the people began to clamor for them and the government at Washington hearkened. A postoffice was established in 1803, and in 1804 Mr. Van Cleve, the school teacher, was appointed postmaster. Letters covering a single sheet of foolscap could be sent for 25 cents, and it was optional as to pre-payment. The recipient generally had to pay the postage, and occasionally had to hire out for a day to lift his letter. Foolish and unnecessary communications did not burden the mails in the days of the pioneers.

Mr. Van Cleve remained postmaster to the date of his death, in 1821. From 1804 to 1806 the people of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and all the intervening country up to the western half of Lake Erie, had to come to Dayton or go to Detroit to mail and receive their letters. When the Dayton postoffice was opened it was on the post route between Cincinnati and Detroit, and the post rider made the trip every two weeks. Soon a weekly mail was established, then a semi-weekly, but it was many years before the daily mail came. Postmaster Van Cleve found that the postoffice business was a losing one unless he exacted payment before the delivery of the letters and the papers to his constituents, but by mixing some firmness with the natural kindness of his nature, he managed to keep square with the postoffice department. The postal system was crude, and in many respects arbitrary at this time, one complaint being that 25 cents per letter must be paid without regard to the distance transmitted.

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

In 1816, postal rates were modified and fixed as follows: For a distance of 36 miles and under 80 miles, per letter, six cents; 80 miles and under 150 miles, 10 cents; over 150 miles and under 400 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Newspapers to all points within the State, when printed, one cent each; beyond the State, one and one-half cents; magazines, from one and one-half to two cents,

according to distance within 100 miles. Pamphlets and magazines were not carried when mails were heavy, especially by post riders on horse back. The mails from the East were carried to Wheeling by post riders, and thence carried down the Ohio on government row boats.

To Dayton belongs the honor of establishing the first library in the State. It was incorporated by the act of the Legislature of February, 1805, and was the first library to be incorporated by legislative action in the State. It is still in existence, and is one of the more important libraries of Ohio. The Dayton Academy was incorporated in 1808 by the legislature, so that Dayton was the pioneer city of the State in both literature and learning.

At the beginning of the Nineteenth Century the Great Miami was navigable both below and above Dayton. The city, with all the others in the West and South, had its portents in 1811 and 1812. A brilliant comet appeared in 1811, and its advent was followed by a succession of earthquake shocks throughout the Ohio valley in that year and the one succeeding. These shocks were often terrifying, and the wildest superstitions seized the minds of a large portion of the people. While no material damage was done by the shocks, they had a most demoralizing effect on human beings and animals alike; in time they passed away, but were long remembered by those who experienced them.

THE REIBOLD BUILDING.

OLD UNION DEPOT.

The Miami & Erie Canal was opened to Dayton in 1829, the first boat over it reaching the city on the 25th of January, of that year. The construction of this waterway had a magic effect upon the city, and it at once took on a constant and steady growth; business increased, manufactures began to spring up, and have continued to develop and flourish to the present.

The slavery question was projected upon the city in 1832 by the arrest of a negro slave, under the fugitive slave laws then existing; the negro had lived in the city for three years under the name of Thomas Mitchell. He was claimed by a resident of Kentucky. After much excitement he was remanded to his master in compliance with the law, and taken to Cincinnati on his way to Kentucky. He leaped from the upper story of the Main Street Hotel in that city and was dashed to death.

In 1839, when the Multicaulis craze struck Ohio, and everybody saw fortunes in

WEST SIDE OF MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD STREET.
Old and New Court House.

silk raising, the Dayton Silk Company was incorporated by the legislature with a capital of $100,000. The company proposed to introduce the Mones Multicaulis, or white mulberry, and silk worm eggs from China, and enter upon the production and manufacture of silk on a magnificent scale. The prospect was a dazzling one, but in the end it proved a disastrous failure, and the investors lost their money.

The city of Dayton is most beautifully situated, and is quite as beautiful in its public and private architecture, its broad and well paved streets, fine hotels, and the good taste displayed on every hand. It is located at the mouth of the Mad River, where it mingles its waters with the Great Miami. Other smaller and beautiful streams flow into the Miami in the vicinity. It lies 67 miles west of Columbus, 52 miles north of Cincinnati, and 110 miles east of Indianapolis. Its public buildings, churches and school houses are handsome and commodious. The most splendid of all of its edifices is the Soldiers' Home. It surmounts a beautiful elevation some three miles west of the centre of the city. It is known as the "Central Branch of the System of Soldiers' Homes in the United States," and is by far the largest and most important of any of them. The citizens of the city originally subscribed $20,000 toward its establishment. Its land area is 627 acres, or almost a mile square. It is not only a beautiful, but a unique spot, where thousands of the disabled veterans of the country are well housed and well cared for. The grounds are covered with substantial and appropriate buildings, and are laid out like a minature city, with lawns, flower pots, green houses, lakes and rivulets, and in every respect an ideal spot. It contains a church, a memorial hall, a valuable library, and like structures, in addition to the administration, hospital, commissary and quartermaster's buildings, and handsome barracks for the inmates. In its cemetery almost 5,000 veterans lie buried, and a beautiful white marble shaft, of 50 feet in height, looks down upon it as the common monument of the patriotic dead. It is controlled by a Board of Governors, appointed by the president of the United States, and its commandant exercises military control over the inmates, but the rules are gentle while firm, and give rise to but few complaints from those who come under them. It is a favorite place for people from Ohio and adjoining states to visit, and the number of such visitors reach almost or quite 500,000 annually.

Dayton is, and always has been, the county seat of Montgomery County. Another of its noted institutions is the State

CENTRAL DISTRICT SCHOOL, CORNER FOURTH AND WILKINSON.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF DAYTON, LOOKING SOUTH FROM BELMOUNT AVENUE.

CITY BUILDING.

Seven or eight electric street railways penetrate the different quarters of the city and extend into the suburbs, and many interurban electric roads are either contemplated or are in process of construction. Among the steam railways which touch the city are the Big Four System, the Pennsylvania Lines, the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (N. Y. P. & O.) the Dayton & Michigan, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton System, and other less important lines. The Miami & Erie Canal is also extensively used as a water line for transportation, and its berme bank for an electric railway south.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
Fourth near Jefferson.

Hospital for the Insane, located one mile south of the city. Manufactures in the city began early in its existence, and have always kept pace with the most progressive cities in the central portion of the Union, and did much toward its upbuilding. They are still in a most flourishing condition, its car building interest being one of the leading ones. Tobacco is extensively manufactured, as are cash registers.

There are 120 manufacturing establishments, great and small, in the city, representing an investment of over $20,000,000, with an annual average output of about $27,000,000, with an average annual consumption of from $15,000,000 to $17,000,000 of raw material. The average number of employes, of all kinds and in all departments, is 6,500, and the annual average payments of wages is $6,000,000. These manufactures are diversified.

CALLAHAN BANK BUILDING.

Over 75 newspapers and newspaper publications devoted to science, literature, politics, religion and special objects are issued in the city. The principal daily papers are the "Journal," "Herald-News," and "Times." The press in the city is generally well patronized by the business community.

There are 55 churches, representing the Methodist, Episcopal, United Brethern, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Reformed

PANORAMIC VIEW OF DAYTON.

Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran, Evangelical Association, German Reformed, Jewish, Christian, and minor sects and denominations. The church edifices are generally substantial, and in many instances imposing.

Daniel C. Cooper, already mentioned, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, November 20, 1773. He died July 13, 1818. He did probably more than any other man toward the successful founding of the city, and was indefatigable in his efforts to induce settlers to locate within its borders. He filled many public trusts during his life time. He was the first justice of the peace in the district, having been appointed to that office October 4, 1799, and served until May 1, 1803, when Montgomery County was organized. In 1810-1812 he was president of the Select Council, and served seven consecutive terms in the General Assembly of the State with great distinction.

FIFTH STREET, LOOKING EAST FROM MAIN STREET.

John W. Van Cleve, probably the first white man born in Dayton, and the son of Benjamin Van Cleve, already mentioned as the first school teacher and the first postmaster of the place, was born in 1801, on the 27th day of June. He was a man of strong intellect and great natural abilities. He entered the State University in Athens, Ohio, at the age of 16, and was so proficient in the study of Latin that he was engaged to teach the language in the University before he was graduated. Later he became master of both French and German. He was a man of great versatility, resembling Benjamin Franklin in some respects. He was a musician, an artist in colors, an engraver, a civil engineer, a naturalist, a geologist, a lawyer and a brilliant newspaper editor and writer.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF DAYTON.

He was one of the founders of the Dayton Library Association, and was mayor of the city in 1831-1832, and in 1839. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but did not engage largely in the practice of the profession, preferring literary and scientific pursuits. He was editor and part owner of the "Dayton Journal" from 1828 to 1834. Being an ardent Whig, he supported General Harrison for the presidency in 1840, and published a campaign paper called "The Log Cabin," which challenged attention throughout the United States for its brilliancy and originality. He died September 6, 1858. He was not married.

Francis Glass, a prominent and successful educator, was born in Ireland in 1790. He came to the United States with his parents when he was eight years old. His father was a teacher at Mt. Airy College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Francis graduated from the University in Pennsylvania at the age of 19, and was married a year or two later. He came to the vicinity of Dayton as a teacher in 1817, taught at several points, and finally came to Dayton. He wrote a "Life of George Washington" in Latin, which was published by Harper Brothers of New York, 11 years after his death, which occurred August 27, 1824, after a brief illness. His "Life of Washington" was introduced as a text book in many of the schools.

PHILLIPS HOUSE, MAIN AND THIRD.

General George Crook was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, September 8, 1828, and died in the city of Chicago, March 21, 1890. When a boy he worked on his father's farm and attended school until he was 19 years of age, showing great proficiency in his studies. He was appointed a cadet to the West Point Academy by General

LOOKING WEST ON MONUMENT AVENUE, SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN FOREGROUND.

MAIN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD STREET.

Robert C. Schenck, a member of Congress, and graduated in July, 1852. For a number of years he was on duty with the Fourth United States Infantry in California. In 1856 he took part in the Rogue River skirmish, and commanded the Pitt Expedition in 1857, and was wounded by an Indian arrow. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was a captain, and returned East to become colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He performed brilliant and effective service in West Virginia with the Third Brigade, and in August, 1862, he was severely wounded in the battle at Lewisburg. Later he joined the Army of Northern Virginia, and distinguished himself at the battle of Antietam, and was brevetted lieutenant colonel in the regular army. From here he was transferred to the Army of the

Tennessee, in 1863, and in July of that year was assigned to the command of the Second Cavalry Division, participating in a series of actions which ended with the battle of Chicamauga. He pursued the Confederate cavalry, under the command of General Joe Wheeler, from the 1st to the 10th of October, overwhelmingly defeated it and drove it across the Tennessee River. In February, 1864, he assumed command of the Kanawha District in West Virginia, where he was almost constantly engaged in action for months. In the autumn of the same year he joined General Sheridan in the Shenandoah campaign, and received brevets of brigadier and major general in the regular army for gallant conduct. From March 26th to April 9th, 1865, he was in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, and engaged in the actions at Dinwiddie

HOTEL ATLAS, CORNER THIRD AND LUDLOW.

Court House, Jettersville, Sailor's Creek and Farmville. He was mustered out of the volunteer service and was commissioned a lieutenant colonel of the Twentieth Regiment, United States Infantry, and became the most conspicuous among the past Civil War Indian fighters. He put down the Mormon revolt in Utah in 1882, and reduced the Indian tribes to a comparative state of tractability. He was made a major general on the 6th of April, 1888, by President Cleveland, and placed in command of the Department of Missouri, with his headquarters at Chicago. He was a consummate strategist, and a most brilliant commander.

James Findlay Schenck, a brother of General Robert C. Schenck, was born in Franklin, Ohio, June 11, 1807, and died in Dayton, December 21, 1882. He entered the United States Military Academy in 1822

D. C. ARNOLD RESIDENCE, FOURTH STREET.

C. W. RAYMOND RESIDENCE.

K. K. BNAI YESHURN, "JEWISH CONGREGATION."

He was elected to the Ohio Senate in 1844, and favored the abrogation of the "Black Laws." This was not popular with his constituents, and he did not stand for a re-election. He made an extensive tour of Europe, and on his return practiced law for 10 or 12 years in Cincinnati with Rufus King. In 1859 he went to Texas, where his anti-slavery views called out many threats of assassination. He was taken prisoner after the beginning of the Civil War, but escaped and returned to Ohio, and became colonel of the Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was dangerously wounded in the battle of Stone River. In 1863 he was

THE WIDOWS' HOME, MAY AND FINDLAY STREETS.

and resigned in 1824, and entered the navy as a midshipman in 1825. He became a lieutenant December 22, 1835, and in 1845 he joined the "Congress" and became chief aid to Commodore Stockton, at the capture of Los Angeles and other California ports. He participated in the Mexican War, and at the beginning of the Civil War was assigned to duty along the Gulf Coast. He led his division of the North Atlantic Squadron in the assaults on Ft. Fisher. He was made commodore and then rear admiral, and retired by the age limit, June 11, 1869.

Charles Anderson was born near Louisville, June 1, 1814. His father was an aide on the staff of General LaFayette during the War of the Revolution, and lived in retirement at the Soldiers' Retreat near Louisville. Charles graduated from the Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, 1833, studied law, was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice at Dayton in 1835, where he married Miss Eliza Brown.

LODGE AT ENTRANCE TO WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

elected lieutenant governor of Ohio, and became governor of the State, ex-officio, on the death of Governor John Brough.

Thomas John Wood was born in Manfordville, Kentucky, September 25, 1823. He graduated from West Point, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Mexican War. He was on the staff of General William S. Harney in 1848-1849, and served as captain of the First Cavalry during the border troubles and in Utah in 1859, under General Albert Sidney Johnson. In 1861 he was made a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and had command of a division at the battles of Corinth, Shiloh and Stone River. He commanded a division of the Twenty-first Corps, Army of the Cumberland, at

SACRED HEART CHURCH, CORNER FOURTH AND WILKINSON.

the Second Circuit. In 1823, at the expiration of his first term, he was re-elected as president of the First Circuit, and he resigned the office to enter Congress. He was elected to the Twenty-first Congress, in 1828, from the Third District, comprising Montgomery, Preble, Miami, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Shelby, Allen and Putnam. He was re-elected to the Twenty-second Congress in 1830, from the same district, but recast as follows: Montgomery, Mercer, Van Wert, Paulding, Williams, Henry, Wood, Putnam, Allen, Shelby and Miami, and was elected a fourth time, in 1834, to the Twenty-fourth

MAIN STREET, FIRE HALL, No. 4.

at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He was severely wounded at Lovejoy's Station, Georgia. He commanded the Fourth Corps at Franklin and Nashville, and was brevetted a major general of volunteers in 1865. He was an able corps and division commander, and commanded the love and respect of those who were both above and below him in rank, for his soldierly qualities. He was retired with the rank of major general in 1868, after which he made his home continuously at Dayton.

Eight citizens of Dayton were chosen to the Congress of the United States. General Robert C. Schenck, John A. McMahon and Clement L. Vallandigham are elsewhere spoken of in fuller detail.

Among the prominent attorneys and jurists of Montgomery County during the first half of the century, was Joseph H. Crane. He served a single term in the popular branch of the State Legislature in 1807-1808. The Legislature in 1816 elected him president judge of the Court of Common Pleas for

LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Main Street, Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.

Congress. He was a supporter of the Democratic policy. Judge Crane was born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1778, and died in Dayton, Ohio, November 12, 1852.

Lewis B. Gunckel of Dayton, was born in Germantown, Ohio, October 15, 1826. He graduated from the Farmers' College at Cincinnati in 1848, read law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and began practice at Dayton, where he became prominent in the profession. He was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was elected to the

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF DAYTON, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM BELMOUNT AVENUE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Senate of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in 1861, and to the Fifty-sixth in 1863. He formulated measures for the relief of the dependent families of soldiers during the Civil War, and also the act permitting soldiers to vote in the field. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872 from the Fourth District, Montgomery, Greene, Darke and Preble, and was defeated for the Forty-fourth by John A. McMahon. In 1871 he was appointed a special commissioner by President Grant to investigate the alleged frauds in the allotments to the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw Indians, and his exposures broke up the scandalous system of robbery which had prevailed for years.

Emanuel Schulz of Dayton, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1819, and in 1838 removed to Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio, where he became largely interested in business and manufactures. Later he took up his residence in Dayton. In 1873 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1875. In 1880 he was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, as a Republican, from the Fourth District, consisting of Montgomery, Darke, Preble and Greene Counties. He failed of re-election, and served but one term. He was a man of high character and sound judgment.

STREET CORNER, FIFTH AND JEFFERSON.

George W. Houck of Dayton, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1825, and came to Dayton with his father. He received a public school and academic education, and for a number of years taught school, meantime pursuing the study of law with Peter P. Lowe, with whom he was associated for many years after his admission to the bar in 1846. From 1852 to 1854 he represented Montgomery County in the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston-Baltimore in 1860, and supported Stephen A. Douglass for the presidential nomination. He was also a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis in 1876. From 1861 to 1882 he was in partnership with John A. McMahon in the law practice. He was defeated for circuit judge in the Second Judicial Circuit in 1884. He was unanimously nominated to the Fifty-second Congress in 1890, and was elected from the Third District, Montgomery, Warren and Butler Counties. He was re-elected from the same district in 1892 to the Fifty-third Congress, and died suddenly during his term, and was succeeded by Paul J. Sorg.

AN OLD MILL.

CHAPEL, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

judgment. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat in 1896, from Montgomery, Preble and Butler Counties, and was re-elected from the same district in 1898 to the Fifty-sixth. The district is evenly divided between the two parties, and Mr. Brenner's plurality at each election varied but little from 100 votes.

M. E. GRACE CHURCH.

John L. Brenner of Dayton, was born in Wayne Township, Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1832, and was educated in the common schools. He worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. His education was finished in the Springfield (Ohio) Academy. He pursued the occupation of agriculture until 1862, when he engaged in the nursery business, and was eminently successful. In 1874 he engaged in the leaf tobacco business, in which he is still successfully engaged, his home being in Dayton. During his entire public and private career in Dayton he has commanded the highest respect of the entire community, as well as of his employes. In Congress he has never made any pretense of oratory upon the floor, but has always been noted for the careful and conscientious study of all important questions before the House, and his votes have uniformly been the result of deliberate

FIRST U. B. CHURCH, EAST FIFTH STREET.

Colonel Robert N. Nevin was the eighth congressman to be chosen, having been elected in 1900, as a Republican, by about the same slender majority as his immediate predecessor, John L. Brenner, the district being very closely divided between the Democratic and Republican parties, with a slight advantage in favor of the former. Colonel Nevin is a leading and successful lawyer, and is recognized by the leaders of both parties as one of the most brilliant orators in the State, and his services on the stump are in great demand during every political campaign.

For almost half a century the environments have been against Dayton in the matter of population. Three cities approximate have served to attract the population, which would otherwise have gravitated to Dayton. These cities are Springfield, a few miles to the north, with a population of 38,253; Hamilton, a few miles to the south, with 23,914,

and Middletown, near by the latter, with 9,215. They are all manufacturing points in the same district, with 75,000 population, two-thirds of which would have gone to the city of Dayton had they not became manufacturing as well as business rivals. Dayton is the real center of about 200,000 urban population.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner Second and Ludlow Streets.

MISCELLANY.—Among the early settlers of Montgomery County was Colonel Robert Patterson. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1753, and emigrated to Kentucky in 1775. In 1804 he removed from Kentucky and settled about a mile below Dayton. He was the original proprietor of Lexington, Kentucky, and one-third owner of Cincinnati, when it was laid out. He was with Colonel George Rogers Clarke in 1778, in his celebrated Illinois campaign; in the following year he was in Bowman's expedition against old Chillicothe. In this expedition, according to Patterson's memoranda, Bowman had 400 men. In August, 1780, he was also a captain under Clarke, in his expedition against the Shawnees, on the Little Miami and Mad Rivers; was second in command to Colonel Boone, August 19, 1782, at the battle of the Lower Blue Licks; was colonel on the second expedition of General Clarke, in the following September, into the Miami country; held the same office in 1786, under Colonel Logan, in his expedition against the Shawnees. He died August 5, 1827. His early life was full of incidents, one of the most remarkable of which we give in his own language, as originally published in the "Ohio National Journal:"

Canoe Journey up the Ohio.—In the fall of 1776 I started from McClellan's station (now Georgetown, Kentucky) in company with Jos. McNutt, David Perry, James Wernock, James Templeton, Edward Mitchell and Isaac Greer, to go to Pittsburg. We procured provisions for our journey at the Blue Licks, from the well known stone house, the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH AND LUDLOW.

MAIN HOSPITAL, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

Buffalo. At Limestone we procured a canoe, and started up the Ohio River by water. Nothing material transpired during several of the first days of our journey. We landed at Point Pleasant, where was a fort commanded by Captain Arbuckle. After remaining there a short time, and receiving despatches from Captain Arbuckle to the commandant at Wheeling, we again proceeded. Aware that Indians were lurking along the bank of the river, we traveled with the utmost caution. We usually landed an hour before sunset, cooked and ate our supper, and went on until after dark. At night we lay without fire, as convenient to our canoe as possible, and started again in the morning at daybreak. We had all agreed that if any disaster should befall us by day or by night that we should stand by each other, as long as any help could be afforded. At length the memorable 12th of October arrived. During the day we passed several new improvements, which occasioned us to be less watchful and careful than we had been before. Late in the evening we landed opposite the island (on the Ohio side of the river, in what is now Athens County), then called the Hockhocking, and were beginning to flatter ourselves that we should reach some inhabitants the next day. Having eaten nothing that day, contrary to our usual practice, we kindled a fire and cooked supper. After we had eaten and made the last of our flour into a loaf of bread, and put it into an old brass kettle to bake, so that we might be ready to start again in the morning at daybreak, we lay down to rest, keeping the same clothes on at night that we wore during the day. For the want of a better, I had on a hunting shirt and britch clout (so-called), and flannel leggings. I had my powder horn and shot pouch on my side, and placed the butt of my gun under my head. Five of our company lay on the east side of the fire, and James Templeton and myself on the west; we were lying on our left sides, myself in front, with my right hand hold of my gun. Templeton was lying close behind me. This was our position, and asleep, when we were fired upon by a party of Indians. Immediately after the fire they rushed upon us with tomahawks, as if determined to finish the work of death they had begun. It appeared that one Indian had shot on my side of the fire. I saw the flash of the gun and felt the ball pass through me, but where I could not tell, nor was it at first painful. I sprang to take up my gun, but my right shoulder came to the ground. I made another effort, and was half bent in getting up, when an Indian sprang past the fire with savage fierceness, and struck me with

DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

his tomahawk. From the position I was in, it went between two ribs, just behind the backbone, a little below the kidney, and penetrated the cavity of the body. He then immediately turned to Templeton, (who by this time had got to his feet with his gun in hand), and seized his gun. A desperate scuffle ensued, but Templeton held on, and finally bore off the gun.

ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL.

In the meantime I made from the light, and in my attempt to get out of sight, I was delayed for a moment by getting my right arm fast between a tree and a sapling, but having got clear and away from the light of the fire, and finding that I had lost the use of my right arm, I made a shift to keep it up by drawing it through the straps of my shot pouch. I could see the crowd about the fire, but the firing had ceased, and the strife seemed to be over. I had reason to believe that the others were all shot and tomahawked. Hearing no one coming towards me, I resolved to go to the river, and, if possible, to get into the canoe and float down, thinking by that means I might possibly reach Point Pleasant, supposed to be about 100 miles distant. Just as I got on the beach a little below the canoe, an Indian in the canoe gave a whoop, which gave me to understand that it was best to withdraw. I did so; and with much difficulty got to an old log, and being very thirsty, faint and exhausted, I was glad to sit down I felt the blood running, and heard it dropping on the leaves all around me. Presently I heard the Indians board the canoe and float past. All was now silent, and I felt myself in a most forlorn condition. I could not see the fire, but determined to find it and see if any of my comrades were alive. I steered the course which I supposed the fire to be, and having reached it, I found Templeton alive, but wounded in nearly the same manner that I was. James Wernock was also dangerously wounded, two balls having passed through his body; Jos. McNutt was dead and scalped; D. Perry was wounded, but not badly, and Isaac Greer was missing. The miseries of that hour cannot well be described.

DEACONESS HOSPITAL, APPLE STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND BROWN.

When daylight appeared we held a council, and concluded that inasmuch as one gun and some ammunition was saved, Perry would furnish us with meat, and we would proceed up the river by slow marches to the nearest settlements, supposed to be 100 miles. A small quantity of provisions which was found scattered around the fire was picked up and distributed among us, and a piece of blanket, which was saved from the fire, was given to me to cover a wound on my back. On examination, it was found that two balls had passed through my right arm, and that the bone was broken; to dress this, splinters were taken from a tree near the fire that had

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF LUDLOW AND THIRD STREET.

been shivered by lightning, and placed on the outside of my hunting shirt and bound with a string. And now, being in readiness to move, Perry took the gun and ammunition, and we all got to our feet except Wernock, who, on attempting to get up fell back to the ground. He refused to try again, said that he could not live, and at the same time desired us to do the best we could for ourselves. Perry then took hold of his arm and told him if he would get up he would carry him; upon this he made another effort to get up, but falling back as before, he begged us in a most solemn manner to leave him. At his request, the old kettle was filled with water and placed at his side, which he said was the last and only favor required of us, and then conjured us to leave him and try to save ourselves, assuring us that should he live to see us again, he would cast no reflections of unkindness upon us. Thus we left him. When we had got a little distance I looked back, and distressed and hopeless as Wernock's condition really was, I felt to envy it. After going about 100 poles, we were obliged to stop and rest, and found ourselves too sick and weak to proceed. Another consultation being held, it was agreed that Templeton and myself should remain there with Edward Mitchell, and Perry should take the gun and go to the nearest settlement and seek relief. Perry promised that if he could not procure assistance he would be back in four days. He then returned to the camp and found Wernock in the same state of mind as when we left, perfectly rational and sensible of his condition, replenished his kettle with water, brought us some fire, and started for the settlement.

Alike unable to go back or forward, and being very thirsty, we set about getting water from a small stream that happened to be near us, our only drinking vessel an old wool hat, which was so broken that it was with great difficulty made to hold water; but by stuffing leaves in it, we made it hold so that each one could drink from once filling it. Nothing could have been a greater luxury to us than a drink of water from the old hat. Just at night Mitchell returned to see if Wernock was still living, intending, if he was dead, to get the kettle for us. He arrived just in time to see him expire; but not choosing to leave him until he should be certain that he was dead, he stayed with him until darkness came on, and when he attempted to return to us, he got lost and lay from us all night. We suffered much that night for the want of fire, and through fear that he was either killed or that he had run off; but happily for us our fears were groundless, for next morning at sunrise he found his way to our camp. That day we moved about 200 yards farther up a deep ravine, and farther from the river. The weather, which had been cold and frosty, now became a little warmer, and commenced raining. Those that were with me could set up, but I had no alternative but to lie on my back on the ground, with my right arm over my body. The rain continuing next day, Mitchell took an excursion to examine the hills, and not far distant he found a rock projecting from the cliff sufficient to shelter us from the rain, to which place we very gladly removed. He also gathered pawpaws for us,

EIGHTH DISTRICT SCHOOL BUILDING.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. E. M. THATCHER.

which were our only food, except perhaps a few grapes.

Time moved slowly on until Saturday. In the meantime we talked over the danger to which Perry was exposed, the distance he had to go, and the improbability of his returning. When the time had expired which he had allowed himself, we concluded that we would, if alive, wait for him until Monday, and if he did not come then, and no relief should be afforded, we would attempt to travel to Point Pleasant. The third day after our defeat my arm became very painful. The splinters and leaves and my shirt were cemented together with blood, and stuck so fast to my arm that it required the application of warm water for nearly a whole day to loosen them so that they could be taken off; when this was done, I had my arm dressed with white oak leaves, which had a very good effect. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, Mitchell came with his bosom full of pawpaws, and placed them convenient to us, and returned to his station on the river. He had been gone about an hour, when to our great joy we beheld him coming with a company of men. When they approached us, we found that our trusted friend and companion, David Perry, had returned to our assistance with Captain John Walls, his officers and most of his company. Our feelings of gratitude may possibly be conceived, but words can never describe them. Suffice to say that these eyes flowed down plenteously with tears, and I was so completely overwhelmed with joy that I fell to the ground. On my recovery, we were taken to the river and refreshed plentifully with provisions, which the captain had brought, and had our wounds dressed by an experienced man, who came for that purpose. We were afterwards described by the captain to be in a most forlorn and pitiable condition, more like corpses beginning to putrify than living beings.

While we were at the cliff which sheltered us from the rain, the howling of the wolves in the direction of the fatal spot whence we had so narrowly escaped with our lives, left no doubt that they were feasting on the bodies of our much-lamented friends, McNutt and Wernock. While we were refreshing ourselves at the river, and having our wounds dressed, Captain Walls went with some of his men to the place of our defeat, and collected the bones of our late companions, and buried them with the utmost expedition and care. We were then conducted by water to Captain Walls' station, at Grave Creek.

Natural Advantages. — Long before any permanent settlement was made in the Miami Valley, its beauty and fertility were known to the

RESIDENCES OF T. A. SEGLER AND F. J. CUNAIN.

RESIDENCE OF R. W. KEHN.

BECKEL BUILDING, THIRD AND JEFFERSON STREET.

RIVER FRONT ALONG THE MIAMI, DAYTON.

inhabitants of Kentucky and the people beyond the Alleghanies, and repeated efforts were made to get possession of it. These efforts led to retaliation on the part of the Indians, who resented the attempt to dispossess them of their lands, and the continuous raids back and forth across the Ohio River to gain or keep control of this beautiful valley, caused it to be called, until the close of the Eighteenth Century, the "Miami Slaughter House." The report of the French major, Celoron de Bienville, who, in August, 1749, ascended the La Roche or Big Miami River in bateaux to visit the Twightwee villages at Piqua, has been preserved, but Gist, the agent of the Virginians, who formed the Ohio Land Company, was probably the first person who wrote a description in English of the region surrounding Dayton. Gist visited the Twightwee or Miami villages in 1751. He was delighted with the fertile and well watered land, with its large oak, walnut, maple, ash, wild cherry and other trees. "The country," he says, "abounded with turkey, deer, elk and most sorts of game, particularly buffaloes, 30 or 40 of which are frequently seen feeding in one meadow; in short, it wants nothing but cultivation to make it a most delightful country. The land upon the Great Miami

RESIDENCE OF W. CRAIGHEAD.

CORNER OF LUDLOW STREET AND MONUMENT AVENUE.
Residence of E. J. Barney.

River is very rich, level and well timbered, some of the finest meadows that can be. The grass here grows to a great height on the clear fields, of which there are a great number, and the bottoms are full of white clover, wild rye and blue grass." It is stated by pioneer writers that the buffalo and elk disappeared from Ohio about the year 1795.

The development of the Miami Valley has shown that the glowing accounts of the early explorers as to the fertility of the soil were not too highly colored. Beautiful and fertile as the Miami Valley is, no part of it surpasses, if it equals, the region immediately surrounding Dayton. The "Mad River Country," as this region was called by the first pioneers, was the synonym for all that was desirable in farming lands.

Dayton is fortunate in its location at the confluence of four important streams—the Miami, Mad River, Stillwater and Wolf Creek. Each of these streams has its valley of great beauty and fertility, and these valleys produce large and profitable crops of every variety. As reported in the United States census report of 1880, the total value of farm products in Montgomery County in 1879 was $3,288,449, a greater amount than was produced by any other county in Ohio. An incidental advantage resulting from the four river valleys is the facilities they afford for the construction of railroads, which, through them, may reach Dayton on easy grades, and at comparatively small cost. No doubt to this cause may be partly attributed the fact that, with Dayton as a centre, ten railroads radiate in every direction.

One of nature's chief gifts to Dayton is the building stone that underlies a large part of Montgomery County. Of special value is the Niagara, or, as it is commonly called, the Dayton stone. So extensive are the beds of this stone that Professor Orton, the State geologist, pronounces it inexhaustible.

Another article, which at first thought may be considered of little value, is of the greatest importance. Gravel is so abundant and so cheap that we seldom reflect what an important part it has played in the development of the country. Professor Orton says: "It is not easy to set a proper estimate upon the beds of sand and gravel of Montgomery County until a comparison is instituted between a region well supplied with such accumulations and another that is destitute of them. The gravel knolls and ridges with which in the southern and eastern portions of the county, almost every farm abounds, afford very desirable building sites, and are generally selected for such purposes. Land of the best quality for

RESIDENCE OF W. H. SCOTT, SALEM AVENUE.

mortar, cement and brick making is everywhere within easy access.

"An inexhaustible supply of excellent materials for road making — what is frequently designated the lime stone gravel, though in reality largely composed of granitic pebbles — is found in the drift deposits, from which hundreds of miles of turnpikes have been already constructed in the country, thus affording free communication between farm and market at all seasons of the year. The smaller boulders of Canadian origin are selected from the gravel banks for paving stones, and transported to the neighboring cities. In regions where stone suitable for macadamized pikes can be obtained, good roads can be had, even though gravel is wanting, but at largely increased expense above that of gravel turnpikes. The districts which are supplied with neither can certainly never compete in desirability with these gravel-strewn regions."

OLDEST BUILDING IN DAYTON.
"Over a century old."

Benjamin Van Cleve, one of the original settlers of Dayton, gives in his journal an interesting account of the survey, in the autumn of 1795, of the purchase made by Governor St. Clair, Generals Dayton and Wilkinson, and Colonel Ludlow from Judge Symmes.

Two parties set out, one under Daniel C. Cooper, to survey and mark a road, and the other, under Captain John Dunlap, to run the boundaries of the purchase. Mr. Van Cleve says: "On the 4th of November Israel Ludlow laid out the town at the mouth of Mad River and called it Dayton, after one of the proprietors. A lottery was held, and I drew lots for myself and several others, and engaged to become a settler in the ensuing spring."

In March, 1796, three parties left Cincinnati, led by William Harner, George Newcomb and Samuel Thompson. Harner's party was the first to start; the other two companies left on Monday, March 21, one by land and the other by water. Harner's party came in a two-horse wagon over the road begun, but only partially cut through the woods by Cooper, in the fall of 1795. The other party that traveled by land walked. They were two weeks on the road. Their furniture, stoves, clothes, provisions, cooking utensils, and agricultural implements and other property, as well as children too small to walk, were carried on horses, in creels made of hickory withes, and suspended from each side of pack saddles. It was a difficult matter to ford the creeks without getting the freight and the women and children wet. Trees were cut down to build foot bridges across the smaller streams. Rafts were constructed

RESIDENCE OF ALBERT THRESHER.

GENERAL VIEW OF NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

RIDGEWAY FLATS.

to carry the contents of the creels and the women and children over large creeks, while the horses and cattle swam. Their rifles furnished them with plenty of game, and their cows with milk, at meals.

Thompson's party came in a large pirogue down the Ohio to the Miami, and up that stream to the mouth of Mad River.

At the close of each day the boat was tied to a tree on the shore, and the emigrants landed and camped for the night around the big fire, by which they cooked their appetizing supper of game and fish and the eggs of wild fowls, for which the hunger of travelers was a piquant and sufficient sauce. No doubt their food, as described by other pioneers, was cooked after this fashion: Meat was fastened on a sharpened stick, stuck in the ground before the fire, and frequently turned. Dough for wheat bread was sometimes wound around a stick and baked in the same way. Corn bread was baked under the hot ashes. "Sweeter roast meat," exclaims an enthusiastic pioneer writer, "than such as is prepared in this manner no epicure of Europe

RESIDENCE OF HUGO F. SCHNEIDER, SOUTH BANK STREET.

ever tasted. Scarce any one who has not tried it can imagine the sweetness and gusto of such a meal, in such a place, at such a time."

RESIDENCE OF J. D. PLATT.

The passage from Cincinnati to Dayton occupied ten days. Mrs. Thompson was the first to step ashore, and the first white woman, except, perhaps, the captive Mrs. McFall, rescued by Kentuckians in 1782, to set her foot on Dayton soil. Two small camps of Indians were here when the pirogue touched the Miami bank, but they proved friendly, and were persuaded to leave in a day or two. The pirogue landed at the head of St. Clair Street, Friday, April 1. The following brief entry is the only allusion Benjamin Van Cleve makes in his "Journal" to this important event in the history of Dayton: "April 1, 1796. Landed at Dayton, after a passage of ten days. William Gahagan and myself having come with Thompson's and McClure's families in a large pirogue." We can easily imagine the loneliness and dreariness of the uninhabited wilderness which confronted these homeless families. There were three women and four children—one an infant—in the party. "The unbroken forest was all that welcomed them, and the awful stillness of night had no refrain but the howling of the wolf and the wailing of the whip-poor-will."

During the summer of 1799 an Indian war was apprehended, and a large block house was built for defensive purposes. It stood on the Main Street bank of the Miami. The threatened attack did not come, and it was never used as a fort, but was converted into a school house, where Benjamin Van Cleve, the first Dayton schoolmaster, taught the pioneer children.

December 13, 1803, Benjamin Van Cleve was appointed postmaster. Probably in the spring of 1804 he opened the office in his cabin, on the southeast corner of First and St. Clair Streets. He served till his death, in 1821. Previous to 1804 the only postoffice in the Miami valley, and as far north as Lake Erie, was at Cincinnati, and from 1804 till about 1806 the people to the north of Dayton, as far as Fort Wayne, were obliged to come to our office for their mail. In 1804 Dayton was on the mail route from Cincinnati to Detroit, and the mail was carried by a post-rider, who arrived and left here once in two weeks. But soon after Mr. Van Cleve opened the postoffice a weekly mail was established. Only one mail a week was received for several years, the route of which was from Cincinnati through Lebanon, Xenia and Springfield to Urbana; thence to Piqua; thence down

THE BOULEVARD LOOKING NORTH FROM THIRD STREET.

SECOND STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM LUDLOW

BARRACKS, HEADQUARTERS AND MEMORIAL HALL, NATIONAL MILITARY HOME.

the Miami to Dayton, Franklin, Middletown, Hamilton and Cincinnati. A letter from Dayton to Franklin, or any other town on the route, was sent first to Cincinnati and then back again around the circuit to its destination. No stamps were used, but the amount of postage due was written on the outside of the letter. Postage was sometimes prepaid, but oftener collected on delivery. Mr. Van Cleve frequently inserted notices similar to the following in the newspapers: "The postmaster having been in the habit of giving unlimited credit heretofore, finds it his duty to adhere strictly to the instructions of the postmaster-general. He hopes, therefore, that his friends will not take it amiss when he assures them that no distinction will be made. No letters will be delivered in future without pay, nor

W. C. A. BUILDING.

DAVIES BUILDING, FOURTH AND THIRD STREETS.

THE AMERICAN CLAY WORKING MACHINERY COMPANY.
Manufacturers of brick, tile, terra cotta, sewer pipe machinery and brickyard supplies.
Builders of the Bucyrus Steam Tunnel Dryer, Bucyrus, Ohio.

papers without the postage being paid quarterly in advance." Now that postage for all distances is equal and very low, we can hardly realize the burden and inconvenience the high and uncertain postage rates imposed upon the pioneers. Money was very scarce and difficult to obtain; and to pay 25 cents in cash for a letter was no easy matter.

In 1816 the rates of postage were fixed as follows: Thirty-six miles, six cents; 80 miles, 10 cents; over 150 miles, 18¾ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Newspapers anywhere within the State where printed, one cent. Elsewhere, not over 100 miles, one cent and a half. Magazines at one cent a sheet for 50 miles; one cent and a half for 100 miles; two cents for over 100 miles. Pamphlets and magazines were not forwarded when the mail was very large, nor when carried with great expedition on horseback. For a good many years the eastern mail was brought to Wheeling by post-riders, and thence down the river to Cincinnati in government mail boats, built like whaling craft, each manned with four oarsmen and a coxswain, who were often armed. The voyage from Wheeling to Cincinnati occupied six days, and the return trip up stream 12 days.

In the spring of 1805 the Dayton Library Society was incorporated by the legislature. It is creditable to the pioneer citizens of Dayton that among the first institutions established were a public library and an academy. In 1805 the first Act of Incorporation of a public library granted by the State of Ohio was obtained from the legislature, and in 1808 the Dayton Academy was incorporated.

The Great Miami was navigable both above and below Dayton during the great part of the year for keel boats, which were built like canal boats, only slighter and sharper, as well as for flat boats, till about 1820, when the numerous mill-dams that had by that time been erected, obstructed the channel. From that date till 1829, when the canal was opened, freighting south by water, except what was done in flat boats during floods, was almost abandoned. The boats were often loaded with produce taken in exchange for goods, work, or even for lots and houses, for business men, instead of having money to deposit in bank or to invest, were frequently obliged to send cargoes of articles received in place of cash South or North for sale. Cherry and walnut logs were sometimes brought down the river on the flat boats. The flat boatmen sold their boats when they arrived at New Orleans, and, buying a horse, returned home by land. The foundations of many fortunes were laid in this way. Flat boats were made of "green oak plank, fastened by wooden pins to a frame of timber, and caulked with tow or any other pliant substance that could be procured," and were enclosed and roofed with boards. They were only used in descending streams, and floated with the current.—From Howe's History.

THE B. F. WADE PRINTING COMPANY, TOLEDO.
Where the "Book of Ohio" was printed.

THE AMERICAN CLAY WORKING MACHINERY COMPANY
At Willoughby.

VULCAN IRON WORKS, TOLEDO.

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